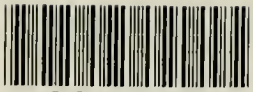
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INTRODUCTION

This volume, like the five volumes which have preceded it, is published at the charge of the Towne Memorial Fund. The history of that fund and a sketch of the life of Mr. William Blanchard Towne, the donor of the fund, will be found in the introduction to the first volume of the series.

In the preceding five volumes the memoirs occupied an average of more than eleven pages each. The income of the fund is not sufficient to continue the publication of such extended memoirs, and the Society has directed that in this and the succeeding volumes much briefer sketches shall be printed. It has not been possible to apply this rule rigidly, because certain memoirs in this volume were prepared years since, with the understanding that they were to be printed in full. Some of these longer sketches, however, have been condensed by consent of their authors.

On the other hand, some sketches are extremely brief, because it has been found impossible at this late day to obtain adequate information respecting the gentlemen to whom these sketches refer. Many of the memoirs in this volume are reprinted, after careful revision, from obituary notices published from year to year in the columns of the REGISTER.

This volume has been edited by George M. Adams, the Historian of the Society.

MEMORIAL BIOGRAPHIES

JOSHUA COFFIN

Joshua Coffin was born in Newbury, Massachusetts, October 12, 1792, and died there June 23, 1864, aged seventy-two. He was a descendant of Tristram Coffin, born 1609, in Brixham Parish, town of Plymouth, Devonshire, England. Tristram Coffin came to Salisbury, Massachusetts, in 1642, bringing with him his mother and two sisters, his wife and five children. The same year he removed to Haverhill, Massachusetts; thence to Newbury about 1648; thence in 1654 or '55, he returned to Salisbury, where he signs his name, "Tristram Coffyn, Commissioner of Salisbury." In 1659 a company was formed in Salisbury which purchased nine-tenths of the island of Nantucket, whither he removed in 1660, with his mother, his wife and four children — James, John, Stephen, born in Newbury, 1652, and Mary, born in Haverhill, 1645. Tristram Coffin, Jr., born 1632, was a merchant tailor, and lived in Newbury. He married, March 2, 1653, Judith Somerby, widow of Henry Somerby and daughter of Captain Greenleaf; they had ten children. The house in which Deacon Tristram Coffin, Jr., lived, and which he built in 1659, is now standing; and it has been owned and occupied by his descendants to the present time. The line of descent is as follows: Tristram[1] Coffin, 1609–1681; Tristram, Jr.[2], 1632–1720; Hon. Nathaniel[3], 1669–1748; Colonel Joseph[4], 1702–1773; Major Joshua[5], 1731–1774; Joseph, Esq.[6], 1762–1805; Joshua, A.B.[7], 1792–1864.

The house in which Joshua Coffin was born, well known as the Coffin House, is very picturesque in itself, and in its sur-

roundings. It commands a view extending from the Isles of Shoals to Cape Ann ; and in its immediate neighborhood are some of the oldest houses in this country.

Joshua Coffin was the son of Joseph and Judith Toppan Coffin, and grandson of Joshua and Sarah (Bartlett) Coffin, both families of affluence and respectability. His parents dying when he was young, he was brought up in the family of an uncle. At the age of seventeen, he was qualified to teach a district school. He entered Dartmouth College, where he held a high rank as a scholar; but he was compelled, by a cataract forming in his eye, to withdraw from his studies, and submit to a course of medical treatment. On his recovery, he did not return to the college; but in consideration of his scholarly attainments, he received the degree of A.B., and appears with the class of 1817, among the Alumni of Dartmouth.

He engaged in the business of teaching, which he followed successfully and cheerfully for more than a quarter of a century. He taught in Bradford Academy under the efficient direction of Benjamin Greenleaf. He was also, for some time, the principal of Hampton Academy, New Hampshire, and taught in schools, public or private, in Newbury, Haverhill, Ipswich, and in Vermont. From 1833 to 1843 he taught in Philadelphia.

As a teacher he had some peculiar characteristics ; among them was the art of inspiring a love of knowledge. He was always in good humor, and that spirit diffused itself, like an atmosphere, in his school. He was cordial, helpful, easy of approach, full of illustrative resources and historic anecdote. Indeed, it was a tradition in Hampton that certain lads, when they could not stand the test of a recitation, would skilfully contrive to draw him out on kindred topics and interesting narratives, and so turn the dreaded time for themselves into a most entertaining story-telling for the class. Several men of world-wide distinction in life and in literature were among his pupils. Professor Cornelius C. Felton, one of the best Greek scholars in America, gave the following tribute to him in *The Boston Transcript*, dated Cambridge, May 9, 1857: —

" Many years ago I was his pupil. I have never forgotten his kind and genial manners, and his unwearied labors in helping his classes forward in their studies. His pleasant countenance and good humor, united to a great simplicity of character, stamped themselves on my memory, and are among the most agreeable recollections of my childhood, now, alas ! so distant in the past.

"I have a high regard for Mr. Coffin, as a writer of local history and as an antiquary. His literary works in these departments entitle him to an honorable place in the public esteem. But I think of him more as a teacher, whose kindness was never exhausted by the wayward tempers of boys, and who never spared himself any trouble, whether in or out of school, if he could do them any good. It was under him that I mastered the inflections of Latin nouns and verbs, and gained my first acquaintance with that inscrutable mystery to all schoolboys — the Subjunctive Mood."

The friendliness of Mr. Coffin was met in the same informal, cordial spirit when he came to the homes where he was known. The poet Whittier says : "He was a frequent and always welcome guest at our old farmhouse at Haverhill. I remember he came there, late one autumn night, walked in at the unfastened door, and without disturbing the family, raked open the kitchen fire, and proceeded to make himself comfortable. My mother, who slept in a room adjoining, chanced to awake, and looking through the open door, saw in the strong Rembrandt light of the hearth, with more amused curiosity than surprise, the good-natured face of 'Master Coffin,' as he bent over the coals, broiling for his supper a sausage which he had cut down from a string hanging in one corner of the room. We were all delighted in the morning to find him at the breakfast table." It was the custom of Mr. Coffin to carry some favorite author in his pocket. He frequently went over for an evening's talk or reading to the Whittier homestead. He read there the poems of Burns, and explained the Scotch idioms; and Mr. Whittier says : "It was from the reading of these poems of Robert Burns by Joshua Coffin that I received my first poetic inspiration."

The latter part of Mr. Coffin's labors as a teacher was in Philadelphia, where he taught a school for colored children. He was always a lover of his kind, and it was natural that the abolition

of slavery should early have enlisted his sympathy. He was one of the Immortal Twelve who formed the first New England Anti-Slavery Society, of which he was secretary. While residing in Philadelphia, he was, for a time, in the service of the Post Office Department; and the Postmaster retained him against protests because of his being an abolitionist, until a stir was made about it in Washington, and the Postmaster-General ordered his dismissal. In 1838 he was sent from Philadelphia to rescue two free blacks who had been kidnapped and were in bondage at the South. The following graphic letter will give, in his own words, the particulars of his experience: —

"*On board Steamboat* 'Brazils,' *Dec. 23d, 1838.*

"It is with feelings of peculiar gratification that I hasten to inform you that I left Memphis on Friday morning, having succeeded in my undertaking in a remarkable manner, for which I cannot be too grateful to that kind Providence who has crowned my efforts with such success. My health has been good, and nothing has happened from the beginning to the present moment to disappoint my calculation. I am now, Sunday evening, 218 miles from Memphis and 8 miles from the mouth of the Ohio River, on my way home. Isaac Wright, the person whom I went after, is with me on the 'Brazils.' I took him away from Memphis without the consent or knowledge of any human being in Memphis or Raleigh, and nobody in either place, except an old slave in Raleigh, had the least suspicion of the object of my mission to Tennessee. I have in fact kidnapped him into freedom, and *colonized* him with his own consent from M. He is a fine fellow, and his gratitude and joy on being delivered is unbounded. We are the happiest fellows alive, and it would be hard to tell which is the happier, he or I. I could not tell you all the particulars of my journey. Some of my adventures are almost as romantic as those of Robinson Crusoe.

"You remember that Captain Thomas Lewis sold Isaac Wright, Robert Garrison and Stephen Dickinson to Alexander Botts, who put them in the New Orleans jail, tied them, gave them 25 lashes each, and threatened them with instant death if they ever told that they were free. Botts sold them to Jno. Rudesel, who sold Stephen D. to a Kentuckian, Isaac and Robert to Mr. McMahan. McMahan, when he found that they were entitled to their freedom, wrote to Mr. James Hill, of Philadelphia, that he would set them free if their free papers were sent on to him. He soon after died. The next news we heard was from a letter written by

Hinson Gift, that McMahan had sold Isaac to him, and that he would give him his freedom if any person would bring or send him his free papers. Here my mission commenced. I arrived in Memphis on Thursday evening. On the next day I walked to Raleigh, 10 miles, to see Hinson Gift. I started at noon, and arriving at Raleigh at supper time, spent the night at the tavern.

"In the morning I felt so anxious about the issue of my mission, that I determined to take a walk in the woods. About half a mile from the town I found in different places several slaves cutting wood. I asked each of them if he could tell me where H. Gift lived. None of them could tell me but the last. He told me just what I wanted to know. I ascertained that Gift was a gambler, and was *then* down river gambling, that before he went away he lost $1,200 gambling with Jno. Simpson; and had paid him with Isaac; that Simpson was down river, and that Isaac was keeping house for him. This was a new feature in the case, and required an alteration of my plan. I walked back to Memphis in the evening; the slave rode ahead, and agreed to bring Isaac with him to a place in the woods, where I was to wait till they came. Faithful to his promise, he came with Isaac. Having paid Dudley the slave for his services and holding his tongue, I sent him home, and agreed with Isaac to meet him in the woods a half-mile below the town on the banks of the Mississippi. As it was rainy we got into a hollow tree, and there settled our plan. At three o'clock, P.M., on Thursday we met in the hollow tree again. 'Now, Isaac,' said I, 'as soon as the boat which you now hear coming stops at the landing, go straight on board and take your place among the deck passengers, and I will go to the captain and agree for our passage.' So said, so done; and the next morning, a warm and pleasant morning, we bade good-bye to Memphis, and here we are, safe and sound in an excellent boat. We are now 8 miles from Illinois."

About 1843 Mr. Coffin returned from Philadelphia to Newbury. Then he gave himself to a kind of work always congenial to him — historical investigation and antiquarian research. He began earnestly his "Sketch of the History of Newbury, Newburyport, and West Newbury, from 1635 to 1845." His correspondence was extensive, and he could number among his personal friends some of the ablest men in the country, so that he had many valuable aids to this kind of study. But his equipment consisted, most of all, in his own enthusiasm for the acquisition and verifying of facts, which were never in his hands dry as the remainder biscuit, but grew vital and interesting.

He was elected a corresponding member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society in 1845. He was also a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society. He contributed to "The Genealogical Register" much valuable matter, showing great industry and faithful investigation. He also published a "History of Slave Insurrections," and some family genealogies.

What Mr. Coffin did under his own name, or ever claimed with any literary ownership, was but a small part of what he really accomplished. With his characteristic good-fellowship and generosity, as well as his interest in the pursuit of knowledge, he was always ready to help any one in search of facts about families or places, and he spent time and labor to give such aid with a heartiness as if he were receiving instead of conferring a favor. He helped kindle a spark of enthusiasm where scarcely any had previously existed, or fanned that into a flame which, but for him, would have easily died out. Perhaps he might sometimes give offence when his knowledge of family lines, and his blunt honesty, prevented him from lending his aid to claims of reflected honors from the old country, which strict investigation would not warrant.

In the later years of his life, Mr. Coffin suffered much from depression of spirits caused by determination of blood to the brain. At such times he voluntarily sought treatment in the Insane Asylum at Worcester. Even in the partial obscuration of his mind, he still preserved so much of his characteristic kindness and anecdote, that it is said his return was welcomed by many of the inmates. On one occasion, when in this gloomy state of feeling, he made a call upon his friend Whittier, to whom he confided his conviction that he was cast off and utterly condemned by God. Mr. Whittier asked him if he loved those fellow-beings who might be no better than he was, and yet bask in God's favor. "Yes, the Judge of all the earth can do no wrong, and I love all the human beings He has made." "And thee will not give over loving and praising God?" "No, I love God." "Well, then, Joshua, if thee love God, and love thy fellow-men, what does thee suppose that Satan can find for thee to do?

Thee may be sure he won't have thee there." Under this view, the gloominess was uplifted, and his whole face was changed.

Joshua Coffin died June 24, 1864, in the house in which he was born, leaving a wife and five children, and a large circle of friends to cherish the memory of his honest, kindly nature, and his useful life. His epitaph was written by his pupil and faithful friend, J. G. Whittier: —

"Teacher and Christian, rest!
The threescore years and ten,
Thy work of tongue and pen
Abiding well the test
Of love to God and men.
Here let thy pupils pause, and let the slave
Smooth with free hands thy grave!"

The following sketch of Mr. Coffin was drawn by his much valued pastor, Dr. Leonard Withington, and it is both just to the subject and characteristic of the genius and insight of the writer: —

"He was more distinguished for his moral and mental qualities than for his prudential. He had no desire to accumulate a fortune, and no power, if he had had the desire. He was born of one of the oldest families of New England, and in what is now one of the oldest houses. He grew up under New England institutions, and with New England impressions. His education was not consecutive and was never finished. His general character was everywhere the same, in youth, in manhood, and age. He was always a lover of liberty, and of liberty of the New England type, combined with order and founded on religion. He always threw himself, whatever cause he espoused, into its whole conviction and importance. He was no half-way man.

"His memory was peculiar, miscellaneous, discursive, and founded on general literature. He was full of anecdote and a considerable share of wit, which made him a very agreeable speaker in those assemblies which he was called to address. In his early course he was sometimes called by his opponents a man of one idea, so absorbed was he in the cause which he espoused; but there is no harm in being a man of one idea, provided the idea is big enough to fill the heart of man and God. Christ seemed to the Jews to be a man of one idea, and the apostle Paul owns up to the same impeachment. He frankly says, 'I determined not to know any-

thing among you save Jesus Christ and Him crucified.' When Mr. Garrison first broke ground against American slavery, Mr. Coffin was one of his early and ardent supporters. In his suffered persecution and in his continued unpopularity, it was curious to see how our friend tempered his course, how he steered through the whirling straits, how he adjusted his former admiration of men to his present convictions. He had been a great admirer of Webster. He never lost his reverence for his abilities or virtues, and never railed at him.

"He admired Garrison without imitating his faults. He joined in his cause and avoided his impediments. Here one of his singularities was manifested which we consider of the utmost importance. Here the brightest part of his character shone forth. His pious friends felt some solicitude lest in the general apathy of the church, and the influence the anti-slavery cause had on thousands in shaking their faith, and clouding their Christian simplicity, our departed friend, too, should be borne away by the torrent. But he drew the line and was as firm as a rock. Though the most zealous of abolitionists, he never forgot that he was a humble Christian. He blamed Christians, but never trampled on the church. He advocated liberty, but never discarded his Bible. Indeed, he drew his anti-slavery sentiments from the Bible. 'I follow Mr. Garrison,' said he, '*usque ad aras*, and no farther.'"

A pleasing portrait of Mr. Coffin is given in the tribute addressed to him by Mr. Whittier. When Mr. Coffin read it he said with mingled gratification and simplicity, "Another insect caught in amber." A few of the two hundred lines of the poem are copied here.

TO MY OLD SCHOOLMASTER.

AN EPISTLE NOT AFTER THE MANNER OF HORACE.

"I, — the man of middle years,
In whose sable locks appears
Many a warning fleck of gray, —
Looking back to that far day,
And thy primal lessons, feel
Grateful smiles my lips unseal,
As, remembering thee, I blend
Olden teacher, present friend,
Wise with antiquarian search
In the scrolls of State and Church;

Named on history's title-page,
Parish clerk and justice sage;
For the ferule's wholesome awe
Wielding now the sword of law.

"Threshing Time's neglected sheaves,
Gathering up the scattered leaves
Which the wicked sibyl cast
Careless from her as she passed, —
Twofold citizen art thou,
Freeman of the past and now.
He who bore thy name of old
Midway in the heavens did hold
Over Gibeon moon and sun;
Thou hast bidden them backward run;
Of to-day the present ray
Flinging over yesterday!"

JOSIAH QUINCY

Josiah Quincy was born in Boston on the fourth day of February, 1772, in a house on that part of Washington Street, then called Marlboro Street, not far from the old Province House. He died in the town of Quincy on the first day of July, 1864. Born before the Revolution began, he was a boy when an absolutely new system of government was inaugurated amidst doubts and fears, and he lived to see it become the most stable in the world. He enjoyed the unique privilege of watching every step in the gradual development of his country from its birth in poverty and weakness to its maturity as one of the greatest and richest of nations. He heard the first cannon fired in the Revolution; he was in college when the Constitution was adopted, and in active political life during the War of 1812; he opposed and hated the Mexican War as every honest Northern man did; and he lived to rejoice over the "crowning mercies" of Gettysburg and Vicksburg, which decided the great struggle to maintain the Union.

Few men have been better fitted by inherited and acquired force of character to take part in the process of creating a great nation. If there be any truth in the doctrine of heredity, Josiah Quincy had as much, if not more, right to inherit an energetic public spirit than any other American then living. The Quincy family in every generation since the first emigrant of the name, had furnished to public life men of ability, education, and patriotic character.

Edmund Quincy, who emigrated to this country in 1633, was a man of substance and education. He at once took an active

part in the government of the young colony, and was a member of the first General Court. He was only thirty-three years old when he died. His son of the same name lived mainly upon his estate in Quincy, then a part of Braintree, and was a magistrate, a representative in the General Court, the lieutenant-colonel of the Suffolk Regiment, and in the perilous crisis brought on by Andros was made a member of the Committee of Safety. His son, the third Edmund, was engaged in the public service in many capacities nearly all his life, and was one of the most able and efficient citizens of the Province. He was a magistrate, a councillor, the colonel of the Suffolk Regiment, and one of the justices of the Supreme Court, serving in the last named office for nearly twenty years. He died in England in 1737–38, while acting as Agent for the Colony. His nephew, John, for whom the town of Quincy was named, and who died in 1767, just in time to give his name to his greater great-grandson just then born, John Quincy Adams, was one of the most prominent and useful men of his day. He was councillor and speaker of the House of Representatives for many years.

Judge Quincy's son Josiah was a successful merchant, the colonel of the Suffolk Regiment, a man of great cultivation, and a warm and lifelong friend of Benjamin Franklin. He outlived his more celebrated son, Josiah Quincy, Jr., and died in 1784. The father of Josiah Quincy, the subject of this Memoir, was the above named Josiah Quincy, Jr., the patriot and martyr, who gave his life, as well as his time, his thought, and his best energies, to the advancement of the cause of freedom. He was born in 1744, graduated from Harvard College in 1763, and three years afterwards, upon receiving his Master's degree from that institution, delivered an oration upon "Patriotism," the ability and eloquence of which brought him at once into notice. He was admitted to the bar, and soon after displayed rare courage in acting with John Adams as counsel for Captain Preston at his trial for murder. His fervid eloquence at public meetings and his ardent appeals in the public press made him, though still young, one of the leaders of the Revolutionary

movement in Massachusetts, and in 1774 he was sent by his fellow-patriots on a secret mission to England. His strength was exhausted by his untiring labors, and he died in sight of land near Gloucester, on his way home in 1775, at the early age of thirty-one years. His brother, Samuel, was of a more conservative temper, and had espoused the cause of the Crown. He was an eminent lawyer, and rose to be Solicitor-General of the Colony. He left Boston in 1776 with the English troops, and never returned, and was afterwards appointed attorney-general of the Island of Antigua, and died in office on that island in 1789.

Josiah Quincy inherited both the enthusiasm of his father and the conservatism of his uncle. He was impetuous, outspoken, absolutely fearless in word and deed like his father, and at the same time capable of appreciating what was of value in the past, methodical, painstaking, and tenacious of his own opinions. This extended reference has been made to the history of Mr. Quincy's ancestry because it is the most noted instance of continuous and transmitted ability known in the annals of Massachusetts. It should also be added that Mr. Quincy lived to see three other Josiah Quincys in descending sequence in his own immediate family, — all three, men of great ability, — his son, grandson, and great-grandson. As a wit of the day described it, the family consisted of Jo, Jo-sire, and Jo's grandsire.

Josiah Quincy lived with his mother, the daughter of William Phillips, a wealthy merchant of Boston, in his father's house upon Washington Street until April, 1775, when the approach of war drove the widow with her only child to Norwich, Connecticut, where her father had established himself and where they all remained until the evacuation of Boston. They then moved to Jamaica Plain, and soon after to Mr. Phillips' home in Boston, where Josiah lived until he went away to school. In 1778 he was sent to the Phillips Academy at Andover, and remained there eight years, when he entered Harvard College in 1786, and was graduated therefrom in 1790 with the highest honors of the class. His conduct during his college course was irreproachable,

but there was nothing in his life there to call for special remark. After his graduation he lived at home with his mother in her house upon Court Street in Boston, studied for the bar, and was admitted to practice in 1793. During the following year he first met the lady whom he afterwards married, — Eliza Susan Morton, daughter of John Morton of New York and Maria Sophia Kemper, — while she was visiting friends in Boston; and in June, 1797, they were married. She was a woman of refinement and character and of great natural ability, and was a worthy helpmate to him in the many trying positions of his life until she died, September 1, 1850. They lived with his mother until her death, which occurred not long after his marriage.

Until his election to Congress in 1804, Mr. Quincy devoted himself to the practice of law and to politics, but his taste for public life was too strong to allow that undivided attention to his profession without which success in the practice of law is unattainable. He delivered the Fourth of July oration in Boston in the year 1798. It was an eloquent and masterly effort, and brought him at once into public notice. Its effect upon his audience proved him to be an orator no less fervid and passionate than his father. He served in the State Senate for a short time in the year 1804, and in the same year was elected to Congress as the Representative of a Boston district, and of course as a Federalist. He began at once an elaborate course of study as a preparation for the due performance of his duties as a legislator, an example which might well be imitated by his successors in that office. He took his seat as a member of the Ninth Congress, and served as one of a helpless minority during successive Congresses until he voluntarily declined re-election in 1813. Fortunately it is only necessary to refer briefly to the humiliating condition of this country during those eight years. The incapacity, duplicity, and cowardice of the Administration during those years have been so thoroughly exposed in the able work of Henry Adams, that the discomfort of Mr. Quincy's position, and his eagerness to be relieved from it after eight years of powerlessness, can be readily understood. He established, how-

ever, a national reputation by his fearless opposition to many of the Administration measures and by the eloquent and powerful presentation of his views.

Soon after taking his seat he found himself obliged to protest vigorously against the ruinous policy of the Embargo. The three most important measures of government against which he struggled in vain during his congressional term were the Embargo, the war with England, and the Admission of Louisiana as a State without the consent of the other States. He also took an active and prominent part in the discussion of the law of 1807 prohibiting the slave trade. His ablest speeches, however, were those delivered by him during his attack upon the Embargo, that *felo de se* legislation, the ruin of New England's industries; and it was largely due to his persistent attacks upon it that this foolish policy was finally abandoned. He soon incurred the hostility of the Southern Democrats by his frankness in speech and his power of sarcasm, and they tried in vain by personal abuse and threats of violence to silence him. He refused to be silenced, however, and declared from his seat that he could not by such means be driven to recognize what he considered the foolish and unchristian practice of duelling, and that he would not notice personal attacks upon him except by contemptuous silence. As he himself described it in one of his letters, "the language of the Southern leaders was systematically such as to proffer the alternative of disgrace or a duel." He declined to accept either alternative. His speeches, one delivered in the year 1808 against the Embargo, and the other in January, 1810, against the admission of Louisiana, are perhaps those best remembered by later generations. In the latter speech occurred the often quoted passage upon the right of secession. His argument was that no new State could be admitted without the formal consent of the States themselves, just as no new partner could be admitted into an established firm without the consent of the then members of the partnership. His words, uttered in the heat of debate, were these: "If this bill passes, the bonds of this Union are dissolved, the States which compose it are free

from their moral obligations, and it will be the right of all, as it will be the duty of some, to prepare definitely for a separation, amicably if they can, violently if they must." There can be no doubt that the New England States were dangerously near secession. It was widely believed that hatred to manufactures on the part of the Southern Democratic members of Congress, and a desire to ruin New England's industries, were the real causes for their advocacy of the Embargo, and even of the war with England. Their treatment in Congress of Northern members certainly had little tendency to disabuse New England of this belief, whether well founded or not. Fortunately the war came to an end before the movement had gathered any substantial strength.

In January, 1812, Mr. Quincy enjoyed the unusual pleasure of having his speech in favor of a Navy meet the approval of all parties. It was his only experience of the kind, however. In the following year, in January, 1813, he spoke so boldly, so ably, and with such bitter sarcasm, against the proposed invasion of Canada, that Henry Clay, who was then Speaker of the House, felt obliged to answer it himself upon the floor of the House, with extraordinary vehemence and abuse. Mr. Quincy's course in Congress stamped him as an orator of unusual force, an able debater, and as a man of progressive ideas, undaunted courage, and true patriotism. The strain upon him, however, was too great to be borne longer, and he resigned in discouragement and despair the task of combating a victorious and insolent majority.

For a while after his return to private life he rejoiced in his freedom and in the opportunities for study, which he duly improved, but he was too valuable a citizen to be left unemployed, and he was soon requested and consented to serve again in the Senate and House of Representatives of Massachusetts, of which latter body he became Speaker in 1820–21. In both of these bodies he was easily the leader of public opinion, and was an active and useful member. In 1820 he served as a delegate from Boston to the Convention called to revise the original Constitu-

tion of Massachusetts, and in 1822 he accepted the office of Judge of the Municipal Court of Boston, which he filled to general satisfaction. In the following year he was elected Mayor of the new city of Boston, and served in that office by successive reëlections from 1823 until 1829, when he declined reëlection in consequence of a factious opposition to his renomination. This was caused by his refusal to appoint as chief of the fire department a political demagogue unfit for the position.

His administration of the government of the city left a lasting impress upon the system of municipal government, not only in this State, but throughout the whole country. He devoted himself with his usual energy to the task of organizing a new system of government, and his efforts were as successful as they were constant and untiring. It was truthfully said of his administration that "he left the city beautified, the police improved, the fire department reformed, and the whole city in better condition." He had the good fortune to be in office and to act as host to Lafayette on his triumphal visit to Boston in 1824, and he delivered for the second time the Fourth of July oration, on July 4, 1826, a day made memorable by the death of both Adams and Jefferson. In the course of his oration he paid a touching tribute to John Adams, then at the point of death, though it was not then known that he was so near his end. Mr. Quincy found time, moreover, among his multifarious duties, to write a "Municipal History of Boston," and a life of his father, Josiah Quincy, Junior, and to advocate and carry through in spite of violent opposition a system of public improvements, of which the Quincy Market and the district surrounding it still exist as monuments of his energy and belief in the future development of his beloved city. He was not surprised at the opposition to his renomination, for he had but recently declared that no man could do his duty in the office of mayor without being turned out of it. The City of Boston acknowledged its obligation to him many years afterward by the erection of the statue of him which now stands in front of the old City Hall.

Immediately after his retirement from the office of mayor, he

was, on the 29th day of January, 1829, nominated and elected by the Corporation and Board of Overseers, the President of Harvard College, to succeed President Kirkland, who had resigned. He accepted the office after mature deliberation, as it involved the removal of his family to Cambridge, and the sundering of all his ties to Boston. He was duly inaugurated in June, 1829, and proved to be admirably fitted for the position, serving with general approbation until his resignation in the year 1845. The finances of the college had gradually fallen into great confusion. With the assistance of members of the Corporation, Mr. Quincy succeeded in restoring them to a safe basis; and by a vigorous and progressive administration of the college, he put new life into its courses of study, and inaugurated the system of elective education, which has since been carried, after some apparent retrogression, to its present advanced position. His relations with the students were paternal and agreeable, and they respected him even when they resisted his endeavors to reform them. Once only did he make himself unpopular to the collegians, and that was in the year 1834, when he actually conceived the, to them, preposterous idea that students should be punished by the Courts of the Commonwealth for flagrant outrage against persons and property committed by them. This much needed reform was strenuously resisted as an attack upon the liberty and privilege of the student class. It was approved, however, by the general public and by the sober second judgment of the students themselves. For a time, however, his popularity vanished. During his occupation of the Presidency, he published the "History of Harvard College" in two volumes, which is still the standard authority upon that subject.

During his well-earned retirement from public life and until his death in the year 1864, he lived with his books and surrounded by his family and friends for nineteen years. Mr. James Russell Lowell, in his well-known review of Mr. Quincy's life, truly describes the last part of his life as the most beautiful. It was the calm after the storm, the well-earned rest after a long life of labor and usefulness. In it he lacked none of the bless-

ings "which should accompany old age, as honor, love, obedience, troops of friends," and he was universally respected by the community in which he lived. Until just before his death he retained his interest in public affairs and in his books and even in his studies, and was as outspoken in his abhorrence of slavery as he had been in the earlier days of the slave power.

Besides the works already mentioned, he published at different periods a "Life of James Graham," "Oration before Washington Benevolent Society of Boston," "Life of John Quincy Adams," "A Plea for Harvard," "Address to the Free States," "Orations," etc. Mr. Quincy was elected an honorary member of this Society in 1846.

ALVAN LAMSON

Alvan Lamson was born in Weston, Massachusetts, November 18, 1792. His father, John Lamson, was born in the same town in 1760, and his grandfather was also born in Weston in 1724. His mother, Hannah Ayers, was born in Needham, Massachusetts. Alvan worked on his father's farm until he left home to prepare for college. He was fond of reading and study, although he liked play like other boys. Correct in his conduct he also ranked high as a scholar. "We all thought everything of Alvan Lamson," said one who knew him at the district school, "and we were all proud of him as a scholar." He afterward studied some time with the Rev. Dr. Kendall of Weston, and then went to Phillips Academy in Andover. While there he worked for his board; but, having signified his intention to study divinity, his tuition was free.

He entered Harvard College in 1810; there he acted as a monitor, for which he received compensation; and for attending a table in "Commons Hall" he had his board without charge. To meet his expenses he also kept school in the winter. He graduated in 1814 in a class, several of whom, like himself, were afterward eminent in life. Of these were the Rev. James Walker, D.D., LL.D., William H. Prescott, LL.D., the Rev. F. W. P. Greenwood, D.D., minister of King's Chapel in Boston, Pliny Merrick, Judge of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, the Rev. Andrew Bigelow, D.D., Benjamin A. Gould, master of the Boston Latin School, Hon. Gamaliel Bradford, and other well-known men. He early took a high rank in his class, and maintained it to the end, being chosen a member of the Phi Beta

Kappa Society. "He never slighted a recitation," said a classmate, "and he was one of the very best writers in the class."

For two years after graduation he was a tutor in Bowdoin College; he then entered the Divinity School at Cambridge, and graduated in its first class, 1817. In 1818 he was invited to settle as pastor of the First Church and Parish in Dedham, and was ordained October 29 of that year. Throughout the protracted legal contest in which his Society became involved, by which the relative rights of Church and Parish in Massachusetts were finally determined, his own course was calm, although firm, and was pursued with a spirit of quietness, good judgment, and Christian consideration, which contributed largely to the harmony and peace with which the conflicting doctrinal claims and legal rights involved in the case were finally adjusted.

As a preacher he was distinguished for his care in the perfecting of his sermons. "I suppose," said a brother minister eminent like himself, "that he never carried into the pulpit a sermon which he had not carefully prepared. In this respect he became an example to his brethren." His people confirmed the truthfulness of what he said to them of his own past life-work. "I have wished to bring you the fruit of my maturest thought, being unwilling to lay a crude offering, or one which cost nothing and was worth nothing, on the altar." His great success and his reputation in this respect led to his being placed, for quite a number of years, on the committee to examine the students in Harvard College in rhetoric.

As a pastor his visits were faithful, sympathetic, consoling and helpful. He describes the burden which he often felt in meeting those in trouble. "A minister," he says, "bears the griefs of his people. The burden of them lies on his spirits, and he cannot, if he would, throw it off; he cannot walk on his way with a light heart." He took a deep interest in the Sunday school, and continued to teach a Bible class in it, although feeble in body, until the Sunday but one before his death. His interest in the public schools of his town was very great. For many years he was on the school committee; and no man labored

harder than he did in the examination of teachers, the visiting of the schools, and the raising of their standard and character. He rejoiced in the final success of his own efforts with those of others in the establishment of a high school for the town.

Dr. Lamson accomplished a large work in his study. He had a strong love of books, and was a wide reader; he enjoyed the ancient classics, and was familiar with the best English and American authors. While his naturally strong mind, broadly cultivated, led him to prefer solid literature and profound writings, he enjoyed, in their place, the best fiction and romance. His special interest seems to have been in historical and antiquarian productions. His professional preferences made him most at home in the department of theology, and by eminence in ecclesiastical history. His large mental furniture prepared him for distinction in composition, and his habits of accurate thought and refined taste rendered him an admirable critic. He had a well-balanced and judicial mind, and a broad catholic spirit which fitted him to appreciate all true excellence.

Dr. Lamson's love of truth shone out in everything that came from his pen. His strict justice led him many times, while he might differ from others in their beliefs, to say, as he did of Origen in his "Ecclesiastical History," "We mean not to be his apologist. Our aim has been to be simply the historian of his opinions, not to combat or defend them." Whatever topic he takes up, you feel sure, as you read on, that he has all the knowledge needed for his task, that his investigation has been thorough, and that its results will be reliable. Impartial, comprehensive, complete in its treatment, you feel confident he is likely to give you the pure truth on the subject before him. There is a charm, too, in his style; it is clear, accurate, chaste, and beautiful. What he writes, you feel certain, will be independent and deliberate, never crude, because never written hastily or carelessly. He was conscientious in giving to the public only what he really believed to be true. "I like," said he, "to satisfy myself and verify everything." He took as little as possible, especially in important matters, on the unsupported, in-

dividual opinion of others, and this gives an exceptional value to his writings.

Dr. Lamson felt a deep interest in general history, and pursued investigations on antiquarian and genealogical subjects with candor, perseverance, and great accuracy. He was a member of several historical societies in which he read original papers, and he entered to some extent into the discussions of those societies. But, from the predominating cast of his mind and character, he devoted himself chiefly to ecclesiastical history. His taste was shown in the labor he bestowed on the writing of his great work, "The Church of the First Three Centuries." This volume was the result of studies, embodied, through several successive years, in articles of "The Christian Examiner," to which he afterward added many valuable pages, the fruit of subsequent examination and reflection. It first appeared in 1860, and an enlarged edition was published, after his death, in 1865. An edition was also published in London by the British and Foreign Unitarian Association, in 1875. This book, containing as it does conclusions drawn from a thorough research in the best commentators, written in their several languages and making an octavo volume of more than four hundred pages, became a standard work.

Dr. Lamson wrote the article on Unitarianism for Rupp's "History of Religious Denominations." As an exposition of the views held by "Unitarian Congregationalists of the United States" at that period it is an impartial and reliable statement. It was afterward published as a tract by the American Unitarian Association, and reached a circulation of eleven thousand copies. In 1824 appeared a tract of his entitled "Doctrine of Two Natures in Jesus Christ," which reached three editions; another, "The Foundation of Our Confidence in the Saviour," was published in 1834; and a third, entitled "Earnestness in Religion," in 1855. Meantime Dr. Lamson, with the Rev. Samuel Barrett, D.D., of Boston, edited, in 1830 and 1831, "The Unitarian Advocate"; in 1835, with the Rev. George Ripley he edited "The Boston Observer," and from 1844 to 1849, with the Rev.

Dr. Gannett, "The Christian Examiner." In 1857 he published a volume of sermons. Throughout his writings he is firm and clear in expressing his own views, and yet liberal and broad in his estimate of opinions differing from his own. "If others do not accept me," he says, "that makes no difference. I will own them as Christians, so long as they acknowledge the authority of Christ, bow their hearts to his teachings, and render him honor and reverence in their lives."

Minor writings by Dr. Lamson are found scattered through many periodicals and newspapers, and embrace lengthy articles, reviews more or less extended, notices of books, sermons and other publications, covering a period of nearly forty years. To these we must add his printed discourses; five biographical funeral sermons; a "History of the First Church and Parish in Dedham" in three discourses published in 1839; those on ordination or anniversary occasions; a discourse before the Massachusetts Convention of Congregational Ministers in 1846; one given as the Dudleian Lecture at Harvard College in 1834; "Agricultural Life in Some of its Intellectual Aspects," an address before the Norfolk Agricultural Society in 1857; and a discourse delivered on the National Fast occasioned by the death of President Harrison in 1841. In 1837 he received the degree of S.T.D. from Harvard College; in 1840 he was chosen a resident member of Massachusetts Historical Society, and in 1847 was made a corresponding member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society. He was one of the original members of the Dedham Historical Society and was elected its first President, and at the time of his death he was senior vice-President of the Dedham Institution for Savings.

Dr. Lamson had by nature a delicate constitution, which was strengthened however by labor on his father's farm in boyhood. During middle life he suffered for some years from using water conveyed in lead pipes. This produced paralysis of certain muscles, and for a time unfitted him for his usual pursuits. Later in life he had a fall which caused a fracture of the thigh, and he was also afflicted by a serious bronchial af-

fection. Still, by great care and regular habits, he was enabled to reach the age of seventy-two years.

His future character had been foreshadowed from the first. He was a great reader from his childhood; and his natural tastes led him to say, when quite a small boy, "I mean to be a minister." This idea followed him through his youth, and, combined with a not unambitious spirit, it called forth, as his sister relates of him when in college, the remark that "he meant to be a Doctor of Divinity." He always stood high, both in his profession and as a literary man; humble, modest, unassuming in manner, he yet illustrated the great truth that character makes reputation, and by all who could appreciate his worth he was marked as a man destined for distinction. Although sensitive, quiet, and retiring by nature, he enjoyed society, and was made happy by seeing others engaged in cheerful intercourse, and he contributed a generous share himself to the good company around him. Habitually serious, he had still a genial disposition, could be mirthful at times, and was quick to perceive and respond to the merriment of others. He was a devoted student, and yet so frank and cordial in his speech and manner, that no one thought him a recluse.

Dr. Lamson was not only social in spirit and interested in those immediately about him, but he was eminently patriotic. What he so well said of this trait of character in his discourse delivered on the National Fast Day after the death of President Harrison, he illustrated in his own life and character. He was himself a pattern of thorough conscientiousness in every relation, public as well as private, and he exhibited what it is so difficult to maintain, freedom from unprincipled partisanship, and decision in his own political views and opinions, tempered by strict justice to those whose opinions and practices as citizens he sometimes utterly deprecated. He cared little himself for the noise, tumult, and ambitions of the great world around him, and sought his chief enjoyments in the quiet of home. He took pleasure in all that relates to the culture of the soil; his rural tastes were decided and strong. Born and bred on a farm, he

never lost his love of agriculture; and, although physically infirm and unable to devote his hands to its labors, he was always happy in his garden, and delighted in the production of fair flowers and the culture of the choicest fruits. He was among the earliest members of the Norfolk Agricultural Society, and once delivered, as we have said, the annual address before it.

Dr. Lamson married, July 11, 1825, Frances Fidelia Ward of Boston. She was a daughter of Hon. Artemas Ward, who was for many years chief justice of the Court of Common Pleas in that city. Her mother was Catharine Maria, daughter of Samuel Dexter of Boston. Their children were Mary Dexter, who died in early childhood; Frances Artemesia, who also died very young; Catharine Maria, born May 6, 1826; and Artemas Ward, born March 24, 1830. Their mother, Frances Fidelia Ward Lamson, died November 29, 1881.

The death of Dr. Lamson, which occurred July 18, 1864, called forth in his own pulpit, July 24, a tender "Tribute of Affection and Reverence" from his colleague and successor, the Rev. Benjamin Bailey, and on the following Sunday in the same place a discourse from one who had known him intimately for many years, and who, from his long association with him in literary labors, was qualified to do full justice to his eminent qualities as a writer, a preacher, and in the relation of personal friendship. The Rev. Dr. Gannett, then minister of Federal Street Church in Boston, gave touching testimony in this sermon to the worth of his departed friend.

"For several years," he says, "we spent hours, and sometimes the greater part of a day, together, almost every week; and in all that time, I never heard from him an unkind word, or saw an expression of countenance that gave me pain. He was the most generous of companions, the most delightful of associates in a work that was often wearisome. He never imposed on me labor that was not properly mine; always ready himself to do more than his part; at once prompt and patient, strict and gentle . . . In that character, firmness was tempered by sweetness; seriousness was qualified by a pleasant but never irreverent or sarcastic humor; and while devout sentiment was mingled with practical sincerity, my respect grew into esteem, and my esteem ripened into love. . . .

Dr. Lamson seems to me to have left us an example of the best elements in the American character. He was a New-Englander in the whole constitution and spirit of his being,— fond of society as a healthful recreation, yet with a little of the diffidence that is apt to cleave to the scholar; conscientious, but not cynical; learned without pedantry, wise without arrogance; progressive when progress is improvement, conservative when change must be hurtful; a Christian gentleman, a faithful minister of Christ, a servant of God."

Notices of Dr. Lamson's death appeared in connection with the various societies to which he belonged. In the Proceedings of Massachusetts Historical Society, 1866–67, is one by the Rev. Dr. Walker. There is also a memorial of him by the Rev. Dr. Peabody in the volume of their Proceedings for 1869–70, accompanied by a portrait. Others appeared in "The Christian Examiner," 1864, in "The Christian Register," July 23, 1864, and at a meeting of Dedham Historical Society, September 12, 1864. A "Brief Memoir" of Dr. Lamson, with a portrait, was published in a History of Norfolk County in 1884. *The Boston Evening Transcript*, July 18, 1864, speaks of him as "a Christian gentleman and faithful minister, honored and beloved for his entire purity and honesty of character, his fidelity in every relation and to every duty, and his genial and instructive qualities — an eminent man in a choice circle of eminent men."

SEBASTIAN FERRIS STREETER

Sebastian Ferris Streeter, the son of the Rev. Sebastian and Ruth (Richardson) Streeter, was born in Weare, Hillsborough County, New Hampshire, July 7, 1810. His parents removed to Portsmouth, New Hampshire, where he began to attend school at five years of age, and continued until they came to Boston about the year 1824, when he entered the public schools of the city and speedily prepared himself for the Latin School, then under the care of Benjamin A. Gould. Having completed the course of studies laid down for its students, he acted as tutor in a private family, and afterward entered Harvard College, where he graduated in 1831.

Literature presented such attractions to Mr. Streeter, on leaving college, that he soon abandoned the idea of entering the ministry for which his father had intended him, and devoted himself with much zeal to its cultivation. Shortly after his graduation he was made a sub-master of the Latin School, within whose walls his own preparation had been made for college, and acted in that capacity from October, 1831, to September, 1836.

During his connection with the Latin School he married, July 7, 1833, Elizabeth Morton Jackson, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth Morton (Turner) Jackson of Plymouth, Massachusetts, whose ancestors had come to that town in the third vessel that landed there. They had one child, a daughter, Caroline Elizabeth, born October 18, 1835, who with the mother survived Mr. Streeter.

Being threatened with serious bronchial trouble, Mr. Streeter

was advised by his physicians to remove to a more genial climate, and was induced to change his residence from Boston to Baltimore. At the latter place he was engaged for a short time as editor of a newspaper; but leaving that city he went to Richmond, where, in association with his brother, he established a paper called *The Star*. This venture, however, not proving successful, he returned to Baltimore, where he soon became associated in the conduct of *The Patriot*, and afterwards of *The Transcript*. His pen was never idle, being constantly employed not only in discussing the prominent topics of the day or the graver events of permanent historic character, but also in giving permanent shape to the charming poetic thoughts in which his soul delighted. But, amid all this, there existed a great fondness for imparting instruction to the young, which finally induced him to open a high school for young ladies, which was eminently successful, having acquired a well-deserved reputation for its thoroughness and freedom from any taint of superficiality. From the establishment of this school until his death, Mr. Streeter fully identified himself with his adopted city and State, becoming exceedingly well versed in their early history, and sparing no pains to aid in its elucidation by word or pen. He accepted such historical studies as the occupation of his leisure hours, and the rich results obtained by careful research and judicious sifting of traditions were always placed at the disposal of others with unstinted liberality.

Mr. Streeter was eminently successful as a teacher. Possessed of an elegantly cultured mind, earnest devotion to duty and a sympathetic spirit, he made the daily tasks of his school sources of genuine pleasure to his pupils. He was in no sense a taskmaster, but rather an older brother whose sympathies were with his scholars, whose pride it was to aid them in whatever difficulties might beset their paths, and whose lucid explanations made study a pleasure and school a place of attraction. His delicate sense of the beautiful was brought into constant requisition in leading his pupils to a hearty appreciation of whatever was worthy of womanly study and tended to make them bright.

intelligent, loving, and useful members of happy households. He was their friend in the class, and continued such in their after lives.

Mr. Streeter was elected a corresponding member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society in 1851. When the Maryland Historical Society was formed, he was one of its first members and was chosen recording secretary, — a position he held until his death. He interested himself in the development and prosperity of the Society, and shrank from no labor required to make its meetings useful and attractive to its members. In addition to his invaluable services as secretary, in putting its proceedings into such permanent shape that they became valuable contributions to history, his facile pen was constantly employed in preparing papers on subjects of general or local interest.

The address at the Seventh Anniversary of the Historical Society, May 20, 1852, was delivered by him. His subject was "Maryland, Two Hundred Years Ago." Much labor had been expended in its preparation, and the result was a very vivid reproduction of the events of the period under examination. It contained a statement of the circumstances connected with the founding of the colony of Maryland and its early progress, an account of the Act of Toleration of 1649, with a careful discussion of the incidents associated with the establishment in 1652 of the power of Parliament and the temporary overthrow of that of the Proprietor.

The records of the Society show that he read papers on the following subjects, viz.: "The Argentine Republic of South America;" "The Fall of the Susquehannocks;" "The Life and Colonial Times of William Claiborne, known in History as the Evil Genius of Maryland;" "The Colonization of the Delaware, the Province of New Albion, and Sir Edmund Plowden;" "A Vocabulary of the Powhatannic Dialect, compared with the Nanticoke and Delaware;" "Extracts from the Life of Sir Geo. Calvert, Lord Baltimore;" "England under the Secretaryship of Sir Geo. Calvert;" "The Susquehannocks and the Senecas in Maryland in the Years 1663 and 1664;" "The Expeditions of

Capt. Thomas Young up the Delaware River in 1664;" "Nathaniel Bacon's Expedition against the Indians in Virginia in March, 1676." His study of the Susquehannocks was so complete, embracing all that could be gathered from history, tradition, and antiquities of that mighty people, that it ought to be put in print under the superintendence of some competent editor.

By his sympathetic manner, pleasant tone of voice, and gentlemanly courtesy, conjoined to a singular command of the purest English even in ordinary conversation, Mr. Streeter was very attractive to strangers, speedily winning their friendship and retaining it afterward very tenaciously. He was not only warmly respected but heartily beloved by those who were honored with his friendship, while rich and poor alike recognized him as a man of earnest convictions and great strength of character. All felt in his presence the magnetic influence of his genial, manly nature.

Love of the Federal Union was no mere vague sentiment with Mr. Streeter. It was so rooted in his very soul as to form an integral part of his being. Nine years before the outbreak of the Rebellion, in his "Maryland Two Hundred Years Ago," he quoted the words addressed by Caecilius Calvert to the people of Maryland, and besought his hearers to accept these words of warning and advice "as oracular periods" that should be bound upon their hearts.

"We now hope that the inhabitants will unite themselves in Affection and Fidellity; and avoide all factions and divisions among themselves, as also such cavilling Persons and Councells as shall, under what specious pretence soever, excite or tend to the Division of the people and their unanimous and cheerful obedience to the Civill Government there established: That, as we are all members of one Body-Politique, we may have also one minde in all Civill and Temporall matters concerning that place; — which is the most hope full way of drawing down God's blessing upon our Endeavors, who loveth Unity, and therefore commandeth us to love one another."

Then in closing his address, he used these words:—

"With the lesson from the Past, which has been read to us, impressed upon our minds, — with these words from our honored Founder sounding

in our ears, — with the teeming and hopeful Present under our feet, and the immeasurable Future opening before us, who of us will hesitate to say, in all sincerity and with solemn earnestness, — 'GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH OF MARYLAND!'—'GOD PRESERVE THE UNION OF THESE AMERICAN UNITED STATES!'"

It was not a problem of doubtful solution to the author of these words, "what *he* should do," when the waves of rebellion surged high about him. For more than three years after the commencement of hostilities, until indeed he fell a victim to disease contracted in patriotic labors for the sick and wounded soldiers, he was actively engaged in the cause of the Union by bearing aid personally to those who had left their homes to fight for its preservation.

Maryland, a border State, was in no sense a unit as to her views and opinions touching the war. Some of her sons crossed the Potomac and fought in the Southern army. There were others, also, at home, whose thoughts and prayers were in close sympathy with these, and who were ready to furnish material aid to that army. And there were still others,— a large body of patriotic men and women, whose hearts burned with loyal fire, but who needed leaders to call them together and direct their dormant energies, and who, when aroused to the zeal and devotion which the sacredness of the cause demanded, became pillars of strength. Mr. Streeter, as one of the leaders of this class, was of incalculable benefit to the cause of the Union in Maryland. Without personal ambition except to do his entire duty in whatever position he might be placed, he clearly voiced the sentiments which were then awaiting articulate expression, and was one of that vigorous band of Maryland patriots whose history during the Rebellion remains to be written. The cultured scholar, the refined gentleman, found it a source of supreme pleasure to help the soldier on the march, in the field, or when disabled at the hospital, but at the same time he left nothing untried to secure such a consolidation of the Union-loving spirit of his adopted city and State as might show that Maryland was really loyal at the core.

As one of the founders of the Union Club, his services were useful in bringing together those whose sympathies were alive to the success of the Federal armies. He was very active in the organization of the Union Relief Association, and was its chairman. Its special object was to look after the soldiers on their way to the front, and to supply them with such essential articles of food and clothing as they might need. At first the Association was supported by large sums raised by subscriptions from liberal loyal citizens, which were afterward supplemented by some assistance from the government.

When the Legislature made an appropriation for the families of those Maryland soldiers who had gone to the front, he was made the unpaid commissioner for its distribution. While the amount appropriated did not go far towards the object which it was intended to reach, yet Mr. Streeter's honesty, zeal, and sturdy integrity insisted that it should be used only for this purpose, and so succeeded that not a cent was improperly appropriated or wasted. Subsequently he was appointed by the governor "Agent for the Relief of Maryland Troops in the Field," when his labors became more particularly specialized, and his energies and zeal seemed to increase with the demand for their exercise. At camps, hospitals, relief-stations, — wherever the soldiers of his State were on duty and a suspicion arose that aid was needed,— Mr. Streeter and his companions were to be found, not only with the needed supplies, but with hands prepared to use them discreetly and wisely. And it must be said here, for the truth of history, that these services were rendered gratuitously and solely from love of the cause.

During one of his visits to the Army of the Potomac, after two weeks of constant labor during the summer heat, he contracted the seeds of typhoid fever, and fell a victim within a few days after his return to his home. Earnest expressions of tender regret and heartfelt sorrow proceeded not only from the loyal portion of the community, but many, who had antagonized his views, felt it a privilege to express their love for the man and their appreciation of his work as a citizen.

Resolutions of profound regret were adopted by the Union Club, the Union Relief Association, the Maryland Historical Society, the Union League of Maryland, and other organizations with which he had been connected. The Historical Society, in memory of his services in its behalf and in token of its profound respect for Mr. Streeter's record as a gentleman and historical scholar, ordered that his portrait be painted in oil and be suitably framed and hung on its wall.

The place of his final rest in Greenmount Cemetery is marked by a handsome monument, raised to his memory by his friends and associates. It bears these inscriptions on its four faces: —

"Sebastian F. Streeter, born in N. Hampshire, July 7, 1810, Died in Baltimore, August 23, 1864."

"We honor his Devotion to the Union of the States."

"Born in New Hampshire, Residing in Maryland, I am a Citizen of the United States, and at home on any part of its Domain."

"By his Union Friends for his unswerving Loyalty."

ALBERT SMITH WHITE

ALBERT SMITH WHITE was born in Blooming Grove, Orange County, New York, October 24, 1803. He was the son of Nathan Herrick and Frances (Howell) White. His father was graduated at Columbia College in 1791, and in 1807 was appointed first Judge of the Common Pleas Court of Orange County. This office he held until 1821, when the new constitution went into effect. On his father's side Mr. White was descended from Captain Thomas[1] White, who came from England to Massachusetts in 1635, and settled at Weymouth, which town, according to Farmer, he represented in the Colonial Legislature in 1636–37. He died in 1679, leaving five children, the fifth of whom was Ebenezer[2], who married Hannah Phillips in 1648, and died August 24, 1703. His son and oldest child Ebenezer[3] was born in Weymouth in 1672, was graduated at Harvard, 1692, settled as pastor of the church at Bridge Hampton, Long Island, 1695, resigned 1748, and died 1756. His pastorate at Bridge Hampton extended through fifty-three years.

His son Sylvanus[4] White was born at Bridge Hampton in 1700, was graduated at Harvard in 1722, was installed pastor of the Presbyterian Church of South Hampton, Long Island, in 1727, and held the position until his death in 1782, after a ministry in one church of fifty-five years. His wife was Phebe, the only daughter of Lieutenant Hezekiah Howell of Southampton. Their son, Sylvanus[5] White, Jr., was born at Southampton, July 19, 1730. He married Eunice Herrick, October 10, 1754, and soon after removed to Orange County, New York, and settled on three hundred acres of land in Blagg's Clove.

This has remained in the family since that time as the White Homestead. Nathan Herrick[6] White, the son of Sylvanus, Jr., was the father of Albert Smith[7] White, the subject of this memoir.

Through his mother, Frances (Howell) White, Mr. White was a descendant from Edward Howell, who came in 1639 from England to Boston, where he was made a freeman, March 4 of that year. In 1640 he became one of "the eight original undertakers who settled at Southampton, Long Island." They purchased their lands from the Shinecoc Indians, and brought to the settlement fourteen families.

The subject of this memoir had received, "bequeathed down from his ancestors," the homely but excellent virtues of industry, energy, truthfulness, the love of man and the fear of God, and with these a vigorous ambition to achieve in the schools and in the world a worthy fame. The home in which he was born and nurtured, was pervaded with an atmosphere of culture. There books were familiar friends and occupied the post of honor. Breathing such an atmosphere, it is not wonderful that from his childhood he loved books, and was filled with ambition to secure a classical education. The delicacy of his health favored the plan of turning from the plough to the text-book. Besides this, very early had his vivacious talents been recognized, and the rapidity of his acquisitions had astonished a wider circle than that which he found in his own home. And so when a mere lad he was sent to the Blooming Grove Academy to be prepared for college. At the age of sixteen he entered the sophomore class of Union College. Graduating from that institution with the highest honors in 1822, he entered upon the study of law in the office of Jonas Storey, Esq., of Newburg. Three years later he removed to Indiana, and practised his profession first in Rushville, and then for two years in Paoli, Orange County. In March, 1829, he came to La Fayette, Indiana; and except a brief residence at Stockwell, a few miles away, this was his home for the remaining thirty-five years of his life.

In the earlier part of his career in Indiana Mr. White received

some advantage from his youthful physique. A boy in appearance, he displayed power worthy of a man. He is described as "small and spare in person. He had a thin visage, a large Roman nose, and a narrow chest. Physically he was weak, intellectually he was strong. Had his career in life depended alone upon his body, he would have been a failure; but depending as it did upon his mind and heart as well, he was a success." La Fayette was then a small village of cabins in the wilderness and was only five years old. It was settled by men of enterprise, and became the shire-town of Tippecanoe County. In 1829 the county and its shire-town were mere specks in a great wilderness. Indeed, the northern half of the State, including the capital, was a wild region, dotted here and there with a few settlements.

Mr. White speaks of the lawyers he met in Indiana in terms of the greatest respect. Several of them had a national reputation. Smith, in his "Sketches of Early Indiana," describes these lawyers as "self-made men who have not had the advantages of early education, to whom the higher seminaries and colleges were sealed books. As a class they were gifted with vigorous and clear intellects and fine health. Few of them failed of success." Mr. White became one of this strong class of men, and at once took high rank among them. While he was temperate in his habits, his conversation was so full of humor and wisdom that his company was greatly sought; and so well did he acquit himself in court, and in the social gatherings which occupied the evenings, that he made friends who helped him both in his professional and political aspirations. In five years he had made such progress that in 1834 he received the Whig nomination as a candidate for the lower house of Congress. He was defeated by a small majority.

Judge P. C. Gregory, himself an able lawyer, says of Mr. White: "He was a fine classical scholar and a critical lawyer. In his practice he was always dignified and honorable, never resorting to the tricks of the profession." This was the basis of his success, and it was supplemented by the remarkable

charm of his conversation in all the circles in which he moved. In the convivial meetings of the lawyers when on the circuit, while not "mighty either at the trencher or the bowl," he was the centre of admiration as a talker. Mr. Moses Fowler, the distinguished banker, once said that "Albert S. White was the finest talker he ever heard, fluent, racy, and bright. He would sometimes hold his friends until late at night. He overflowed with charming discourse that seemed to weary neither himself nor his friends. At the bar he was not an eloquent man in the highest sense, but his cases were elaborately prepared, and so perspicuously stated that he was one of the most successful lawyers at the La Fayette Bar. It was a pleasure for his jurors and courts to follow him."

To these gifts just named must be added another scarcely less admirable, that of a delightful epistolary writer. His letters to his friends sparkled with vivacious humor, so that, whilst sometimes discussing the most important themes, he was able to illuminate them by this rare gift of humor. And this gift was the auxiliary of his conversational power, and the two did not a little in enabling him to achieve such success in his professional and political career. It cannot be too much regretted that almost all his letters have been lost.

In October, 1836, Mr. White was elected by a large majority a member of the lower house in Congress; and in November he was chosen one of the Whig electors for Indiana, and cast his vote for General William H. Harrison, who was defeated by Mr. Van Buren. During his second winter at Washington, 1838–39, occurred an exciting contest in the Indiana Legislature in balloting for a successor to General John Tipton to the United States Senate. The Whigs were in power, and there were three candidates in the field. On the thirty-sixth ballot Mr. White was elected. During his term as a representative in Congress he did not take a prominent part in debate, but was watchful of the interests of Indiana. His senatorial term was filled especially with efforts to promote internal improvements in the State. To him was largely due the great impulse given in all directions

to Western Indiana. Nor did he confine himself to these, but in various resolutions and speeches helped forward the measures which did so much to develop the resources of all the Western States and Territories. On the 4th of March, 1844, his term as senator having expired, he left Congress, bearing with him the esteem and confidence of his associates.

On the 15th of July, 1845, he was elected a corresponding member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society, an honor which was peculiarly gratifying to him, and led to some historical investigations into the early history of his own family, the results of which appear in this memoir. It is no matter of surprise that so many years of public life had broken up his practice as a lawyer, and that he should have turned his attention to the rapidly developing railroad enterprises of Indiana. For some years he was actively engaged in this way. "From its organization he was the President of the Indianapolis and La Fayette Railroad until 1856, and during three years of that time he was also the President of the Wabash and Western Railroad. He performed his duties in these positions with ability."

A stanch Whig, Mr. White was also a stanch Republican, and took an active part in the campaign of 1856, which resulted in the defeat of Mr. Fremont, and in that of 1860, which placed Mr. Lincoln in the presidential chair. He had been too intimately acquainted with politics and politicians to be an indifferent spectator of the scenes which attended that election. Conservative by nature, and connected with one of the most influential families in Virginia by marriage, he was not an abolitionist when the Rebellion broke out so furiously. But even as far back as 1845, a few days before he left the Senate, in a debate on the admission of Florida and Iowa, he had denounced the wrongs done to free colored sailors coming into Florida ports, and the national approbation of these wrongs in the constitution of a State seeking admission into the Union.

In 1860 he was elected a member of the lower house of Congress. The times were serious and the signs of coming trouble

unmistakable. The Republicans of his district chose him as the man for the place and the exigency, and his two years of service, 1861–63, were among the most eventful in his career. An examination of *The Congressional Globe* gives evidence of his industry and his intense sympathy with the Republicans in their measures to save the country. A conservative, he was positive in his adherence to the party which was conducting the war. In January, 1864, President Lincoln nominated Mr. White, Judge of the District Court of Indiana, and the nomination was confirmed by the Senate. The time intervening before his death was too short for him to display in full measure his learning as a jurist, but so well did he, during the brief term of his office, discharge his duties as to give promise of a career on the bench worthy the just fame he had already won as a lawyer, a legislator, and a citizen.

Mr. White married, January 25, 1843, Miss Harriot Wilson Randolph of Tuckahoe, Goochland County, Virginia. The children of this marriage were, Randolph White, born November 16, 1843, died March 17, 1846; Albert Smith White, born October 4, 1844; Randolph White, born May 15, 1847; Frances Howell White, born December 28, 1849; Mary Gabriella White, born May 4, 1852. Judge White died at his residence at Stockwell after a short illness, September 4, 1864. The news was heard with universal regret, and the newspapers contained warm eulogies of him. Some of the most hearty were written by political opponents.

Mr. White's services as an orator were often sought on special occasions. The last oration he pronounced was at Indianapolis on the 1st of June, 1864, "at the dedication of Crown Hill Cemetery," and is considered the finest effort of his life. It is a discourse worthy the scholar, the statesman, and the Christian orator who spoke that day so eloquently of "Christian sepulture, its beautiful rites, its Sabbath grounds, which affection has garlanded with flowers, its marble monuments, bearing the inscriptions of soothing memories, or glowing with the beautiful apostrophes to the happy state of the dear departed." "Let us

then provide for our departing friends, meet and suitable abodes, a silent city, apart from the strifes of the world; let the song of birds make its groves vocal, and the jessamine and the rose shed their fragrance on the balmy air, breathing of love and innocence and hope; and let the enduring and unenvious marble tell the affecting tale of family succession and disruption to future generations."

Mr. White led too busy a life to prepare much for the press. In his practice at the bar and in Congress there was rarely occasion to resort to the press. The following are some of his more formal addresses: (1) Oration at Rushville, Indiana, July 4, 1826; (2) Speech on the Prospective Pre-emption Bill, delivered in the Senate of the United States, January 19, 1841 ; (3) Oration delivered at La Fayette, Indiana, April 17, 1841, on the occasion of the death of General William H. Harrison, President of the United States; (4) Oration, on the occasion of the Dedication of the Crown Hill Cemetery, Indianapolis, June 1, 1864.

ELIJAH HAYWARD

The subject of this memoir was proud of his descent from the Pilgrims. In tracing his ancestry, he found that in his veins flowed the blood of George Soule, Francis Cook, Stephen Hopkins, George Morton, and Moses Simmons, and yet he was not proud as men are usually proud of their descent. It was his glory, that among his ancestors, from those of European origin down to himself, exceeding twenty of separate and distinct blood in both the paternal and maternal lines, not one was ever convicted of a public offence, or even charged with crime, not one died a violent or accidental death. All had been members of some religious denomination, and all of the Puritan faith, except himself. All, with the exception of himself, had been practical agriculturists. Not one, except Mr. Hayward, had ever crossed the Atlantic, followed the sea, or advanced upon the ocean beyond our own coast. He was the only one who was educated to a profession, either physician, clergyman, or lawyer.

He was descended from Thomas Hayward, one of the original proprietors of Bridgewater, Massachusetts, who immigrated to this country from England about 1634, and who died in 1681. His father was Elijah Hayward, who was born in Bridgewater in 1741. A portion of his life was passed in the Revolutionary War under Washington. His son speaks of him as a man of "vigorous intellect, of an unusual reasoning faculty, prompt and active, with a cheerful disposition and an abiding sense of truth and honesty which no consideration could change or dissipate." He married the daughter of Ebenezer Thompson, whose ances-

tors came from England in the same ship with his, and at the same time.

Elijah Hayward, eldest son of the above, and the subject of our sketch, was born in Bridgewater, Plymouth County, Massachusetts, November 17, 1786, and died at McConnellsville, Morgan County, Ohio, September 22, 1864. It was a source of pride to him, that he was born at the period between the time of the session of the Continental Congress and the adoption of the Constitution, when civil liberty had been born, taken root, and was of luxurious growth. As Plato thanked Heaven that he was born in the same age with Socrates, so Judge Hayward thanked God that he was born in the same age with Washington.

He attended the village school of those days, receiving no advantages except those in common with other children. It was his ill luck in early life to break his leg while wrestling with one of his schoolmates, and although it was considered a great misfortune at the time, it unquestionably gave a new direction to the future movements of his life. In the summer of 1801 he entered the Bridgewater Academy, then under the preceptorship of Rev. Zedekiah Sanger, where he was taught English grammar and the elements of arithmetic. In three months his school-days were over, and he entered as a boy the store of Daniel Howard, Esq., of West Bridgewater, and subsequently that of James Spooner of Plymouth.

In 1803 he went to Hanover to learn the art of ship-building, where he became in due time (1807) a partner in a firm with David Kingman, whose daughter Eliza he led to the altar, February 19, 1809. In 1811 the firm having built a ship of five hundred tons at Belfast, and named her in honor of that town, Mr. Hayward on the 28th of January of the following year, took passage in her for Cork, but not succeeding in selling her cargo in that port, went to Liverpool and disposed of it, thence to London, where he purposed to remain until the return of his ship from another voyage. It was at this time, writes Ellis Ames, Esq., in vol. xxi., p. 86, of the "New-England Historical and Genealogical Register," that on May 11, 1812, he was "in the House of

Commons at the very moment when Bellingham shot the Right Honorable Spencer Percival, then prime minister of England, in one of the lobbies of the house." A general embargo having been laid on the shipping in American ports, preparatory to the war with Great Britain, the expected ship was not permitted to leave the harbor of Savannah. In the early part of May he received intelligence of the death of his partner, and on the 2d of June sailed for home.

On his return from England Mr. Hayward determined to fulfil the long cherished desire of his heart. A familiarity in early youth with many of the scenes of the Revolution, described by those who had been engaged in that conflict, and participated in its glorious triumphs, had awakened in his mind a curiosity to know something of that civil and political liberty for which such deeds of thrilling interest had been performed. The questions naturally suggested to his mind were, What are the rights of the nation, and the prerogatives of the people? and, How is the glorious scheme which our fathers devised, and for which they were willing to die, to be preserved, secured, and maintained? The answer to these questions could only be obtained by a thorough knowledge of law. This, therefore, was hereafter to be the study of his life, though not with the intention at that time of practising it. He consulted Honorable Theophilus Parsons, then Chief Justice of Massachusetts, as to the proper course of reading, and was furnished by him with a long catalogue of books, mostly calculated, such being the trend of his mind, to make a scientific rather than a business lawyer. Mr. Hayward commenced the study of law in earnest, and entered the office of John Winslow, Esq., of Hanover, a counsellor of high repute, and continued for some three years. In the mean time, however, he was obliged to go to London again to attend to a lawsuit, between the surviving partners of his father-in-law David Kingman, and John Inglis and others. This affair brought him into intimate and friendly relations with many prominent members of the English bar, such as Joseph Chitty, Esq.; Mr. Scarlett, afterwards Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer; Mr. Lit-

tledale, afterwards one of the judges of the Court of the King's Bench; and Mr. Fell, an author on mercantile guarantees. When not engaged in continuing his studies at the Inns of Court, he often wandered into Parliament, and heard and saw all the prominent men of that day. He had a conversation with Lord Brougham, and dined with the Duke of Clarence, afterward William IV.

On his return to America he continued his law studies in the office of Honorable Nahum Mitchell of East Bridgewater, a gentleman of extensive learning and matured judgment; and it was probably at this time, that, under the influence of this distinguished genealogist, he acquired the taste for antiquarian research which was to be so distinguishing a feature in his subsequent career, and which led his master to say in after years, that, when he had exhausted all his means of research, he used to send to Judge Hayward of Ohio, who scarcely ever failed to solve the mystery.

Having studied law for four and a half years, Mr. Hayward, in the autumn of 1819, removed to the State of Ohio and opened an office in the city of Cincinnati, forming a partnership with David Wade, Esq., which continued eight years. In 1830 he was appointed by a joint ballot of the General Assembly, Judge of the Supreme Court of the State, and held the court at *nisi prius* in forty-eight counties. In October of the same year he received from President Jackson the appointment of Commissioner of the General Land Office, which he held until 1835, when he resigned on account of the death of his wife the year previous, and returned to Ohio, where he again took up the practice of the law.

Judge Hayward was well versed in the history of the United States, as well as that of ancient times. He was conversant with the landed titles of each State, from that of Plymouth Colony to the Spanish titles of Louisiana, Arkansas, and Missouri. He was one of the most indefatigable genealogists in the country, and would spend weeks in copying the old and faded records of Plymouth Colony and the towns of Massachu-

setts. It is asserted that were the ancient records of births, marriages, and deaths in many towns of Massachusetts lost or destroyed, his records would make good the deficiency. He often expressed the regret that the materials for genealogical information which existed when he was a boy could not, at the time he desired them, be found. They had perished, like other memorials connected with human affairs, by the wasting progress of time; but he collected all he could, arranged them in order, for future reference, and was always willing to communicate the information in his possession for the benefit of those who desired to become acquainted with their worthy and honored progenitors.

Judge Hayward was elected a corresponding member of the Massachusetts Historical Society in 1854. He was also a member of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries of Copenhagen. He was elected a corresponding member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society in 1852, and elected honorary vice-president for Ohio in 1855. He was honored by being admitted to its social alliance, and proud of the reputation it had acquired.

"It has," he says, "traced the footsteps of many of our venerated ancestors, and discovered footprints that were before unknown to the present generation. It has translated or transcribed many half worn or defaced records, collected loose papers of an ancient date, and discovered many memorials of past ages from the neglected papers of deceased families, which serve to illustrate both history and biography. It has visited the tombs and graves of centuries and rescued from oblivion the records of the dead. Many scraps of history, the memory of which had been lost by the lapse of time, have been found and preserved and their just value now appreciated. But it is not only in the collection and publication of the materials of history, biography, and genealogy that the Society is useful. It has created a new feeling and inspired a new interest among the living descendants of the Fathers of New England, to know more—in fact, to know all—about the founders of a new society, in a new world. This has been made evident by the many local histories and family genealogies which have been compiled and published. In truth, it was not until the commencement of the passing century that there has been manifested among us a general spirit of inquiry, and a

desire to gain knowledge of the characters, trials, sufferings, vicissitudes, public and private conduct, and motives of action of our emigrant fathers. This Society, although it may not have given to this spirit of inquiry its first motion, has certainly added much to its force, and accelerated its progress."

In 1852 Judge Hayward was appointed Librarian of the State of Ohio. He held this position for three years. His general knowledge of bibliography, his familiarity with the reputation and character of authors, his judicious selecting of standard literature from the ephemeral productions of the day, and his strict attention to his work, rendered his services of far more value to the State than the compensation which the General Assembly pleased to appropriate for that purpose. In 1855 he received an appointment from the Supreme Court as commissioner to examine the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, and a lengthy report was published by him on the result of his examination.

Aside from his great acquisitions as an antiquarian and historian, and his profound knowledge of jurisprudence, there was no science, theoretical or practical, with which he was not more or less acquainted. He was deeply read in theology, and the result of his researches led him far away from Puritanism. After a continuance of thirty years in the creed of his ancestors, combined with all the tender recollections of a faith received at the knee of an affectionate and pious mother, and with the blood of five successive generations of Puritans flowing in his veins, he renounced the faith of his youth, and accepted that of the Roman Catholic Church.

At the age of seventy-eight years, infirmities began to creep upon him. His right arm was afflicted with a sudden contraction of the muscles upon attempting to write, thus depriving him of the pleasure of keeping up his extended correspondence. In his Ohio home he was completely alone, having no blood connection within five hundred miles. One wish of his later days was, that he might return to Massachusetts to spend the remainder of his life in his native town of Bridgewater, but it was

not so to be. He was fond of poetry, and spent his leisure hours in reading Homer and Virgil, Shakespeare and Burns, whom he esteemed above all others.

Judge Hayward was not ambitious to possess great wealth, or to have his name placed high on the rolls of fame, but he had a strong desire that in the character which should survive him, might be found those good qualities of the mind which command respect, and those virtues of the heart which inspire esteem, and we believe that those who were acquainted with him will testify that this wish of his heart has been fulfilled. His principal employment during the last years of his life, was in making briefs or law arguments, in cases to be decided by all the judges of the Superior Court of Ohio, when sitting *in banc.* This work demanded great accuracy of discrimination and a vigorous exercise of the reasoning faculty, in the judicious application of principles to the peculiar state of facts. In the preparation of these papers, he showed the same diligence that had been the characteristic feature of all his work in life, and he became distinguished among the best legal authorities of his adopted State.

He left one son, George Hayward, who was born at Hanover, Massachusetts, July 14, 1817.

ROBERT MAYO

Robert Mayo, M.D., of Washington, District of Columbia, a corresponding member of this Society, elected in 1855, was born at Fine Creek, in Powhatan County, Virginia, April 25, 1784. His emigrant ancestor was Major William Mayo, son of Joseph Mayo of Poulshot, Wiltshire, England, and nephew of William Mayo (1654–1727), M.A., Oxford, and Vicar of Romsey, Hants. Major William Mayo (born in 1684) went first to Barbadoes (of which island he made a map for the English government in 1717–21), and from there, about the year 1723, he came to Virginia. He was one of the surveyors who were engaged in running the dividing line between Virginia and North Carolina in 1729; made the map by which the controversy between Lord Fairfax and the Crown was settled in 1736; and surveyed for the founders the town site of Richmond in 1737. He died in 1744. His youngest child by his second wife, Ann Perratt, was Joseph Mayo (born in Virginia), who married Martha Tabb of Gloucester County, Virginia, and the subject of this memoir was their thirteenth child.

Robert Mayo was educated at William and Mary College (he was there in 1803) under Bishop Madison's presidency, and at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, where he graduated with much distinction in 1808. Soon after his graduation in medicine he sought an appointment in the army; and in December, 1808, Bishop Madison wrote a very kind letter to General Dearborn in his behalf. He was then living in Richmond, Virginia. Failing to procure the appointment, he at some time thereafter removed to Philadelphia, where he continued to re-

side until about 1822. He never extensively or sedulously practised his profession, yet few of its followers have possessed more science or more of the qualifications to make a successful and distinguished physician. His tastes directed him to literary pursuits; and his acquirements, talents, and labor were, for some years, chiefly devoted to the compilation of educational books, he being an ardent devotee of learning, from the rudiments up to the classics. He was the author and first projector of a rhyming spelling-book. In 1813 he published at Philadelphia "An Historical View of Ancient Geography." His next work was on the same lines,—"An Epitome of Ancient Geography, with Maps, for the use of Seminaries," Philadelphia, 1814. His next was "A New System of Mythology," 4 vols., Philadelphia, 1815–19. This work brought him many letters of commendation from distinguished men of that period.

About the year 1822 he returned to Virginia and settled at Richmond, where "he practised medicine with much reputation for several years." He soon became interested in founding the Juvenile Library Association of Richmond; and late in 1822 or early in 1823, he issued, with W. A. Barton, a circular address in behalf of that society, which was sent to many leading men, and favorable responses were received from Judge Marshall, John Adams, James Madison, Andrew Stevenson and others. In 1826, with the hope of "advancing more endeared objects of literature," he turned his attention to politics, and became the editor of a newspaper published in Richmond called *The Jackson Republican*, which strongly and efficiently advocated General Jackson's claims to the Presidency.

General Jackson took his seat as President, March 4, 1829, and Dr. Mayo became at once an applicant for the office of Librarian of Congress. He was well armed with strong letters urging his merits, "his exertions and sacrifices," in Jackson's cause. In February, 1830, while boarding at the same hotel in Washington, he became temporarily intimate with General Sam Houston, who revealed to him the fact that he was organizing an expedition against Texas; offered him a surgeoncy in the

expedition, and recommended him in the meantime to remove to and practise physic among the Indians in the Territory, all of which overtures the Doctor declined. He failed to secure the place of Librarian, and about May, 1830, he returned to Richmond. While following the phantom politics, literature still held the first place in his mind, and we now find him projecting a large work to be entitled "The Structure and Genius of the English Language." In June he submitted the synopsis of this work to Winfield Scott, who expressed himself as being delighted with it. In November he returned to Washington, and from this time to his death his residence there seems to have been continuous. Soon after his arrival in Washington he met a Mr. Hunter, who revealed to him so much of the "scheme upon Texas," that he felt obliged to lay the whole matter before the President, who asked him to put it into writing, which he did, in a letter dated December 2, 1830. In 1831–32 he was employed "by the desire of Lewis Cass, Secretary of War," in compiling for the use of the Pension Office "The Pension Laws of the United States." The work was published at Washington in 1833.

Jackson's second administration began March 4, 1833, and Dr. Mayo again sought a suitable public office which would enable him to complete his great work, "The Structure and Genius of the English Language," which he had never entirely laid aside. He was indorsed for such an office by W. C. Rives and Lewis Cass, and he obtained employment under the government, but whether he completed his *magnum opus* or not, we have been unable to learn. We now come to a turning-point in his life. He says, "In the fall of 1836, General Jackson's administration approximating to a close, he had commenced disposing of his immense mass of papers, when several packages of my communications were at different times returned to me by the hands of his messenger. The last package contained my original letter of December 2, 1830, and other matter." After reading this letter, the accompanying documents, and going over in his mind sundry circumstances and events since he wrote it, he

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says, "I was for some time confounded at the inconsistencies, the contradictions, and the falsification which the concatenated circumstances now involved, though in their detached view before, they had made no very deep impression on me." In brief, he then and there lost his previous faith in General Jackson's infallibility. He became convinced that the General had been guilty of bad faith toward Mexico, and to himself. It is not for us to decide the question. He had, at first, been opposed to "the scheme upon Texas," but after "the indiscriminate slaughter at the Brazos," and "the achievements of San Jacinto," he tells us that his opinions changed.

About November, 1838, he began writing his "Political Sketches of Eight Years in Washington, in Four Parts." The first part was published in 1839, and was devoted to "Sketches of the Duplicity of the Jacksonian Diplomacy." We cannot find that the other three parts were published. Dr. Mayo was of too independent a temperament, it would seem, to make a successful politician. Jackson's "Texian diplomacy" was becoming more and more popular, and the publication of the Sketches was probably discontinued. Speaker White, Schenck, Caleb B. Smith, E. Jay Morris, Clingman of North Carolina, Corwin and N. Sargent, formed "a mess" and boarded at his house in 1842–43. Sargent says, "He was a very active, industrious, and intelligent man; but so positive and sharp spoken as to be apt to get into hot water." Right or wrong, the Doctor evidently "had the courage of his convictions," and was not afraid to handle without gloves the giants of those days, whenever he felt it his duty to do so.

He published at Washington, in 1847, two works, "A Synopsis of the Commercial and Revenue System of the United States," 2 vols., and "The Treasury Department in its Various Fiscal Bureaus; their Origin, Organization and Practical Operations." February 7, 1849, Senator James M. Mason made a report to the Senate recommending the purchase of one thousand copies of Mayo's "History of the Operations of the United States Treasury Department." In 1852, with F. Moulton, Dr. Mayo

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OF THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST
OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS

published at Washington, "The Army and Navy Pension Laws, and Bounty Land Laws of the United States." He was zealously engaged, from about 1854 to the beginning of the war of 1861, in the preparation of a genealogy of the Mayo Family and its connections.

He married July 11, 1831, his only wife, Catherine Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Harbaugh, Esq. She died January 10, 1847, aged forty-four years. They had two children,— Martha, who died in infancy, and Robert, born February 10, 1840. Dr. Mayo died in Washington, October 1, 1864, in his eighty-first year, and was buried in Glenwood Cemetery, by the side of his wife and daughter.

Dr. Mayo was a singularly handsome man, tall, well formed, athletic, and of great courage. His habits were always social, yet he was strictly temperate in all things. His tastes were refined, delighting in the arts, and, though no performer, in music. He was a fine Latin scholar and mathematician. He spoke and wrote French with ease, and was fond of the society of cultivated Frenchmen. He was at several times during his life, and in several ways, prominently before the public, yet so transient is earthly fame, that we have found it difficult to collect the material for this memoir; but it is a pleasure to rescue his memory from oblivion.

CARL CHRISTIAN RAFN

Carl Christian Rafn was born at Brahesborg, on the Island of Funen, Denmark, January 16, 1795. His father, Christian Rafn, lessee of the Brahesborg manor, a station his ancestors for several generations had held, was born February 13, 1740, and died February 9, 1825. His mother, Christiane, *née* Kjolbys, was born in 1763, and died in 1825. The father, Christian Rafn, although no professed scholar, was nevertheless a talented and cultured man. Nothing was more natural than that young Rafn was led through poetry, especially the old Danish ballads, to the antiquities of his ancestors. In imitation of his father, while yet a boy, he wrote verses, in which we already find expressed his enthusiasm in this direction. Oxnebjerg, near Brahesborg, the field of battle on which the Counts' War was ended in 1535, early inspired him to poetic effusions, which in a manner are the forerunners of his subsequent efforts.

Previous to his fifteenth year Rafn's studies were pursued under the paternal roof. He was then, in 1810, placed in the cathedral school of Odense. He was prepared to enter the University at Copenhagen as early as 1814. It would seem that an iron will gave him the physical strength necessary for intellectual labor; for in 1816, having the previous year passed his regular examinations, he obtained a degree in law after one year's study. As it was evident to him that his legal knowledge would not very soon bring him material profit, he did not procrastinate, but decided to enter a military career; and in the same year, 1817, he passed the officer examinations with honors.

How Rafn's interest for the antiquities of the North was

awakened has already been alluded to. From childhood, and through all his schooldays, he had employed his leisure hours in exploring the mines of Northern lore, and thus early became familiar with the classic literature of Iceland. He soon directed his attention to Iceland itself, the home of these literary treasures, which had inspired his youth, and were to glorify his future. After having passed the officer examinations, Rafn was for a time engaged as lieutenant of "the Funen regiment of light dragoons." As before, all the time he could spare from his official duties he applied to a continuous study of the antiquities of the North, and especially to the Icelandic or Old Norse language. The first fruit of these labors was a little work published in 1818, entitled, "A Glance at the Condition of Military Affairs in the Time of Knut the Great."

In the year 1820 Rafn was appointed instructor in Latin at the Funen Military Academy, which position allowed him but very little time to pursue his favorite studies. He was faithful to his task, but the Icelandic classics were constantly in his mind. It can from this fact, then, easily be seen that when in the succeeding year an appointment in the university library was given him, although only as a volunteer without pay, he found his element. Rasmus Nyerup, an able and untiring worker in Danish literary history, and the author of several historical and antiquarian works, was at that time chief librarian, and under his management Rafn was intrusted to arrange what is known as the "Arna Magnean Collection," a collection of Icelandic manuscript sagas, chronicles, correspondences, and other original documents, made by the Icelander Arne Magnussen (1663–1730). This gave him an opportunity of studying original sources; his eye was trained to decipher obscure writing, which in many places time had nearly obliterated. A result of this training appeared in the correctness with which he copied Icelandic codices, a task which even in our supercritical age is too often only imperfectly done.

Rafn's real literary labors began in the year 1821, when he directed his researches to the farthest depths of the mythical

age of the North. Innumerable traditions concerning the most ancient times of the North, composed and written down in Iceland, and brought to Denmark by Arne Magnussen, were to be found in his collection of vellums. Rafn's poetical insight led him to bend his energies to this branch of archæology. He first published a Danish translation of the Icelandic originals under the title of "Nordiske Kaempehistorier,"—"Northern Heroic Traditions,"—in 1821–26. These publications were received by the public with considerable satisfaction, and were deservedly popular. What Oehlenschlaeger (1779–1850), the noted Danish poet, had brought before the public through the prism of polished modern poetry, Rafn produced unchanged and undistorted as seen in the magic mirror of antiquity. The effect produced was extraordinary. The ancient spirit which pervaded myth and legend spread rapidly over the North, and was welcomed as a lost friend found. In a degree this effect was transient, but on the other hand it was enduring, and will never disappear. Names like Fougue, Hagen, Grimm, and Simrock are inseparable from these Northern traditions. In the writings of these scholars, Rafn's works are a constant source of reference. Thus his first publications not only brought him recognition from abroad, but his contemporaries at home, especially the three most noted of his day, Peter Erasmus Muller, Knud Lyne Rahbek, and Finn Magnussen, had bestowed upon his efforts unstinted praise.

It was, therefore, not as an unknown personage, that Rafn proceeded to lay the foundation of that society with which his name is so intimately connected, and the fame of which was soon to extend throughout all civilization. On the 2d of January, 1824, Rafn, in connection with Dr. Gisle Brynjulfsson, an Icelandic antiquarian then residing in Denmark, and Sveinbjörn Egilsson of Iceland, entered into an agreement to establish a society to publish and interpret old Icelandic manuscripts, and, if possible, to extend its labors to the consideration of Northern antiquities in general. This was the germ of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquities. The work of the society in these early

years devolved almost entirely upon Rafn. He established connections with the whole civilized world; and by announcing what was to be found in the old Northern literature, and comparing it with that of other nations, and by issuing reports of the society in various languages, he succeeded in awakening an interest for the North, in the minds of innumerable scholars who had not the slightest suspicion that any literary treasures were to be found in the North. In fact, the work of the society was greeted with as much interest abroad as in Denmark. The renowned men who were elected members considered themselves honored, and accompanied their letters of thanks with substantial gifts. In Germany, whose past is so closely connected with that of the Scandinavian North, the society received hearty sympathy.

The following figures will show how rapidly the society grew: at the first annual meeting the membership was fifty-nine; at the succeeding one it had increased to one hundred and fourteen. At the end of the first three years it numbered one hundred and forty-seven regular members; and after an existence of six years, namely, in 1831, there were two hundred and five regular members. Besides these, the society at that time had four honorary members, sixty-six regular foreign members, seventy-seven corresponding members at home, and twenty-eight foreign corresponding members. As the founder of the society, and, in fact, its mainstay, Rafn had much to look after and attend to. In the beginning he still retained his position as instructor at the military academy; but the increasing demands of the society upon his time compelled him to offer his resignation as instructor, which took effect August 4, 1826.

Rafn's next publication was the famous "Antiquitates Americanæ," which appeared in 1837. That a continent in the west had been discovered by the Northmen is a fact with which, ever since the discovery, all Icelanders have been familiar, both from oral and written tradition. This is in the nature of things, as reading sagas is the popular pastime in Iceland. The names of Erik the Red, Leif the Lucky, Thorfinn Karlsefne, are names

as familiar to them as that of Vinland the Good. In this work Rafn proved with scientific certainty not only that the Northmen long before the time of Columbus had made settlements in America, but he also determined the geographical situation of the places mentioned in the sagas.

In spite of his uninterrupted labors, and a wavering state of health, Rafn inspired all his work with a spirit of youthful strength and freshness, which is remarkable. But he had overtaxed himself, and was compelled to travel for his health. During the last two years of his life his attacks of illness became more frequent and violent, until the 20th of October, 1864, when he forsook this earth, where, with unabated zeal, he so long and faithfully had toiled. He left five children, — four daughters and one son, Carl Hjalmar.

The works published by Rafn or under his immediate supervision amount to more than sixty volumes. He was elected a corresponding member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society in 1860. He was also a member, either active, corresponding, or honorary, of the principal learned societies of Europe and America, to the number of more than one hundred, including thirty-two in Germany, twelve or more in France, the same number in the United States, and smaller numbers in Great Britain, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Russia, Norway, Switzerland, Greece, and Brazil.

ELISHA COPELAND

Elisha Copeland, the only son of Elisha and Dolly Fast Copeland, was born in Boston, September 22, 1793. After completing his education in the Boston schools he entered the counting-room of Mr. P. P. F. Degrand, a prominent merchant in Boston. During his term of employment he spent several months in Europe, visiting many of the business centres of France, Germany, Holland, and Belgium in the transaction of important business in the service of his employer.

About the year 1820 he commenced business as a merchant on his own account, which he continued until the year 1841, when he was chosen Auditor of Accounts of the city of Boston, a position which he held to the time of his death. "His great conscientiousness in the discharge of his duties, his remarkable exactness and scientific precision, together with his uncommon urbanity and unflinching integrity, rendered him peculiarly qualified for his perplexing and laborious position." He was Treasurer of the South Congregational Society from its organization in 1827 to the end of his life. He was a member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society, elected in 1857.

Mr. Copeland was twice married. His first wife was Harriet, daughter of John and Catharine Perry of Boston. From this marriage there were seven children,—five sons and two daughters. Mrs. Harriet Copeland died in 1842. Mr. Copeland's second wife was Miss Eliza Sanderson, who survived him. There were no children from this marriage. Mr. Copeland died November 8, 1864.

BOWEN BUCKMAN

Bowen Buckman, the son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Munroe) Buckman, who were married January 1, 1787, was born in Lexington, Massachusetts, April 19, 1788. He removed to Woburn, Massachusetts, in 1803, where he died November 23, 1864, aged seventy-six. His father, Jacob Buckman, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, August 16, 1759, and lived in Woburn in the last days of his life in a house on the east bank of the Middlesex Canal on the old Rag Rock road leading from Main Street, now called Kilby Street, where he died February 19, 1839. Jacob Buckman and wife Elizabeth are named as members of the Woburn Baptist Church in a catalogue of that church published in December, 1827; and his name also appears as a signer of the original articles for the establishment of that church, at its organization, December 15, 1780, in the town of Arlington, when that place was a part of Cambridge, Massachusetts.

The mother of Bowen Buckman was Elizabeth Munroe, a daughter of Marrett Munroe, of Lexington. There she was born October 4, 1765. Her father, Marrett, was the son of John Munroe, who was the son of William Munroe, of Lexington, the family ancestor. She died the widow of Jacob Buckman, at the residence of her son Bowen, in Woburn, October 26, 1848, aged eighty-three.

The father of Bowen Buckman is remembered as seldom seen abroad without the wheelbarrow, which he always trundled to his son's store to carry groceries to his home. He was erect in person and wore a queue, and prided himself on feeling young,

speaking often of and praising his son Bowen, and rejoicing in that son's business prosperity. He was hard of hearing. Jacob and Elizabeth Buckman appear to have had at Lexington, children,—Bowen, born April 19, 1788; Dennis and Willis, twins, born May 13, 1794. The first volume of the Lexington church records, in a list of "persons buried in Lexington, with the time when they died," states, "Jacob Buckman's child," said to have been a son, "died January 21, 1792;" age is not given. Jacob and Elizabeth Buckman had at Woburn, sons, — Ira, born November 19, 1802; William Morton, born July 13, 1806. The five sons, who lived to adult age, all resided in Woburn.

Concerning the ancestors of Jacob Buckman, the father of Bowen, it is difficult to say more than this: That his father was Jacob, who lived at different times in Malden, Leominster, and Boston; of whom it is stated, he was for a time chorister of King's Chapel Church in Boston, and at his death (said to be in 1789) was buried in the burial ground attached to that church. His father was, if correctly stated, Joseph, or Joses, Buckman, or Bucknam, of Malden. Mr. Deloraine P. Corey, the historian and genealogist of Malden, Massachusetts, writes: "In relation to Jacob Buckman, I take it that he was the one who was born in Malden in 1727, viz.: — 'Jacob, son of Joses and Phebe, born March 27, 1727.'" And if this is so, the line may be traced, per Wyman's "Charlestown," through Deacon Joses[4], Joses[3], Joses[2], to William[1] Bucknam, of Malden.

Bowen Buckman of Woburn, the subject of this sketch, became a resident member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society, in 1853. In Woburn he was located in business for fifty years in one building as an apprentice, employee, and proprietor. His occupation was that of a country trader. He held various public offices in Woburn: Town Treasurer, 1829, 1830, and 1832; Representative, 1840; State Senator, 1842; Selectman, 1850; Postmaster of Woburn twenty years. He was a Director in the Woburn National Bank from its organization. He was a much valued member of the Baptist Society. He was systematic and industrious, and in his long course of

business life built up a solid competence. He was unostentatious, courteous, and genial. He was specially interested in adorning the Woburn Cemetery, first opened in 1845. He gave the sum of five hundred dollars to the Woburn Public Library.

He drew a sketch, which was the foundation of a picture, afterwards published, entitled a "View of Woburn, Massachusetts, from Academy Hill, in 1820." This picture, in view of the great changes, growth, and important improvements that have occurred on the area it was designed to illustrate, has now a remarkable antiquarian value. Where at the time of the illustration were only green fields, are now streets lined with houses; and hardly a familiar object in the way of buildings, illustrated in the picture, is now to be found. It is stated he kept a journal from April, 1809, to the week before his death. The house where he lived is removed, and the estate which he occupied is included in the present lot on which Woburn's beautiful library building is erected. A fine portrait of him, presented by his daughters to the town, is preserved in the Woburn Public Library.

An obituary notice in the *Woburn Journal*, for Saturday, November 26, 1864, says, "His kind and genial manners, his strict probity, and well-known interest in public affairs, had won for him in a marked degree the respect and esteem of the whole community. Through a long life he has always been known as a just man in all his dealings with his fellow-men, doing the thing that was right from a sense of duty rather than of policy. His kindness to strangers was always marked."

Mr. Buckman married, June, 1827, Eliza Claflin, of Boston. She died in Woburn, November 15, 1861, aged fifty-six. Her parents were Warner N. and Nancy Claflin. The children of Bowen and Eliza (Claflin) Buckman were: Eliza Maria, born Woburn, March 18, 1828, married George A. Newell, of Boston, November 15, 1849; and Julia Ann, born Woburn, February 5, 1830, married Alexander Beal, of Boston, November 3, 1852.

BENJAMIN SILLIMAN

Benjamin Silliman, the eminent scientist, was born in North Stratford (now Trumbull), Connecticut, August 8, 1779. He was the second son of General Gold Selleck Silliman, to whom was intrusted the defence of the southwestern frontier of Connecticut in the Revolutionary War. The family, supposed to be of Swiss origin, resided until the war in Fairfield. The father of Benjamin Silliman died when he was eleven years old, and his early education was given into the charge of his mother, Mary Fish, the daughter of Rev. Joseph Fish, of Stonington. At the age of thirteen he was fitted for college, and was graduated at Yale in 1796.

After remaining at home a year he taught school for a time at Wethersfield, and then went back to New Haven to read law with Simeon Baldwin. In 1799 while a student of law he was made tutor in Yale College, the duties of which office he discharged until, at the proposition of President Dwight, he turned his attention more exclusively to natural science, and, upon the establishment of a professorship of chemistry and natural history, was appointed to that chair.

Science was then in its infancy. The scientific activity even of Benjamin Franklin was an accident of his genius, and in the way of the enlargement of the area of useful knowledge rather than of the systematic and co-ordinated arrangement of knowledge. Young Silliman was called upon to create a department in which he was to be the first instructor. He went to Philadelphia to gain what acquaintance he could with chemistry, and in the spring of 1805 sailed for Europe to pursue the study of

physical science as well as to buy books and apparatus for the college. He attended courses of lectures in London and Edinburgh, and travelled in England and for a short time on the continent. He was absent from home fourteen months, and was among the earliest of American students to avail himself of the advantages of European education.

Two years after his return he published "Journals of Travels in England, Holland, and Scotland," which book was extensively read. But he threw himself at once with great ardor into the work of scientific teaching, in which was opened a new field, where, in some sense, he was the pioneer in this country. His instructions in chemistry and mineralogy, to which geology was added later on, commenced about 1806, and continued without serious interruption for half a century. It may be said that he was a teacher of science more than an original investigator, or discoverer of new scientific truths, which his circumscribed conditions of labor did not seem to admit of. He was to lay the foundation for others to build upon. But the fire and enthusiasm which he infused into his teaching awoke a new scientific life in the college which has never been lost. There was little to begin with. The physical sciences were feebly developed. Chemistry had not obtained the means of the crudest experiment; all the mineralogical collections in America could be put in a few drawers; geology was held in the disesteem of ignorance, and mixed up with theological questions and interpretations of scripture; and biology was not yet known as a separate science.

Mr. Silliman proceeded in a practical method to gather up all the knowledge then available. He also showed the spirit of an investigator. Having been interested in the Wernerian and Huttonian controversy while in Edinburgh, he studied the structure of volcanic rocks in the neighborhood of New Haven, and in 1807 he made a chemical analysis of the meteor that fell in Weston, Connecticut, establishing the extra-terrestrial theory of meteors. He persuaded the college to purchase the mineralogical collections of Benjamin D. Perkins and of Dr. George Gibbs of Rhode Island. In 1811 he began experimenting with

the oxy-hydric or compound blow-pipe invented by Robert Hare, and succeeded in melting many minerals before supposed incapable of reduction, especially those containing alkaline earths; and he obtained for the first time in this country the metals of sodium and potassium. In 1822, while engaged in observations on the action of a voltaic battery constructed by himself, "he noticed that the charcoal points of the negative pole increased in size toward the positive pole, and, on further examination, he found that there was a corresponding cavity on the point of the latter. This fact of the fusion of the carbon in the voltaic arc was long disputed in Europe, but is now universally accepted." In 1830 he made a geologic exploration of the coal-formations of Wyoming Valley, and in 1832–33 he was occupied under a commission of the Secretary of the Treasury in examining the subject of sugar culture and manufacture.

The great work of his life, however, was in the way of scientific lecturing. He was, in truth, unsurpassed as a lecturer. His fine presence, animated delivery, and skilful manipulation made him a charming popular speaker. His public lectures in New Haven, Hartford, Salem, Lowell, New York, Baltimore, Washington, St. Louis, New Orleans, and other cities, attracted universal attention and diffused a higher intelligence on scientific themes, but were only preludes to his brilliant courses of lectures before the Lowell Institute in Boston, continuing for three years. These, in fact, constituted his crowning triumph as a teacher of science to the people, doing immense good in that direction. His relationship to Colonel Trumbull, the artist, led to the founding of the Trumbull Gallery of Historical Paintings, and, indirectly, to the instituting of the School of Fine Arts at Yale. In the Kansas troubles in 1856, Professor Silliman showed himself a stanch supporter of freedom; and during the Civil War, he was the determined champion of national and republican principles.

As early as 1818 he had established *The American Journal of Science*, of which he was sole editor, transferring its editorship in 1846 to his son-in-law, James D. Dana. He also edited

Henry's "Elements of Chemistry," Robert Bakewell's "Introduction to Geology," and published some of his own lectures on "Elements of Chemistry" and other subjects. Just how he would have stood in relation to the Darwinian theory we can only conjecture, but, doubtless, he would have taken an intelligent even if conservative view of the scientific interpretation of nature.

Professor Silliman was a man of profound religious spirit and a Christian philosopher. He was an accomplished gentleman in manners and address, somewhat after the old style, but kindly, genial, and benevolent, a friend of the young, and beloved and revered by all who knew him.

His first wife was Harriet Trumbull, daughter of the second Governor Jonathan Trumbull. His only son was Benjamin Silliman, late Professor of Chemistry at Yale University. One of his daughters married Professor Oliver P. Hubbard; and another, Professor James D. Dana. Professor Silliman died November 24, 1864.

He was elected an honorary member of this Society in 1847.

LEVI WASHBURN LEONARD

Levi Washburn Leonard was born in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, June 1, 1790, the son of Captain Jacob and Mary (Swift) Leonard. Mrs. Leonard was the daughter of Isaac Swift, and was descended from William Swift, who died at Sandwich in 1642. Jacob Leonard was the son of Solomon and Joanna (Washburn) Leonard, grandson of Captain Solomon and Elizabeth (Perkins) Leonard, great-grandson of Jacob and Susanna Leonard, and great-great-grandson of Solomon and Mary Leonard of Duxbury.

Levi's father was a Revolutionary soldier, and a farmer, so that young Leonard was early inured to hard labor and to industrious habits. He received the rudiments of his education in the common schools of his native town. Owing to some injury received in youthful sports, unfitting him for hard labor, the whole plan of his life was changed, and he relinquished the farm-work and prepared for a professional avocation. He therefore entered the Bridgewater Academy and fitted for college. He was a great lover of books and a very diligent student. While in college he took a high rank, and graduated from Harvard in 1815, having for classmates Rev. Convers Francis, D.D., John Gorham Palfrey, D.D., LL.D., Jared Sparks, LL.D., and other men of note. After graduation, he was for two years the preceptor of the Bridgewater Academy, giving at the same time some attention to theological studies. Subsequently he entered the Cambridge Divinity School, and graduated therefrom in 1818.

Having supplied pulpits in the vicinity of Boston, as he had

opportunity, in the spring of 1820 he was requested to go to Dublin, New Hampshire, and preach for several weeks. But his friends enjoined it on him not to think of settling there, and thus burying himself from the world. For Dublin was some seventy miles from Boston, in what was then thought the wilderness of New Hampshire. His candidacy commenced on the first Sunday of April, 1820; and on the 20th of May following he was called to the pastoral office, at a salary of six hundred dollars per year. He was ordained as pastor of the First Congregational (Unitarian) Society, September 6, 1820.

He married September 8, 1830, Miss Elizabeth Morison Smith, daughter of Hon. Samuel and Sally (Garfield) Smith of Peterborough, New Hampshire, a most estimable woman, who died September 13, 1848. Of this marriage there were two children, — William Smith, who became a physician in Hinsdale, New Hampshire, and Ellen Elizabeth, who married Joseph H. Houghton, and removed to Tacoma, Washington. In 1851 Mr. Leonard married Mrs. Elizabeth (Dow) Smith, daughter of Jeremiah Dow, of Exeter, New Hampshire, and the widow of Samuel G. Smith, Esq., brother of his first wife. There was no issue of this marriage.

Mr. Leonard was deeply interested in the education of the young. He was chairman of the school committee in Dublin for thirty years, and devoted himself earnestly to the endeavor to improve the condition of the schools. By frequent visits to the schools, suggestions to the teachers, addresses to the children, private conversations with the parents, public lectures upon educational matters, and the publication of school books fitted to awaken interest among the pupils, he wrought a most beneficent change.

In 1823 he established a Sunday school of one hundred and twenty pupils, one of the first schools of the kind in that part of the State. For many years he furnished all the text-books used in the school, and encouraged the children to be punctual and studious by rewards and gifts of attractive books.

As at that day there were few books accessible to the young,

he purchased three hundred volumes and lent them freely to all children in the town, who would come to him for them on any day of the week. For some years he added new books to this library. Finally others came to his assistance, and at one time there were in use nearly two thousand volumes. Mr. Leonard was largely instrumental in forming the Cheshire County Common School Association. So devoted was he to the cause of popular education, sobriety, and good morals, that he received from a clergyman of a different faith, the appellation of "The Oberlin of Monadnock."

When he was settled, the drinking customs of society were very prevalent, and intemperance abounded to an alarming extent in the town. This state of things he deeply deplored, and cautiously proceeded to warn the people against this vicious habit. But notwithstanding his prudence, some were displeased with his efforts in favor of sobriety, and refused to pay towards his salary. That the parish might not be burdened by their withdrawal of support, he cheerfully relinquished so much of his salary as these malcontents would have paid, and renewed his zeal in favor of the great reform, with encouraging success.

When the anti-slavery movement commenced, it early enlisted his support. In his sermon at the dedication of the new meeting-house, March 2, 1853, he gave his idea of the position the Christian church should occupy in this respect.

> "All mankind," he said, "are brethren. When one is oppressed, all are implicated in the danger. The gospel of Christ binds the sons of men together by the universal tie of love and good will. Every church, therefore, every house consecrated to God and Christ, should be open for the defence of human freedom and human rights; for without these the power of the gospel is crushed, and those who outwardly receive it can have but a name to live."

As a preacher he was plain, practical, and direct. He had, however, none of the coveted gifts of oratory; was very closely confined to his manuscript, and seldom, if ever, made a gesture in the pulpit. He very seldom indulged in controversy. Firm and decided in his own views, he took little part in the theo-

logical disputes of his day. But in his preaching, as in all other respects, he was still progressive, and his mind was ever open to new ideas and methods.

He was a diligent student of nature, and gave much attention to the natural sciences. He was quite a proficient in botany, for he was a great lover of flowers; and his garden, full of rare and beautiful plants, was the admiration of the children. Especially was he distinguished as an entomologist, and probably was more eminent in that line than any other person in the State, and as an expert was known in Europe. His distinguished college classmate, Dr. Thaddeus William Harris, in his work on "Insects Injurious to Vegetation," frequently acknowledges his indebtedness to Mr. Leonard, and dedicated one species, "*Hesperida Leonardus*," to him.

As the minister of a rural people he mingled with them freely. The farmers soon found that he knew more of agriculture and horticulture than most of them, that he was learned in law, and knew much of medicine. Hence he was often consulted upon matters concerning their welfare; for in him all had a friend and a safe counsellor. Many matters relating to town affairs were discussed in his study. Personal griefs found in him a ready listener and comforter. With all his varied scientific attainments he was a very unassuming man. Though he was the chief editor of "The History of Dublin," the only evidence in the volume that he was connected with it is, that the copyright was secured by "Levi W. Leonard." The degree of Doctor of Divinity was given him by his Alma Mater in 1849, without his knowledge. He was a very benevolent man, giving freely to all deserving charities in his quiet way. He was a member of the New Hampshire Historical Society, and president of the Dublin Literary Society, incorporated in 1824.

By his unwearied labors his health, never robust, having become much impaired, in 1853 he asked for a colleague. In November of that year he removed to Exeter, New Hampshire, yet continued as the senior pastor of the society in Dublin until his death. After his removal he edited *The Exeter News Letter*

for about eight years, and retired from the position in July, 1863, on account of ill-health. His death occurred at Exeter, December 12, 1864.

The principal publications of Dr. Leonard were, "The Literary and Scientific Class Book," 1826; "The North American Spelling Book," 1835; "An Analysis of the Elementary Sounds of the English Language," 1848; "A Genealogy of the Descendants of William Smith," pp. 24, 1852; "The History of Dublin, New Hampshire," 8vo, pp. 433, 1855. Dr. Leonard was also chairman of the committee for compiling "Christian Hymns," 1845.

He was a corresponding member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society, elected in 1847.

JOHN LAWRENCE FOX

John Lawrence Fox, son of Ebenezer and Susannah Fox, was born in Salem, Massachusetts, January 8, 1811. His father, son if Dr. Jonathan Fox of Hollis, New Hampshire, was born in Hollis, April 6, 1783, and married Susannah Patterson of Salem, Massachusetts, April 2, 1808. The subject of this memoir was prepared for college at the Latin School in his native town of Salem, while it was under the direction of Mr. Ames; and graduated at Amherst College in the class of 1831.

He began his medical studies with the late Dr. A. L. Pierson of Salem, attended lectures in Philadelphia and Boston, and received a medical degree at Harvard College in 1835. After an interval of two years, devoted in part to classical teaching, but chiefly to studies connected with his profession, he passed a most honorable examination, and received his appointment as Assistant Surgeon in the U. S. Navy, his commission bearing the date of February 9, 1837.

April 14, 1837, he was ordered to join the exploring expedition commanded by Commodore Wilkes. In addition to his regular duties he was given charge of the meteorological work of the expedition; "and during the four and a half years to which the cruise was protracted, he discharged his arduous duties with signal ability." On his return from this cruise he was granted three months' leave of absence, and then ordered, December 14, 1842, to the Naval Hospital at Chelsea, Massachusetts. September 10, 1843, he was ordered to the U. S. S. "Cumberland," on board of which vessel he cruised two years in the Mediterranean. April 11, 1846, he returned to duty at the Chelsea Hos-

pital, where he remained until November of the same year, when he was ordered to the U. S. S. "Ohio." December 14, 1846, he was detailed for duty at the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

He received his commission as surgeon August 16, 1847. June 1, 1848, he joined the U. S. S. "Portsmouth." Having been transferred from this vessel to the U. S. S. "Yorktown," he was wrecked in the latter vessel off the west coast of Africa, and returned to the United States on board the sloop-of-war "Dale" in November, 1850. March 13, 1851, he was again ordered to the Chelsea Hospital, where he remained three years. From this time until the commencement of the war he was constantly employed: one year on board the U. S. S. "San Jacinto," six months at the naval rendezvous in Boston, and two and a half years on board the U. S. S. "Mississippi" in the East Indies. From March 15, 1861, to June 23, 1863, he was stationed at the Chelsea Hospital. Here his duties were particularly arduous. The hospital became so overcrowded that wards were taken in the neighboring Marine Hospital, thereby adding greatly to the fatigue incident to his duties. During the entire length of his stay, he rarely kept an assistant surgeon more than three months. As soon as they became initiated into naval routine they were transferred to ships and new men sent to him to be taught in their turn. Consequently the greater part of the work fell upon himself and laid the foundation of his fatal illness by undermining his strength. During the whole of this time he was absent but one night from the post of duty.

His next orders were to the U. S. S. "Brooklyn" at New Orleans. September 16, 1863, he was transferred to the "Niagara," where he remained until March 10, 1864, when he was appointed Fleet Surgeon of the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, then rendezvousing in the neighborhood of Hampton Roads. This, the most important and, as it proved, the last duty of his professional career, was entered upon with zeal and energy, and, although hampered for a time by official incompetence in high places, he accomplished a good work in preparing the medical department of this great fleet for the service that

lay before it. On the arrival of Rear-Admiral David D. Porter as commander of the fleet, the work of preparation went on more smoothly and systematically, and he gave his fleet officers all possible assistance. It was too late, however, to change the result of overwork and mental worry. The physical and mental strain had been too great; and when Dr. Fox was finally compelled to leave his post, it was only to go home to die. His death occurred December 17, 1864.

In this connection I quote from *The Salem Register* of December 22, 1864: —

"He was appointed Fleet Surgeon of the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron. Under a pressure of responsibility second to none but that of the Admiral himself, involving the supervision of the medical staff of the whole fleet, the largest and most formidable perhaps that history has ever recorded, he worked on most indefatigably till his naturally robust constitution yielded under the burden, and he reluctantly consented to a temporary withdrawal from the scene of his labors. He reached his home at Roxbury about a fortnight since, in a state of great prostration, and failed gradually, until death set a seal to his earthly record. His devotion to the service of his country in this hour of her stern trial will be the brightest item of that record. To tear himself from that service cost him the severest struggle of his life. 'Let me die at my post,' was the last aspiration of his patriotic soul, as he was almost literally forced from his ship by the more considerate hand of fraternal affection."

His professional career was no more honorable than his private life. A devoted husband and father, a stedfast friend, and a pure-minded, simple-hearted Christian, his loss was most widely felt and deeply deplored.

Dr. Fox married, June 15, 1847, Elizabeth Amory Morris, daughter of Commodore Charles Morris, U. S. N. He was a member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society, elected in 1857.

EDWARD EVERETT

Edward Everett, a resident member and vice-president of this Society, a celebrated orator and statesman, high in the councils of the nation, died in Boston, January 15, 1865. He was born in Dorchester, April 11, 1794. His parents were Rev. Oliver and Lucy (Hill) Everett. He was a descendant in the sixth generation of Richard Everett of Dedham, through John[2], John[3], Ebenezer[4], and Rev. Oliver[5]. Rev. Moses Everett, of Dorchester, was his uncle. His early associations with Dorchester were among a people of the genuine old New England stock; but soon after the death of his father, in 1802, the family removed to Boston. He attended the public schools, and on leaving, in 1804, received the Franklin medal. He then attended a private school taught by Ezekiel Webster and his brother, the celebrated Daniel Webster. He entered the public Latin School in Boston, in 1806, and afterward the Academy in Exeter, New Hampshire, in 1807.

At the age of thirteen he entered Harvard College, and was graduated in 1811. In 1812, when eighteen years old, he was appointed Latin tutor at Harvard. The next year, 1813, at nineteen, he became pastor of the Brattle Street Church in Boston. In 1814 he published his "Defence of Christianity." In 1815, when twenty-one years old, he became professor of Greek literature in Harvard College, in which he officiated until 1826. He was editor of *The North American Review* from 1820 to 1824. In the latter year, at the age of thirty, he delivered his first great oration, being the Phi Beta Kappa oration at Cambridge. General Lafayette, then visiting in this country, was

present. In 1825 he was a member of Congress, where he remained ten years. In 1836 he became governor of Massachusetts, and held the office for three successive terms. In 1841 he was appointed Minister to the Court of St. James, and remained such till 1845. He was inaugurated president of Harvard College in 1846, and resigned that office in 1849. In 1852 he became secretary of state in the national cabinet, and later United States senator. In 1860 he was nominated for the vice-presidency of the United States.

His orations, eulogies, addresses and lectures, and public speeches are numerous. They made a vast impression on his generation. By many he was considered the equal of Webster, but of a style entirely different. As one has said, "We scarce know of one so precocious as he, that, if permitted to remain, did not suffer a declension or premature decay. His was a rare exception — of fidelity and usefulness ending only with his life, at the close of more than threescore years and ten."

He was married, May 8, 1822, to Charlotte Gray, daughter of Hon. Peter C. Brooks, by whom he had three sons and four daughters, — William, born October 10, 1839, teacher, scholar, lecturer, author, and politician (in the unselfish sense), being the best known. The wife of Edward Everett died July 2, 1859.

LABAN MOREY WHEATON

Laban Morey Wheaton was born in Norton, Massachusetts, September 14, 1796, the son of Hon. Laban and Fanny (Morey) Wheaton, and grandson of George and Elizabeth (Morey) Wheaton. Hon. Laban Wheaton, father of our member, was born March 13, 1754; prepared for college at Wrentham Academy; graduated at Harvard College in 1774; studied theology with Rev. Abiel Leonard, of Woodstock, Connecticut; preached in various places, and was invited to settle in Framingham, Massachusetts, but declined the offer. He entered into mercantile pursuits in connection with a classmate, but they became bankrupt in three or four years. He commenced the study of law with Mr. Kent, of Watertown, when more than thirty years of age, and on the completion of his legal studies opened an office in Milton. In 1788 he removed to his native town, and had much practice. He stood for many years at the head of the bar in Bristol County, doing much business, also, in the neighboring counties. He was eight years a member of Congress; also Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas and of the Court of Sessions; was several times a representative to the State Legislature. He married Fanny Morey, his cousin, June 1, 1794, and had four children, two of whom died young. His daughter married Dr. Strong, of Boston. She died childless. After her decease, in 1834, he established, with the portion of his large estate which he had designed for her, the School for Young Ladies in Norton, making it the "child of his adoption," as he said, "in the place of his departed daughter." The building was erected in 1834, and the school opened in the spring of

1835. It was incorporated by the Legislature, March 10, 1837, under the name of the "Norton Female Seminary." On the sixteenth of March, 1839, the name was changed by the Legislature to "Wheaton Female Seminary." The first structure was removed and the present main building erected in 1849, at a cost of about six thousand dollars. The donor was chosen Chairman of the Board of Trustees, and held that position until his death, March 23, 1846, at the age of ninety-three years.

The subject of this notice pursued his preparatory studies at the Wrentham Academy and at Middleborough, and, for a little time before entering college, at the College Grammar School, then under the tuition of Joel Hawes. He graduated at Brown University in 1817. After graduating he returned to his native town, where he passed his life. He studied law, but never gave much attention to the duties of the profession. He early engaged in the management of his father's large estate in Norton; was for many years postmaster of the town; was one of the twenty-two members who constituted the Congregational Trinitarian Church in Norton, organized April 3, 1832; three times represented his native town in the State Legislature, and was twice a member of the Governor's Council; was also one of the trustees of the State Industrial School for Girls, at Lancaster. "He was sensitively averse to everything that seemed like ostentation, but was an active supporter of the institutions of society, both political and religious, and full of kindly feelings for his fellow-men. He is described as 'pre-eminently the young man's friend, who seldom lost an opportunity to commend the worthy and to aid those in need of his assistance.' He was warmly interested in education, and was a watchful guardian and liberal patron of the Seminary, which his father had founded."

He married, June 25, 1829, Miss Eliza Chapin, of Uxbridge, who survived him. They had no children. He became a member of this Society in 1855. He died in Norton, January 17, 1865.

LUTHER METCALF HARRIS

Luther Metcalf Harris died at Jamaica Plain, West Roxbury, Massachusetts, January 28, 1865, aged seventy-five years. He was the third son and fifth child of John[4] and Mary (Niles) Harris, and was born in Brookline, May 7, 1789. He was of the fifth generation in descent from Robert[1] and Elizabeth (Boughey) Harris, who were married in Roxbury, Massachusetts — as appears by the record — January 24, 1642–43. Their third child, Timothy[2], born July 9, 1650, married, April 2, 1697, Abigail, daughter of Thomas and Susanna Morey of Roxbury. They were the parents of John[3], born March 23, 1709, who, for his second wife, married, April 16, 1747, Esther, daughter of Thomas and Lydia Metcalf, of Needham. John[4], fourth child of John[3], and second child of Esther (Metcalf) Harris, born October, 1750, married Mary Niles, of Randolph, March 2, 1780. These were the parents of Dr. Harris, our deceased member.

Dr. Harris received his elementary education at the district school in his native town of Brookline, where he studied Latin and Greek; entered an apothecary's shop when fifteen or sixteen years of age, and remained there fifteen months, "compounding the best recipes." He was fitted for college by Rev. Dr. Strong, of Randolph; entered sophomore in 1808 at Brown University, and graduated in 1811. He studied medicine with Dr. LeBaron, of Jamaica Plain; was appointed surgeon and stationed at Fort Independence in Boston Harbor, in 1814, went to Orford, New Hampshire, in March, 1815, where he practised five years. After a few months at Milton he removed in 1820 to Jamaica Plain, where he engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1823 he

joined the Massachusetts Medical Society, and in 1851 he was made a member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society. He married, November 9, 1817, Lucy Dutton, daughter of Major John Mann (the first male child of European extraction born in Orford, New Hampshire). She was born March 24, 1795. They had six children,— four sons and two daughters, — Lydia Mann, John Adams, William Lafayette, George Washington, Ellen Maria, Robert. The father of Dr. Harris inherited from his father the old homestead, which had descended from the first ancestor, Robert. It was sold in 1828 after it had been in possession of the family nearly one hundred and seventy-five years.

"Through a long and useful life, Dr. Harris industriously and unostentatiously labored for the good of others, in private services and in public office, with unaffected simplicity — happy in the conscious effort to be useful. Remarkably unassuming, he rather waited than sought opportunity. Ever ready to yield his claims for preferment, he desired no prominent part, content to serve wherever needed —

'Nor envy nor ambition knew.'

Studiously inclined, he gave much time to literary pursuits, and especially to music, which he highly appreciated, and for which he had a refined taste. His latter years were pleasantly passed in genealogical researches, until a gradually deepening cloud obscured his intellect. Tenderly cared for by wife and children, most kindly esteemed by neighbors and friends, he peacefully passed away."

Dr. Harris contributed several articles to the REGISTER, among them the "Metcalf Genealogy." In 1861 he published the genealogy of Robert Harris and his descendants, with notices of the Morey and Metcalf families, in a volume, 8vo, pp. 56.

WILLIAM BENTLEY FOWLE

WILLIAM BENTLEY FOWLE, a resident member, elected in 1863, born Boston, October 17, 1795, died February 6, 1865.

A memoir of Mr. Fowle in the REGISTER, vol. xxiii., pp. 109–117, is reprinted in "Memoirs of Several Deceased Members of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society," Boston, 1878.

NATHANIEL CHAUNCEY

Nathaniel Chauncey of Philadelphia, elected vice-president for Pennsylvania of this Society in June, 1863, was born at New Haven, February 27, 1789, and died at Philadelphia, February 9, 1865. He was the third son and youngest child of Charles Chauncey of New Haven and Abigail Darling, of whom the two eldest children were Charles Chauncey, a distinguished lawyer of Philadelphia, and Elihu Chauncey, one of its leading citizens, prominent in financial matters, and one of the editors of *The United States Gazette* for some years. Charles Chauncey of New Haven was fourth in descent from the Rev. Charles Chauncey, the second President of Harvard College. He was King's Attorney for Connecticut before the Revolution, and afterward Judge of the Superior Court of the State.

Nathaniel Chauncey's boyhood and youth were passed in New Haven. He entered Yale College at the early age of thirteen, graduating with the highest honors at the age of seventeen, in 1806. He read law in the office of his father, who had then retired from the bench, and in 1808 came to Philadelphia, where he was admitted to the bar, April 11, 1811. For some ten years he labored at his profession, but his health, never robust, broke down; and the death of his mother in 1818 called him home to solace and care for his father, left alone in his declining years. In 1823 his father died. Soon after he went to Europe. Here he spent some five years, visiting England and parts of the continent, passing a winter in Rome, and one or more in Paris.

Belonging to a family of whose members many had been scholars and students, his own father especially, it was natural

that Nathaniel Chauncey should have always manifested like tastes and habits; but it is believed that at Paris he first developed an interest in genealogical investigations, which continued to be a favorite pursuit to the close of his life, and was at the same time an intellectual occupation and a source of the happiness which the student derives from industrious and successful research. To a friend who questioned why he spent so much time at the libraries in Paris, he said, "I will confess to you that I am tracing the history of my family." As is common in such researches, he learned much about other families, and general genealogical knowledge. His tastes in this direction brought him in contact with this Society, of which he was elected a corresponding member in 1845.

Mr. Chauncey took up the study of genealogy when its interest and importance, not only to those whose family history is the subject of investigation, but to local and general historians, and to the community at large, was little known and less appreciated in this country. Some recommendations to the study are well given in his own words, at the beginning of a memoir of those of his own blood: — "The knowledge of the past is a light for the future; and if that knowledge can be associated with ourselves, it is more readily received and more durably fixed in the memory. It is not, however, my purpose to enter into a defence of the science of genealogy. Its uses are too obvious and too numerous to be recited here; and if proof of its lawfulness is required, the Christian moralist should be satisfied by a bare reference to the many pedigrees contained in the Scriptures. The knowledge which I have gained respecting my ancestors, was necessarily connected with that of the times in which they lived, and the incidental acquisitions made by my study were perhaps more important than the principal ones."

During his five years' stay in Europe his researches were carried on in England as well as in France, and after his return he maintained a constant communication with correspondents in England in their prosecution. Returning from Europe in 1828, he re-established himself in Philadelphia, which was thenceforth

his home. In 1836 he married Elizabeth Sewall, daughter of Samuel Salisbury, a prominent merchant of Boston, named after her father's mother, the wife of Samuel Salisbury the elder, of Boston, who was a great-grand-daughter of Chief Justice Sewall. Mrs. Elizabeth Chauncey died in 1850.

In early life a Federalist, later a Whig, Mr. Chauncey joined the Republican party on its advent, and throughout the Rebellion was a staunch supporter of the Government, differing, though not estranged, from some of his nearest friends. He had not the gratification of seeing the final triumph of the cause to which he adhered. He died February 9, 1865, and was buried by the side of his father and mother in the old cemetery at New Haven, his birthplace. Two sons, Charles and Elihu, named after his brothers, survived him.

All who knew Nathaniel Chauncey unite in saying that his powers of mind were of a high order. He was especially effective in argument and discussion. It is interesting to note that while at college his favorite study was mathematics; he took pleasure in calculating eclipses. Usually such pursuits as those of the mathematician and genealogist are not thought to be allied, either in their objects or methods of operation. But the accuracy which should be one of the chief qualities of the genealogist can hardly fail to result from at raining in the science of mathematics.

Professor William Chauncey Fowler read a paper before this Society, March 2, 1866, on "Conditions of Success in Genealogical Investigations Illustrated in the Character of Nathaniel Chauncey." In it he shows that Mr. Chauncey possessed in an eminent degree the five indispensable qualifications for a successful genealogist, — love of kindred, fondness for investigation, active imagination, sound and disciplined judgment, and conscientious regard for truth. These resulted partly from the natural constitution of his mind and disposition, partly from his education and training. So admirably has Professor Fowler discoursed upon his subject, that to speak further of it here would be useless.

While it is as an earnest laborer in this field of knowledge that Mr. Chauncey is of interest to the members of this Society, this account of him would be very imperfect if it failed to set forth briefly how he bore himself in the more important relations of life, what he was to his family, his friends, and the community. In the fierce eagerness of the struggle of life in our country, intensified as it is in our large cities, we are apt to take but small account of those who, like the subject of this notice, are not absorbed in some gainful pursuit, but devote themselves to intellectual occupations. Yet such constitute an element of which it may well be questioned whether this country does not stand in need. Professor Edward E. Salisbury of New Haven in his Family Memorial says of him, "He was distinguished by guileless purity of purpose, a nice sense of right and honor, benevolent feeling and large charity with only a moderate fortune, an embodiment and exemplar of the Christian gentleman, — such is the testimony of an intimate friend."

Since his death a generation has passed. His contemporaries, indeed almost all who knew him, are gone, and those who knew him not may think that this brief sketch of him and his life shows too plainly the affection of one to whom he was near and dear. Such as it is, it is laid before the Society, with the hope that there may be some among its members who, of their own knowledge, can judge if it be fair; with them the decision may safely be left.

MOSES POTTER

Moses Potter, a resident member, died in Philadelphia, February 13, 1865, aged fifty-nine. He was a descendant in the sixth generation from Robert Potter, who was of Lynn, Massachusetts, 1630; freeman September 3, 1634; removed to Newport, says Savage, where in July, 1638, he was admitted an inhabitant; was one of the eleven original purchasers of Shawomet, now Warwick, Rhode Island, from "Myantonomy," in 1642. Robert Potter had, with other children, a son John, who had three wives — one named Fisher — and several children, among them, Fisher Potter, from whom was Philip, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Philip Potter was quite a leading man in his day. He was a ship-builder and ship-owner, and also carried on a furniture factory. He resided in Providence, and was a warm friend of the celebrated Moses Brown. He failed in business, owing to severe losses at sea. After making an honorable settlement, he gathered what little he had left, and migrated to the wilds of Vermont, settling at Putney, in that State, where, after years of struggling with adversity, he died. Moses Potter, the father of the subject of this sketch, married, at the age of twenty-one, Louisa Peters, and resided in Richmond, New Hampshire. Moses Potter was also a lineal descendant, it is said, of Roger Williams, through Mary Williams.

Moses Potter — our member — was born in Richmond, July 29, 1804. His parents soon after moved to Brattleboro, Vermont, taking with them Moses, Philip, — who was an elder brother, — and his sister Louisa. When he was seven years old his father died, leaving his mother with little or nothing to sup-

port three children. He, however, received a moderate education, which he increased by diligent reading. "Plutarch's Lives" was, with him, a favorite book. At the age of sixteen he left Brattleboro, being then engaged in a paper mill, and went to Providence, Rhode Island. Here he entered the crockery store of Potter and Adams. At the age of twenty-one he became proprietor of the store. Captain Solomon Townsend, a highly valued friend, was his silent partner, furnishing the capital. On the 29th of June, 1829, in the Cathedral of Quebec, he was married to Arabella W. Stilson, eldest daughter of the late Joseph Stilson. (Her mother's name was Cathrine Kennally, and she was born in Ireland.) He resided in Providence about twelve years; his two eldest children being born there. One of these died in infancy, the other survived his father; both were named Moses. About the year 1834 he removed to Boston, entering into partnership with Mr. Joseph Hastings, with whom he carried on a large crockery business. His eldest daughter was born here in 1835. He failed in business, his partner having involved the firm by his speculations in "Maine lands." This was about the year 1839 or 1840.

He then went to Baltimore, Maryland, and again entered into the crockery business. Here three children were born, the eldest of whom died when an infant; the other two, Philip, born in 1845, and Joseph Stilson, born in 1846, survived their father. He failed again, owing to some trouble with a silent partner. In the year 1848, it is believed, he removed to Philadelphia and went into the employ of Perkins, Brooks & Co. Here his youngest child and daughter was born and died. Early in 1850 he removed to Brooklyn, New York, going into the employ of Bowen & McNamee. His wife died while on a visit to Philadelphia, December 18, 1851. The next year he entered the employment of Read Brothers, Philadelphia. In 1853 he was connected with what is now the Pennsylvania Railroad. In 1855 he removed to Boston, going into the employment of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. He was also, at this time, agent of the Grand Trunk Railroad. In 1860 he went again into the employment of the

Pennsylvania Railroad, but continued to reside in Boston. He died in the city of Philadelphia, as before mentioned, having been struck by paralysis just a week previously. His remains were carried to Brattleboro, Vermont, and are there interred.

Mr. Potter became a member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society in 1860.

CHARLES WILLIAM BRADLEY

Charles William Bradley died in New Haven, Connecticut, March 8, 1865, aged fifty-seven. He was descended, it is said, from a family of the name who resided in the market town of Bingley, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England. William Bradley took the oath of fidelity to the New Haven Colony in 1640. Among his later descendants was Phineas, son of Phineas and Martha (Sherman) Bradley, who was born May 21, 1743, and in 1768 married Hannah Buel of Killingworth. They had four children. Luther, their eldest son, was born March 10, 1772, and was married to Mary, daughter of Joel Atwater, in 1795. Of the children of these parents, Charles William was the fourth son, born June 27, 1807.

He commenced to learn the trade of a printer, but in 1825, at the age of eighteen, he entered Washington College (now Trinity), Hartford, Connecticut. Precarious health obliged him to withdraw before completing his course. He subsequently entered the Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary in New York, and graduated in 1830. After ordination, he was settled in the parishes of North Haven, East Haddam, Sharon, and Derby, Connecticut, where he preached for nearly ten years. Failing health, for which he made a voyage at sea, finally induced him to withdraw from the ministry and engage in other pursuits. In 1846 he was elected Secretary of State of Connecticut, where he rendered important service by a re-arrangement of the affairs of the office, collating and indexing the records, and rendering the whole accessible.

In 1849 he was appointed Consul at Amoy, China. In 1854

he was transferred to Singapore, and in 1857 to Ningpo. During this period he became bearer, from Siam, of a new treaty between the United States and that power; and on his return, he took back with him the ratified treaty, being invested with plenipotentiary powers for that purpose. In the year 1858, at the request of Lord Elgin, he accompanied the Pei-ho expedition. He was subsequently appointed Senior Commissioner on American claims against the Chinese government. He afterward held the office of Assistant in the China Imperial Customs at Hankow. He finally left China in the spring of 1863, and, spending some time in Germany, he reached New Haven in August, 1864. Soon after his return he experienced a slight attack of paralysis, which continued gradually to increase until his death. He was made a corresponding member of this Society in 1845.

JOHN SEAVER HOWARD

Thomas Hayward came from England and settled in Duxbury previous to 1638; was made a freeman in 1646. About 1651 he removed to Bridgewater, and was among the earliest settlers in that town. From him descended both the families of Hayward and Howard, now living in and about Bridgewater and Taunton. This has been proved conclusively by researches of John S. Howard, the subject of these memoirs, who took a deep interest in tracing the genealogy of Thomas Hayward. In a paper on this subject prepared by him not long before his death, he says: "Having recently discovered facts confirming a belief, which I had for some time entertained, that the name of Howard, by which our family has been known for about sixty years, has been substituted for Hayward, the true name, I have thought it best to communicate to the descendants of Samuel Hayward of Taunton the information I have obtained, in the hope that it will prove as interesting to them as it has been to me."

Thomas Hayward who first came from England, had Thomas, Nathaniel, John, Joseph, Elisha, Mary, and Martha, who married John Howard. John S. Howard descended from the first Thomas Hayward, by Nathaniel, Samuel, Samuel 2d, Samuel 3d, and John Howard. In the paper just quoted he says: "I have examined the records of deeds for conveyances of land by members of the family, to see how they spelled their names, and find that, as early as 1787 the name Howard was signed by Samuel, eldest son of Samuel Hayward, to his will, and that the father and sons were called both Howard and Hayward, in

deeds running to them. I infer that they all were called Howard, and probably called themselves so, before they began to write their names in that way, and that the younger members of the family gradually adopted the changed orthography, allowing it to conform to the pronunciation, till at last the original name was lost to them and their children." In the "History of Bridgewater," it is said that John Howard who married Martha, daughter of Thomas Hayward, spelled his name "Haward," and that the names Hayward and Haward were both pronounced alike, "Howard."

John Seaver Howard, the eldest son of John and Mary (Seaver) Howard, was born in Taunton, May 26, 1821. He was married in Boston, April 23, 1843, to Huldah Smith Dill, who was born in Wellfleet, July 13, 1819. They had children, Charles Francis, born February 9, and died February 14, 1844; Mary Emily, born February 26, 1845; John Walter, born November 19, 1847; Lydia Paine, born August 31, 1849; Helen Francis, born in Chelsea, September 10, 1853. The other four were born in Boston.

His education was acquired in the public schools in Taunton, and completed in Bristol Academy, in Taunton, then taught by Frederic Crafts, who was afterward principal of one of the public schools in Boston. He was a studious scholar, having his lessons always perfect, generally preferring his books to outdoor play with the other scholars. On leaving school he entered a printing-office, where he acquired a practical knowledge of the business which he pursued through life, and in which he was very proficient. About the year 1840, he went to Boston, where he was employed by S. N. Dickinson, who owned at that time the largest book and job printing establishment in Boston, or even in New England. He afterward returned to Taunton, and taught school there and in Raynham.

In September, 1846, he was connected with the author of this memoir in publishing *The Old Colony Republican*, a weekly newspaper in Taunton. The paper was started under very favorable auspices, but not receiving such support as was ex-

pected, in the spring of 1847 he sold out his interest and returned to Boston. There he again entered the printing establishment of S. N. Dickinson, who died very soon after, and the business was divided, Mr. C. C. P. Moody taking the printing department, and Messrs. Phelps and Dalton the type foundry. Mr. Howard was employed with the latter firm as clerk and salesman. It was there he showed his greatest efficiency. His knowledge of printing with a correct artistic taste enabled him to judge just what was needed in the business of making type. He had a correct idea of the beauty and style of the different kinds of type that were gotten up by that firm. To him they were much indebted for their reputation as among the first type founders in the country.

Mr. Phelps died in 1863. His interest in the business was two-thirds and Mr. Dalton's one-third. Mr. Howard and Mr. A. Phemister, a die cutter employed by the firm, took the interest of Mr. Phelps, Mr. Dalton retaining his one-third. The business was then conducted under the firm name of Phelps, Dalton and Company, until the death of Mr. Howard, which took place after a lingering illness, March 16, 1865.

He was a valued member of that firm; honored and prized by book and newspaper publishers especially; a man whose judgment was always to be relied upon. Possessed of good native powers, he had done much for himself by reading and study. His knowledge of subjects was not wide but accurate. His benevolence exceeded the limit of his means. He was prompt in assisting and relieving those in need. He was revered and loved by all who knew him. He was singularly attached to his home, which was more to him than to most men even of exemplary life. But he never forgot his duty to the world in which God had placed him. He was an active member of several societies for associated charities, and nobly did he do his part in worthy deeds and sacrifices.

He was made a member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society in 1863.

NATHANIEL BRIGGS BORDEN

The Bordens are of original French stock, deriving their name from Bourdonnay, an ancient village in Normandy. Some of the family came over with William the Conqueror, and were assigned estates in the county of Kent. During five or six centuries succeeding the Conquest, the name is met with under the various spellings of Bourdon, Burdon, Burden, Borden, Bording, Bordinghe, Berden, Birdin, and Barden. The Bordens were soon established in their possessions, gave their name to the estate, and founded a religious parish which also bore the name of Borden. They acquired wealth and influence, and contributed generously to the religious and charitable institutions of their neighborhood.

But with the lapse of years, the ecclesiastical establishments encroaching more and more upon the rights of the people, the then head of the family, John Borden, distrustful of a religious domination whose exactions had become intolerable, sold out his estate in Borden, and removed to Wales. There his sons Richard and John were born. When they became of age, they married in Wales, but subsequently returned to the neighborhood of Borden, with the intention of emigrating to America. At this period an oath of "conformity to the order and discipline of the Church of England" was mandatory upon all emigrants to the New World, its rigid enforcement proving a great hindrance to those wishing to leave the country, in most instances outspoken dissenters or opponents of the hierarchy, whose spiritual as well as political rule they were unwilling to acknowledge, for conscience' sake. John Borden succeeded in obtaining

the required permit, and embarked May 12, 1635, with his wife and two young children in the "Elizabeth and Ann," — Roger Cooper, master. According to the permit he was twenty-eight years of age.

The elder brother, Richard, failing to secure the proper documents, or, more likely, being unwilling to take the required oaths, did what many others were constrained to do, viz., bargained with the captain to receive him on board after leaving port. He probably reached America about the same time as John, and possibly by the same vessel. Soon after landing he determined to establish himself permanently upon Rhode Island, and accordingly joined a pioneer party which chose the north end of the island as the place for their settlement. The birth of Matthew Borden, the son of Richard, which occurred in May, 1638, and stands recorded in the Friends' Book of Records at Newport as the first child born of English parents on Rhode Island, fixes the date of this first settlement at Portsmouth. Richard Borden was one of three men appointed to survey the town lots, and subsequently to lay out all farming lands in Portsmouth; and, during his life, the town and State records show him to have been a prominent man among his contemporaries. He was a conspicuous member of the denomination of Friends, one of the founders of that society in Portsmouth, and his dwelling, always open to visiting Friends, was often used as a house of worship.

The line of descent is as follows: Richard, the immigrant, born in Wales, 1601, married Joan, died May 25, 1671; John[2], born September, 1640, married Mary Earl, died June 4, 1716; Richard[3], born October 24, 1671, married Innocent, died July 12, 1732; Joseph,[4] born November 4, 1702, married Abigail Russell, died December, 1736; Abraham[5], born 1733, married Ann Mumford, died 1769; Simeon[6], born 1759, married Amey Briggs, died November 11, 1811; Nathaniel Briggs[7].

Nathaniel Briggs Borden was born in Fall River, Massachusetts, April 15, 1801, and died April 10, 1865. To a common country-school education he added a few months' attendance at

the Plainfield Academy, Connecticut; but, having soon abandoned the idea of acquiring a liberal education, he returned home, and, though scarcely twenty years of age, was elected clerk and treasurer of the Pocasset Company, then but just formed. He held this position until 1837, when he resigned on account of the press of public duties. He was a member of the Massachusetts Legislature in 1831, 1834, 1851, and 1864. He was a Representative in the Congress of the United States from 1835 to 1839 inclusive, and again in 1842–43. To his duties as a legislator he brought extensive practical knowledge, a cool, deliberative judgment, and a firm purpose to do what he believed to be right in itself, regardless of personal or party consequences — ever placing his convictions of public duty above his real or supposed personal interests.

At the time of the agitation of Free Masonry and Anti-masonry, he took decided grounds against secret institutions in a free country, and, it is said, opened his own house for anti-masonic meetings, when no other place could be obtained for the purpose. He was among the early and prominent friends of the slave, and assisted many a fugitive, either directly or indirectly, on his road to freedom. In 1834, at a time when it was fashionable to mob abolitionists, he opened the Washington Schoolhouse, then his private property, in which to form an Anti-slavery Society. He was for many years in local public life as town clerk, selectman, highway surveyor, and a sort of general guardian to look after the interests and welfare of the town, thereby contributing largely towards securing the good order, credit, and prosperity of the town and city. He believed it to be a duty for every citizen to serve his country, when called upon to occupy any official position for which he was qualified.

Under the municipal organization, he was an alderman for several years, and held that position at the time of his death. In 1856 he was chosen mayor of the city; and during the trying times of the winter of 1856–57, while the mills were stopped, and hundreds were out of employment and destitute, he employed many of the idle laborers having no legal residence in

Fall River, at a cheap rate, in necessary work about the city, believing it to be a just and wise as well as a humane policy. At various times, Mr. Borden held the position of President of the Fall River Savings Bank, of the Fall River Union Bank, and of the Fall River Railroad Company, performing the duties devolving upon him with efficiency and zeal. His membership in the New-England Historic Genealogical Society dates from the year 1859.

Mr. Borden possessed naturally a happy, cheerful disposition, was a pleasant companion, and often manifested a versatile talent and great powers of endurance. With a moral integrity unimpeached and unimpeachable, a large heart and generous sympathies, he passed through life shedding light upon and assisting by kindly acts his fellow-man wherever found, without regard to the color of his skin, the place of his birth, or the nature of his creed. Liberal in his religious faith, and upright in his daily walk, he was to oppression an enemy, to the oppressed a friend. By his death the city lost a faithful public servant, and the poor their best benefactor.

WILLIAM BOWES BRADFORD

William Bowes Bradford died in Boston, April 16, 1865, aged seventy-seven. He was the son of William Bowes and Mary (Tufts) Bradford, and was born in Boston, October 31, 1787. He had the rare distinction of being descended from two governors of Plymouth Colony, the two William Bradfords, father and son. He was of the sixth generation in descent from the former, through William, Samuel, Gershom, Job, and William Bowes Bradford, his father. The latter was born in June, 1763, and died January 28, 1835. (See Genealogy of the Bradford family in the Register, volume iv., pages 39–50, 233–245, by Guy M. Fessenden. General Fessenden acknowledges his indebtedness to William B. Bradford, Esq., our late member, for his assistance in the work.)

The subject of this notice was educated in the Boston Latin School. After serving an apprenticeship, he entered business for himself at No. 4, south side of Faneuil Hall market, in wholesale West India goods. He was unfortunate in partnership connections, and experienced many trials and difficulties in his early career. But he was not discouraged, and throughout his business life, diligence, exactness, punctuality, and strict integrity characterized his transactions. About 1844 he relinquished the occupation of wholesale grocer, and during the remainder of his life was a merchandise broker; for which employment, his long experience and faithfulness peculiarly qualified him. His vigor and activity continued unabated until about a year and a half before his death, and he did not relinquish his personal attention to business until six months before he died.

In August, 1815, he married Ann Child, daughter of Samuel Child, of Warren, Rhode Island, who survived him. By this marriage he had three children. The oldest son died suddenly at the age of twenty-three. The other two, Julia, wife of Thomas D. Quincy, and Martin L., survived their father.

Mr. Bradford was a consistent member and communicant of the Episcopal Church. Early in life he commenced taking abstracts of sermons, and left a record of a very large number which he had heard from divines of every denomination. His religion was without bigotry. He felt a sympathy with and exercised a large-hearted charity toward all the servants of God, of whatever name or sect; was kind and benevolent in word and action. A sincere lover of his country, he always had a deep interest in the political movements of the day, and took an active part in every presidential election after he became of age. At the second election of Abraham Lincoln, although very feeble, he went to the ward-room and organized the meeting as warden. His memory of dates was extremely accurate, and his recollection of historical events and of persons unusually good.

He became a resident member of this Society in 1863.

JONATHAN GREENLEAF

Jonathan Greenleaf died at Brooklyn, New York, April 24, 1865, in the eightieth year of his age. He was born in Newburyport, September 4, 1785. His ancestors had resided in that place ever since the original immigration, Edmund Greenleaf, his first American ancestor, having settled there in 1635. His grandfather, Jonathan Greenleaf, born in Newbury in 1723, was a member of the Continental Congress at the breaking out of the Revolutionary War, and subsequently was for many years in the Senate, or Council, or House of Representatives of Massachusetts. Moses Greenleaf, son of Jonathan, born in Newburyport, May 19, 1755, was a captain in the army of the Revolution from 1776 till 1781. His wife was Lydia Parsons, youngest child of Rev. Jonathan Parsons of Newburyport. In November, 1790, Captain Greenleaf removed with his family to the town of New Gloucester, in the District (now State) of Maine, where he died, December 18, 1812.

Jonathan Greenleaf, the subject of this sketch, was the youngest child of Captain Moses Greenleaf, and brother of Professor Greenleaf, who was fifteen years Royall Professor of Law in Harvard University. Jonathan was brought up on his father's farm in New Gloucester. He united with the Congregational Church in New Gloucester in October, 1807; studied divinity with Rev. Edward Payson, of Portland, and Rev. Francis Brown, of North Yarmouth, afterwards President of Dartmouth College; and was licensed to preach by the Cumberland Association of Congregational Ministers in September, 1814. He was ordained pastor of the church in Wells, Maine, March 8, 1815.

Besides the faithful and diligent discharge of ministerial duty, he found time while settled in Wells, to compile a volume entitled, "Sketches of the Ecclesiastical History of the State of Maine," from the earliest settlement to the time of the author. It is a work of great value, exhibiting evidence of laborious research, and characterized throughout by great fairness and candor.

In September, 1828, he was dismissed from his pastoral office at Wells, in order to assume the charge of the Mariners' Church in Boston, and to become secretary of the Boston Seamen's Friend Society. In December, 1833, he was invited to New York to become the secretary of the American Seamen's Friend Society, and editor of *The Sailors' Magazine* which department of labor he occupied till November, 1841. He then supplied, for several months, a vacant Congregational church in Lyndon, Vermont. Declining the call which they gave him, he returned to Brooklyn, New York, and finding, in the eastern part of that growing city, ground wholly unoccupied, he set himself to work to gather and organize a church. He was installed pastor of the Wallabout Presbyterian Church in Brooklyn, March 8, 1843. Here he labored with much success twenty-two years longer, laying down his work only with his life. During this long pastorate, he received to the church nearly seven hundred members. He baptized more than six hundred children; officiated at five hundred funerals and two hundred and sixty weddings; preached two sermons each Sabbath, holding regular weekly evening services, besides visiting people at their houses as occasion required.

Dr. Greenleaf was eminently a self-made man, and a man of strong common sense. His early advantages were very few. Neither he nor his brother, Professor Greenleaf, ever enjoyed the benefit of a college education. At the mature age of twenty-eight, he forsook the plough for the ministry of the Gospel, whose responsibilities he assumed after a brief term of preparatory study. Notwithstanding this, he became a man of many and varied attainments; so as to merit the honorary degree of

Master of Arts from Bowdoin College, and from Princeton that of Doctor of Divinity. To copy from the records of his church, following the notice of his death, "Not a popular preacher in the ordinary sense of the term, Mr. Greenleaf's ambition seems to have been to preach a pure, simple Gospel, from the earnest affection of his own heart, and God gave him great success in winning souls to Christ."

His publications were numerous, and some of them had an extensive circulation. Besides the "Ecclesiastical Sketches," already mentioned, he compiled and published a "Genealogy of the Greenleaf Family," 1854; a "History of Churches in New York City," 1846; a "Sketch of Wells, Maine," published in the Maine Historical Collections, 1831; "A Sketch of Lyndon, Vermont," 1852; "A Memoir of Rev. Jonathan Parsons," in *The American Quarterly Register*, 1841.

He was married, November 2, 1814, to Sarah Johnson, of New Gloucester, Maine, who died about ten years before him. They had six children: Sarah Johnson, who died in infancy; Mary Presbury, who married Lucius Kimball, of Lyndon, Vermont; Jonathan Parsons, who became a Presbyterian minister and died in 1843; Catherine Davenport, who married John D. McKenzie, of Brooklyn, New York; Ann Elizabeth, who married Edward A. Cahoon, of Lyndon, Vermont; and Sarah Joanna.

Dr. Greenleaf became a corresponding member of this Society in 1847.

A fuller memoir of Dr. Greenleaf may be found in the REGISTER, vol. xxi., page 28.

GEORGE HENRY BROWN

GEORGE HENRY BROWN was born in East Bridgewater, Massachusetts, March 29, 1810. His father, Bartholomew Brown, was born in Danvers, Massachusetts, September 8, 1772, and practised law in Sterling, and afterwards removed to Bridgewater. He married Betsey Lazelle, daughter of General Sylvanus Lazelle, of that town.

George H. Brown was married in Sterling, August 17, 1834, to Harriet Porter, born August 14, 1814. The children of George H. and Harriet P. Brown are : Henry Lazelle, born September 13, 1835, married Martha A. Goulding, of Worcester; George Porter, born August 6, 1836, married Mary E. Little, of Shirley; Caroline Parker, born March 23, 1839, married John W. Knight, of Woburn; Helen Mitchell, born January 2, 1841, married John H. Turner, of Hartford, Connecticut; Allina Catherine Gilbert, born November 29, 1846.

Mr. Brown attended school at South Bridgewater and Billerica Academies. On leaving school he was placed in a store in Boston, but having a distaste for the business, he soon left, and edited and published a literary work called *The Amaranth*, published in East Bridgewater from 1832 to 1835, and issued semi-monthly. It was afterwards merged in *The Boston Pearl*. He had the best writers in the country as contributors to it. In 1835, in connection with his father, he edited and published a weekly paper in North Bridgewater, called *The Bridgewater Patriot and Old Colony Gazette*. In 1842 he removed to Groton, where he remained up to the time of his death. He established a printing-office there, and edited and published the

following campaign papers: *The Log Cabin Patriot,* preceding the election of Harrison; *Spirit of the Times* (Taylor); *Give 'em Jessie* (Fremont); *Groton Mercury* (Lincoln). He was also editor of a weekly paper called *The Railroad Mercury,* and was a frequent contributor to many other periodicals and newspapers. He was postmaster at Groton under President Taylor, and at Groton Junction under Lincoln, until the time of his death.

He was successful as a lecturer, and delivered to large audiences in different places, lectures on the following subjects: Printing, Newspapers, Insects, Music, China and the Chinese. He was a member of the Legislature in 1861, and was appointed on several important committees. He kept a record of the proceedings of the Groton Centennial Celebration, intending at some future time to publish it. It is the only account preserved. His health had been so poor for a number of years that many things he attempted were not finished. He had prepared a genealogical history of the Brown and Porter families, which he left nearly ready for the press. His military history of Groton, from the French war up to the year 1865, was left incomplete. His whole heart was engaged in this work, and every moment that health would admit, during the last year of his life, he devoted to it. In his earnestness to complete it, no doubt, he over-exerted himself, thereby hastening his death, which occurred at Groton, May 3, 1865.

He became a resident member of this Society in 1864.

JOHN REYNOLDS

John Reynolds was the son of Robert and Margaret (Moore) Reynolds, natives of Ireland, who emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1785 and settled in Montgomery County, where John was born February 26, 1788. Later in 1788 the family moved to East Tennessee, where they resided twelve years, living nine years in daily fear of the hostile Cherokee Indians. In 1800 another move was made. The objective point was New Spain, or the Spanish territory west of the Mississippi, where liberal land grants and lead mines induced many Americans to settle. But when the Mississippi River was reached, permission to settle in New Spain could be obtained only by giving a pledge to bring up the children as Roman Catholics. Robert Reynolds was too firm a Protestant to consent to this, and the family remained in Illinois, then a part of the Northwest Territory. For seven years they lived near Kaskaskia, and then took up their residence in Goshen.

During these pioneer years, John's life was devoted principally to labor on the farm, varied by the journeyings of the family through the wilderness and by occasional participation in the rude sports and jollifications of the frontier. He had an athletic frame, and was a champion foot-runner and an eager participant in horse-races. At an early age he became impressed with the danger of indulgence in liquor, so common on the frontier, and when the habit of drinking became fixed on his father to an injurious extent, John, being then only sixteen or seventeen years old, without the advice or knowledge of others, took a solemn resolution not to taste liquor, and adhered to it ever after.

Of book-learning John had but little in his youth. In Tennessee he studied two short terms under those wandering pedagogues of the West, who were generally Irishmen and generally drunk. In Illinois, where at first there was no school within reach, he managed to obtain instruction in arithmetic from a neighbor, whom he visited for the purpose in the evening after having worked all day on the farm. When a school was finally established in his settlement, he attended it during part of two winters. The scarcity of books was severely felt. His own home contained just one, the Bible. Another, Rollin's "Ancient History," was discovered in the settlement, borrowed, and studied every spare moment until its contents were mastered. Then his father bought a few books, one of which was a geography and contained a sketch of astronomy. This was conned with surprise and delight. Having learned all that the local instructor could teach, John arranged with his father to attend one winter's term at a seminary situated near the present city of Belleville.

Of his character, already well developed, we have his own frank description. "My strongest traits [he writes] were ambition and energy. Ambition was a passion born with me. From my earliest youth it gave me real misery to be defeated in any undertaking. Another trait born with me was an extra and morbid degree of diffidence. This defect has given me great pain and trouble through life. I happened to possess a corresponding degree of savage obstinacy, pertinacity, and self-will, otherwise this bashfulness and diffidence would have been my ruin. Circumstances compelled me to rely on my own resources, which gave me self-reliance and self-sufficiency, the belief that I *must* succeed in almost every emergency."

In 1809 John was twenty-one years of age and a man grown, but with no definite plans for the future. Presumably he would have remained a farmer always, had not the suggestion of an uncle in Tennessee led to his going to college. In the fall of this year he started for Knox County, Tennessee, to begin college life. The college was located near Knoxville, and was

under the charge of Rev. Isaac Anderson, who seems to have been the only instructor, but was aided by some of the advanced students. Reynolds, by intense application to study, was able to complete the curriculum in one collegiate year. He also joined the college debating society, and took part in the debates, committing his addresses to memory. After graduation from college, Reynolds began the study of law in a lawyer's office in Knoxville. Starting with Blackstone's "Commentaries," and including the history of England for the better comprehension of the common law, he read whatever law books he could find, studying incessantly six or eight months, and passing a successful examination.

During the War of 1812, the Northwest was greatly excited. The Indians committed many murders, and it was believed that the British and the Indians had joined in a plan to exterminate the American settlements in the Mississippi Valley. Military companies were organized to defend the Territories. Reynolds left Knoxville in September, 1812, went home, and, as private in a company of scouts, took part in a short campaign against the Indian strongholds on Peoria Lake. After this he passed an examination at Kaskaskia and was admitted to the bar. He began the study of French, which he kept up until he could talk the language fluently. The next year he enlisted again as private in a company of mounted rangers, was promoted orderly-sergeant, and served from March to November in Indian campaigns.

Early in 1814 he began the practice of law in the French settlement of Cahokia, where resided a wealthy relative with whom he lived. He at once obtained a large amount of business which increased constantly. But his legal practice was not lucrative. Legal fees were exceedingly small. To the practice of law, however, Reynolds added a business in buying and selling land which was very successful. He formed a partnership with his wealthy relative, and through his knowledge of surveying and of the country, was able to carry out many profitable transactions.

When Illinois became a State in 1818, the legislature at its first session elected him a justice of the Supreme Court. The judges of this court were all young men and not overburdened with legal lore or experience. They were chosen because they were "good fellows," and their elevation to the bench did not at once raise them above equality with other men. The sheriff of Washington County, where John Reynolds held his first court, opened the court by proclaiming, without rising from the settee which he was straddling, "The Court is now opened. John is on the bench." The judges of the Supreme Court had onerous duties. They held also the Circuit Courts, constituted with the Governor a Council of Revision to which all bills passed by the General Assembly were sent for approval or disapproval, and were required to attend the sessions of the legislature, of which, in fact, they were a component part. This combination of judicial and legislative functions did not seem to work well, and it proved temporarily disadvantageous to Judge Reynolds. The veto of a bill for the creation of a State Bank which was to lend everybody money, and especially the approval of a measure which was to enrich the State by the introduction of slavery in a modified form, resulted in his not being retained on the bench when his term of office expired in 1825.

Reynolds returned to the practice of law, but not for long. In 1826 he was elected to the State legislature, and re-elected in 1828. In 1830 he ran for Governor. There were no nominating conventions in Illinois in those days, but individual candidacy was the rule. The State was overwhelmingly Democratic and enthusiastically Jacksonian; but the dominant party was divided into two wings, the one radical and proscriptive, the other conservative. The conservatives accepted the candidacy of Reynolds. The radicals supported William Kinney, a Baptist clergyman and long-time politician, who then held the office of Lieutenant-Governor. A hot campaign ensued of which Reynolds has left an ingenuous description. He proved to be the abler manager and organizer and was elected by a considerable majority. The candidate for Lieutenant-Governor

on his ticket was defeated. Reynolds served as Governor four years. On expiration of his term of office he was elected to Congress, for the unexpired term of Hon. Charles Slade, deceased, and for the succeeding term. After serving three years, he failed of re-election. Two years later, in 1838, he regained his seat by a majority of more than two thousand votes, and in 1840 he again was successful. In 1839 he was appointed a commissioner to negotiate a State loan for prosecuting work on the Illinois and Michigan Canal, and made a trip to Europe before entering upon his duties as Congressman.

After serving during eight sessions of Congress, Reynolds retired from political life. Twice afterwards, in 1846 and in 1852, he was elected to the State legislature, serving the last time as Speaker of the House, but in each case he had in view some special legislation benefiting his county. His political ambition seems to have been satisfied. He had "discovered that the bustle and turmoil of political life did not produce happiness." He was then fifty-four years of age, and seems to have accumulated considerable property. He had collected a library of about one thousand volumes, which must have been one of the largest private libraries in the State. He practised law occasionally, but only as a recreation. He devoted his time chiefly to study and writing. He published in 1848 his "Pioneer History of Illinois," which was popular throughout the State. Then he wrote a pamphlet, "John Kelly," intended to inculcate religious toleration, which, he says, "did not succeed so well as I think its merits deserved, or as well as I expected when I wrote it." In 1854 he published "A Glance at the Crystal Palace [in New York] and Sketches of Travel," the result of a trip through the Eastern States. And in 1855 appeared "My Own Times, Embracing also the History of My Life," a book written with refreshing simplicity and containing valuable historical and biographical material, but not mentioning the name of Abraham Lincoln.

Reynolds, despite his limitations which he did not conceal, must rank among the best and most useful of the pioneers of

Illinois. Throughout his political career he was an admirer of Andrew Jackson and an active member of the Democratic party; but he was not an extreme partisan, and his advocacy of party doctrines was modified by local considerations. He held that a Representative (or any elected officer, in fact) was bound to carry out the wishes of his constituents. This was the popular creed of his day, and suffices to explain inconsistency of practice with principle. He was always an earnest and efficient advocate of popular education. His work in revising and codifying the laws of Illinois is said to have been excellent. Notwithstanding the defects of his early education, he is named by the authors of "Abraham Lincoln" as one of the early lawyers who "have hardly been since surpassed for learning and ability." He was a founder, in 1827, of the Antiquarian and Historical Society of Illinois, and became a corresponding member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society in 1861. His death occurred at Belleville, Illinois, May 8, 1865.

He was married twice, the first time to a widow, a Creole and native of Cahokia, Illinois, who died in 1834. His second wife he married in 1837 at Washington. He had no children.

JOSEPH WILLARD

Joseph Willard died in Boston, May 12, 1865, aged sixty-seven years. He was the son of Rev. Joseph and Mary (Sheafe) Willard, and was born in Cambridge, March 14, 1798. At the age of ten years he entered Phillips Academy, under Mark Newman, where he continued two years. He then returned to Cambridge to a private classical and mercantile school kept by William Jennison, and there remained until he entered college. He graduated at Harvard College in 1816. After graduating he studied law with Charles Humphrey Atherton, of Amherst, New Hampshire, and first settled in Waltham; then went to Lancaster, and finally to Boston about 1829. He was chosen a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society in 1829, and was made its corresponding secretary, which office he held until April, 1864, when on account of ill health he declined re-election. In 1838 Governor Everett appointed him Master in Chancery under the Insolvency Act of that year, and he held the same until the Masters in Chancery were superseded by Commissioners of Insolvency. In 1839 he was appointed by the Supreme Judicial Court joint clerk of the Courts of Suffolk (Supreme and Common Pleas) with George C. Wilde. In 1856, these offices becoming elective, he was chosen clerk of the Superior Court (which replaced the Common Pleas) for five years, and again in 1861, for a like term. He was also for about the same period and until his death, one of the trustees of the old Boston Library, that was so long located in Franklin Street.

He married, February 24, 1830, Susanna Hickling, daughter of Captain Isaiah Lewis, by whom he had seven children, four

sons and three daughters, of whom two sons and one daughter with their mother survive. Major Sidney Willard, a graduate of Harvard College in the class of 1852, of the Thirty-fifth Massachusetts Regiment, who fell at Fredericksburg, February 4, 1862, was his eldest son.

While a resident of Lancaster, Mr. Willard wrote his valuable history of that town, which was published in the *Worcester Magazine* (September, 1826, volume ii., number 5), making eighty-eight pages. He also published "Memoir of William Lincoln;" "Address to the Members of the Bar of Worcester County, Massachusetts," in 1829; "Memoir of the Rev. Samuel Willard, Vice-President of Harvard University," 1839; "Address at the Lancaster Centennial," 1853, 8vo, pp. 230; "Willard Family Memoir," 1858, 8vo, pp. 471, containing genealogies of the family to the fourth generation. (REGISTER, volume xiii., page 78.) He became a resident member of this Society in 1845, the year of its organization.

A writer in *The Boston Transcript* says of Mr. Willard: —

"He was, in office as well as out of office, a kind, obliging, thoughtful, intelligent, Christian gentleman. He had a well-trained, logical mind; he was of scholarly habits, fond of research and study; was in his manners and bearing judicial, yet affable and urbane, diligent, fond of truth and justice, and as exact as an antiquary. He was one of the best models of an executive officer the writer ever beheld, and was generally so regarded. As Master in Chancery he was called upon to settle many hundreds of insolvent estates, deciding numerous new and difficult points, and very rarely provoking an objection or an appeal; and as clerk, his decisions were seldom appealed from, and still more seldom were those appeals sustained."

ABNER MORSE

Mr. Morse is perhaps better known to the older generation of Morses than any other man who bears the name, from the fact that he is the author of "The Memorial of the Morses," published in 1850, which was one of the first books of genealogy published in this country. In that book, and up to the date of its publication, Mr. Morse traced from the early settlers of this country, seven in number, who settled in Massachusetts, ten thousand descendants. And it is fair to suppose that that number is now multiplied by four, and that there are at this writing more than fifty thousand Morses in this country, descendants from those seven pioneers, who dared the dangers of the hostile Indians and wild beasts to make a home in the New World, and whose early history Mr. Morse rescued from oblivion.

Rev. Abner Morse was born in Medway, Massachusetts, at what was known as the "Morse Place," September 5, 1793. His ancestors, Henry, Ezekiel, and Abner Morse, Esq., had lived and died there before him. Mr. Morse enjoyed the educational advantages of his own town and later was sent to college by his father, and graduated from Brown University in 1816, studied theology two years at Andover, and was ordained pastor of the Old Congregational Church, in Nantucket, Massachusetts, in 1819. He afterwards preached at Bound Brook and at Chester, in New Jersey, and at Jamesville, and Brutus, in New York. He married for his first wife, Sarah Ann Vorhees, daughter of Judge Vorhees of Bound Brook. He married for his second wife, Hannah Peck, daughter of Franklin Peck, at Onondaga Valley, New York. From there he went to

South Bend, Indiana, where he resided from 1835 to 1842. By his second wife he had three sons, Abner L. Morse, Elijah A. Morse, formerly a Member of Congress, and Albert F. Morse, all residing at Canton, Massachusetts.

The subject of this article was a minister of the Gospel for fifty years. He was a student of science, a professor of geology, and was known far and wide as a lecturer upon that science. He also took a great interest in scientific farming and horticulture. He was a man of commanding presence, a forcible preacher and lecturer, and had a remarkable personality, which led him to be remembered by all with whom he came in contact. His labors in preparing "The Memorial of the Morses" brought him in contact with the family scattered throughout the whole country. In the preface of his book he says "that the work has not been a pecuniary success, but that he has not been without reward, for in its preparation he has held sweet communion with departed worth." He also edited numerous other genealogies of different families, and was the author of a history of Sherborn and Holliston. He was elected a corresponding member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society in 1846, and after his return to Massachusetts became a resident member.

Rev. Mr. Morse went to his rest at a good old age, like a sheaf of corn fully ripe. He died in Sharon, Massachusetts, May 15, 1865, and was buried in the "Morse Row" at Holliston, Massachusetts.

A sketch of Mr. Morse containing facts not mentioned in this memoir may be found in the REGISTER, vol. xix., page 371.

ISAAC OSGOOD

Isaac Osgood died in Charlestown, June 22, 1865, aged seventy-two. He was the oldest child of Thomas Osgood and Hannah Stevens his wife. His father was born in Andover, June 11, 1767; removed to Charlestown not many years after his marriage, which took place March 15, 1792. His son Isaac was born January 28, 1793, received his earliest education in Andover, and was for some time trained in his father's vocation of house-building at Charlestown. He soon showed marked tastes for reading and society, and found trade more to his mind than mechanism. He was prepared for his calling in the dry-goods store of Peter Mackintosh, of Boston, and continued in the business with little change until within ten years of his death. During these later years he did little else than look after his landed property.

Mr. Osgood was a very original man in many respects. He was indeed much given to his business, and thought of thrift very much as Franklin and his Utilitarian school, yet he had much fancy, and his reading abounded in works of poetical description and romantic interest. He was fond of the world about him and remarkable for his interest in commonplace people and their ways, yet he was a lover of the best books and master of a large collection of French authors, familiar with the best of them from Fénélon to Rousseau, from Pascal to Voltaire, from Rochefoucauld to Raynal. He was a careful and fond observer of nature, and seemed to understand the fowls and cattle, the cats and dogs, and talk with them and hear them talk like old St. Francis; and if his kindly heart had

been general, the gospel of good-will would long ago have been preached and practised to the whole animal creation. He was a marvel for his passion for proverbs, and had a rich treasury of them at his tongue's end and a large collection of them in his library.

He was a very set and sometimes a stubborn man, and carried independence to the verge of obstinacy. He never gave up when he thought himself right, and for years he studied law books to prove his contested right to a piece of property of far less value than his time and trouble. In things more essential, however, he softened his prejudices and changed his course, as, for example, in his religious views. His French reading made him in early life something of a free-thinker, and his dissent from the harsh Calvinism of his early education led him into extreme latitude of opinion. Of late years he held and affirmed decided Christian convictions, and his strong and uncompromising patriotism combined with his affections and bereavements to lead him to more positive trust in God and love for Christian principles and institutions. He left in writing decided testimony to his religious convictions, and for years he had affirmed the need of piety as well as morality for the welfare of man and society. He was a great patriot, and his devotion to the Union and his hatred of the slavery that assailed it were unwavering in the darkest time, and were made only the more fiery and sometimes even fierce by opposition and defeat. He lived to see and enjoy the triumph of the Nation, and his end was peaceful and without pain.

He left a library of over two thousand volumes, many of them of rarity and value, and a handsome property for a man of his simple habits and moderate desires. He never married, but lived with his sisters. He was the oldest of a family of thirteen children. His only surviving brother, Dr. Samuel Osgood, of New York, was the twelfth child of his mother, and born August 30, 1812.

Mr. Osgood has left an honored name in Charlestown, and no man stood better in the respect of the less pretending classes

of society. His tenants and those who bought land of him speak most tenderly of his memory, and seemed more willing to meet their obligations to him from the very ease and gentleness that might seem to tempt them to laxity and negligence. He was a strong man in most respects, and his honesty, sobriety, simplicity, patriotism, intelligence and humanity deserve more than a passing notice.

He was a resident member of the Society, elected in 1863.

JACOB WENDELL

Jacob Wendell, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, was a direct and lineal descendant through John, Abraham, John of Boston, and John of Portsmouth, of Mr. Evert Jansen Wendell and his wife Mary, who came from the commercial town of Embden, the capital of East Friesland, Hanover, and settled at Beverwyck, the site of Fort Orange, and now the city of Albany, New York, in or about the year 1645. Evert Jansen Wendell, the American progenitor, was in 1656, eight years previous to the occupation of Fort Orange by the English, *Regerendo Dijakin* in the church, and died at Albany, at the advanced age of eighty-eight years, in 1709. His only son, John Wendell, married for his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Major Abraham Staats, by whom he had nine children, the first of whom, born in Albany, December 27, 1678, received the name of Abraham from his maternal grandfather, married Katharine Dekey, daughter of Tennis and his wife Anna (Vanburgh) Dekey, and became a merchant in Boston, where he died September 27, 1734.

His oldest son John, born in Albany, April 28, 1703, married Elizabeth, the second daughter of Judge Edmund and his wife Dorothy (Flynt) Quincy, November, 1724, by whom he had fifteen children. He was a merchant, member of the Council, and Major of the Boston Regiment, of which his uncle, the Hon. Jacob Wendell, was Colonel. He lived at the corner of Queen (now Court) and Tremont streets, and died at Boston "of y^{e} gout," December 15, 1763, aged sixty years. His oldest son John, born September 10, o. s. 1731, graduated from Har-

vard College in 1750, when he immediately removed to Portsmouth, New Hampshire, where he married (1st), June 20, 1754, Sarah Wentworth, daughter of Capt. Daniel, son of Governor John Wentworth, by whom he had eleven children; and (2d), August 20, 1778, Miss Dorothy Sherburne, born May 20, 1752, the second daughter of the Hon. Henry and his wife Sarah (Warner) Sherburne, by whom he had eight children, and died at Portsmouth, April 26, 1808, aged seventy-six years.

Through his first wife, Sarah Wentworth, Mr. Wendell became possessed of a large landed estate, a part of which was settled in 1772, and incorporated as a town under the name of Wendell. He was a gentleman of high consideration in Portsmouth and bore an active part by his fortune, pen and counsel in the Revolution. He was in correspondence with General John Sullivan, General Alexander Scammel, John Paul Jones, General George Washington, and other Revolutionary heroes. He was a good scholar, a ready writer, a fluent speaker, which accomplishments were honored by the degree of Master of Arts, conferred upon him by Yale College in 1768, and by Dartmouth College in 1773. When the naval hero, John Paul Jones, visited Portsmouth in 1777, for the purpose of preparing the "Ranger" for sea, he was most cordially entertained at the house of Mr. Wendell, and when that vessel sailed from Portsmouth on the first day of November of the same year, one of Mr. Wendell's sons enlisted under its invincible commander. When George Washington visited Portsmouth, in the autumn of 1789, Mr. John Wendell was one of the committee to extend to the "Father of his Country" the welcome and congratulations of the citizens.

Jacob Wendell, the subject of this sketch, the sixth son of John of Portsmouth and his second wife, Dorothy, was born December 10, 1788. Brought up under the immediate eye and care of intelligent parents, enjoying the counsels of the learned Dr. Joseph Buckminster and the instruction of the schools of his native place, Jacob Wendell became a gentle, thoughtful, even-tempered and aspiring youth; and his mind, originally

clear and active, quickened so rapidly into maturity that prior to the decease of his beloved father, in 1808, he had ventured to set out by himself alone on that mercantile career which for the subsequent twenty years he pursued with almost uninterrupted success. He married on the 15th day of August, 1816, Miss Mehitable Rindge Rogers, daughter of Mark and Susannah Rogers, of Portsmouth, and purchased the commodious mansion in Pleasant Street, where he continued to reside until his death. In connection with his friend, William M. Shackford, he engaged in the Russian and West Indian trade with such success that in the year 1827 he had accumulated what was for those days a large estate. Then came the great commercial revulsion of 1827–28, and all his property was swept away. Mr. Wendell did not sink beneath the blow, but accepting the position into which "God in his providence had thrown him," without complaining or repining, gave himself at once to the maintenance and education of his family.

He was for many years in later life, and up to the time of his decease, engaged in the office of the Hon. Ichabod Goodwin, Ex-Governor of New Hampshire, whose business he attended to in connection with his own, which had reference to the insurance of property and the management and settlement of estates committed to his trust. For this department of labor his peculiarly accurate and systematic habits of business admirably fitted him; and every transaction was guided by strict integrity and by the Golden Rule of Jesus Christ. Between him and Governor Goodwin the most intimate friendship subsisted — a friendship which nothing but death itself could break. Mr. Wendell was through life a constant and devoted attendant of the Unitarian Church in Portsmouth — of which he was one of the earliest members. He united with it under the pastorship of the Rev. Nathan Parker, D.D., whom he most heartily esteemed, and whose teachings he most reverently accepted. He was, also, for many years an active member of the Sabbath school. He was a warm and earnest friend of young men. He took a lively interest in their welfare, and

many a successful merchant owes something of his fortune and his character to the tender solicitude and counsel of this good man.

Mr. Wendell had an antiquarian taste. He was fond of old books — especially of those pertaining to history, geography and music. He was elected a corresponding member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society in 1847, and was a subscriber to the REGISTER until his death. On the 30th of April, 1859, Mr. Wendell was called to mourn the loss of his beloved wife — a lady of great sweetness of disposition, and strength of character, who by her assiduous care and gentle teaching, had trained up an interesting family, and lived to have her fond hopes of seeing her children occupying respectable positions in society realized. Mr. Wendell himself died of paralysis, calmly and trustfully passing away on Sunday evening, August 27, 1865, in the seventy-seventh year of his age. Five of his eight children survived him.

In recording his death, *The Portsmouth Journal* pays him the following just tribute: —

"He was for many years an eminent merchant here, and always a most exemplary and honorable man. In his business relations, continued through so many years, has been presented a noteworthy example of strict integrity and honorable dealing, while in his daily life he has ever retained the warm admiration and high esteem of those with whom he has been associated. Kind and generous and genial, and presenting in his character much that is most beautiful in this life, he was one whom the young respected, and the old honored. He was a true friend, and honest man, and a sincere Christian, whose daily walk knew no stain."

A fuller memoir of Mr. Wendell from which the preceding sketch has been condensed, may be found in the REGISTER, vol. xxii., pages 420-427.

WILLIAM BAYLIES

William Baylies, of West Bridgewater, Massachusetts, died in Taunton, Massachusetts, September 27, 1865, in the ninetieth year of his age. Mr. Baylies was one of three sons of William Baylies, M.D., of Dighton, who died in 1826, in the eighty-third year of his age, who was a son of Nicholas Baylies, Esq., of Taunton, who died at a very advanced age in 1807. Nicholas, with his father Thomas Baylies, migrated to this country in the year 1737 from Colebrook Dale, Shropshire, England (to which place he had removed from Solihull, Warwickshire), and settled in Uxbridge, Massachusetts, where father and son engaged in the iron business, which they had pursued in England.

The rank, education and position of the family, on their first appearance in this country, were elevated. Esther Sargent, wife of Thomas Baylies, and great-grandmother of the deceased, was of a family belonging to the Society of Friends or Quakers, in England. Nicholas Baylies represented the town of Uxbridge in the General Court as early as 1758; after his removal to Taunton represented that town in the same body for the political years 1781–82 and 1786–87; was well known in his day as one of the ablest politicians in Massachusetts; and, though English-born, was a most efficient supporter of America against British encroachment, and through the Revolutionary struggle.

Dr. William Baylies, father of the deceased, graduated at Harvard College in 1760. His wife, mother of the deceased, was a daughter of the Hon. Samuel White, counsellor at law, who died in Taunton in 1769. Mr. White was a member of the

Council Board of Massachusetts Bay, for the political years 1766–67, 1767–68, and 1768–69. He also represented Taunton in the House of Representatives, of which he was Speaker for the political years 1759–60, 1764–65, and 1765–66. The deceased often spoke with pride and pleasure of the great energy, decision and ability of his grandfather White, as Speaker of the House in resisting the Stamp Act. Dr. Baylies, who settled early in Dighton, represented that town, for the political year 1774–75, in the General Court — the last, in which a Governor appointed by the King ever attempted to act as such — saw British rule over Massachusetts as exercised by Thomas Gage, Governor, terminate, and then and there voted in the election of the five Massachusetts members of the First Continental Congress.

Hon. William Baylies, the subject of this sketch, was born in Dighton, Massachusetts, September 15, 1776. He graduated from Brown University in 1795, with the highest honors of his class. About six months after graduating, he entered the office of Hon. Seth Padelford, of Taunton, counsellor at law, and pursuing his studies for three years was admitted to the bar. In May, 1799, he settled in West Bridgewater, Massachusetts. He soon distinguished himself as a discreet adviser and most able advocate both before a jury and the full Bench at the law terms, had an extensive practice of the best business in the Counties of Plymouth and Bristol for a full half-century, and was, in popular estimation, and in the unanimous opinion of the sages of the law, the leader at the bar in both those counties. He represented Bridgewater (now the four Bridgewaters) in the General Court for the political years 1808–09, 1812–13, and 1820–21. In the autumn of 1812 he was elected Representative to Congress from the Plymouth District, was re-elected two years later, and was chosen for a third term in 1833.

Honorable as was his course in Congress, and able as were his speeches there, yet he had little political ambition. By his long and splendid career as an advocate at the bar will his

memory be perpetuated. His name appears as counsel in cases reported in the second volume of Massachusetts Reports, and continues through sixty-one volumes of our Reports. Learned in special pleading and every other branch of the law, he was particularly skilled in our Colonial, Provincial and Commonwealth statutes, and in our own peculiar New England or Massachusetts common law. He was also well versed in English and American history, and in literature generally. But the most prominent feature of his character was his discretion upon every occasion and in any emergency; so that it was said of him, "He never did or said an unwise thing."

Mr. Baylies was a corresponding member of this Society, elected in 1847.

GEORGE ADAMS

Richard[1] Adams, of Chester, England, is the most remote ancestor of the subject of this memoir, of whom there is any knowledge. He married in 1665, Mary, daughter of Mr. Thomas Parnell. Their son Francis[2], baptized 1677, came to New England in 1692. His father had come before him, and in 1688 purchased a tract of land in New Hampshire of Robert Tufton Mason; but while making preparations to settle, he was killed by the Indians, and Francis arrived to find his father dead. Francis lived at Watertown, Plymouth and Kingston, where he died in 1758. He married Mary, daughter of Thomas Buck. Thomas[3] married Bathsheba Bradford, a great-granddaughter of Governor William Bradford. Joshua[4], born in 1735, married Mary Godfrey, and was a soldier of the Revolution, dying of a fever in the army in 1782. Thomas[5], born 1770, married Mercy Savery, and was the father of George.

George Adams was born in Boston, January 10, 1807. His father died in 1810, and his mother removed with her four children to Carver, Massachusetts. George passed his boyhood in Carver and the adjoining towns; his education was that afforded by the country schools of that time, completed by a short attendance at the academy in Kingston, kept by Samuel Stetson.

In the autumn of 1823 he entered the employ of James A. Foster, of Boston, a dealer in paper hangings and upholstery on the corner of Washington and Summer streets, where he remained two years. He was then for one year with Isaac H. Cary, a jeweller on Washington street; but in 1826 he was offered a chance of bettering his condition by his brother

Thomas, a hatter in Plymouth. Accordingly he returned to the Old Colony. A partnership with his brother was formed in 1828, and for seven years they carried on the business of the manufacture and sale of hats in Plymouth. In 1835 the partnership was dissolved, and he removed to Boston and established a hat and fur store on Washington street. For ten years he continued in this business with fair success, with the exception of two years when he was in the employ of Amasa Walker.

On leaving this occupation in 1844, he commenced the publication of an advertising sheet which was successful. During the progress of this work, he was solicited by many merchants to publish a directory, as the one published at that time by another party was unsatisfactory. Mr. Dickinson, a printer, promised to undertake the printing of the new work, if Mr. Adams should obtain two thousand subscribers. These were secured, and the first directory under his charge was published in 1846. The following year the rival publisher was ready to sell out, and his directory was purchased. Mr. Adams thus succeeded without capital or assistance in establishing the directory as it is to-day. A few years later he started the Roxbury directory and subsequently published directories of Providence, Lynn, Albany, Troy, and of many other cities, until his establishment became the largest of the kind in the country. One of the difficulties of the publication in the early days was the character of his assistants. It was impossible to find men suitable to collect information accurately, and his constant supervision of every detail was necessary to avoid errors. Later a corps of skilful canvassers was formed under his direction, and by constant employment in various cities, kept up to the requisite proficiency. Other partners were admitted to a share in the business in the latter part of his life, and the firm was known for many years under the name of Adams, Sampson and Company.

In genealogical researches and the history of his Pilgrim ancestors, Mr. Adams always took great interest, and in 1861 published the "Genealogy of the Adams Family of Kingston,

Massachusetts." He became a member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society in 1852. Mr. Adams was earnestly devoted to the reforms of the day. He was a personal friend of Garrison, Phillips, and Theodore Parker, and was a zealous abolitionist, though his strong common sense prevented him from accepting the extreme views advocated by many of the more ardent apostles of abolition. In an obituary notice in one of the Boston journals Wendell Phillips said of Mr. Adams:—

"He was a marked character and a striking instance of sturdy New England energy, intelligence, and public spirit. To these qualities, not uncommon among our citizens, he added what is more rarely found, a wise, intelligent, and most unselfish interest in, and the most self-sacrificing devotion to, the great vital questions of the day. The graduate only of our common schools, he made his own way into business, carving out like most Yankees, his own career.

"But his interest in great moral and political questions, especially those called reform questions, gave him, it may be truly said, a liberal education. In these movements, his tireless devotion, clear insight, and fearless spirit, both of thought and action, placed him in the van. With the nicest sense of honesty and justice, beloved by a worthy circle, devoted to the noblest ideas, doing his full share in all that ministers to the highest welfare of society, broadly tolerant yet not yielding his real convictions to any weak or false idea of toleration, hopeful yet vigilant on public questions, with that rare union of the gentlest tenderness in private life and the sternest assertion of his own principles, we may point to him as one of those characters that do honor to our civilization and institutions — a self-made, high-toned, unselfish, useful and thoroughly honest man, earnestly striving to improve his age and to live for his fellowmen."

Mr. Adams married, February 26, 1829, Hannah Shaw Harlow of Plymouth, daughter of Ephraim and Ruth (Sturtevant-Harlow. Their children were, George William, born August 10, 1830, married Mary A. Holland, of Boston; Hannah, born July 27, 1832, married Dr. Edward A. Spooner of Philadelphia; Sarah Stephens, born October 17, 1840, died March 12, 1842; Theodore Parker, born July 24, 1845, married Ellen B. Cushman of Plymouth. During the last twelve years of his life Mr. Adams resided in West Newton, where he died October 4, 1865.

JACOB QUINCY KETTELLE

Jacob Quincy Kettelle, who became a resident member of this Society in 1851, was descended from Richard, who settled in Charlestown in 1632. The genealogy compiled by Wyman in 1855 gives Richard Kettell as one of the settlers of Charlestown who signed an agreement delegating powers of government to a Board of Selectmen. The original document has been preserved, and appears in facsimile in Frothingham's "History of Charlestown." It is worthy of note that of thirty signers, two made a cross; the rest wrote their names.

Jacob Quincy Kettelle was born in Limington, Maine, September 6, 1803, the son of James and Mary (Quincy) Kettelle. The father was postmaster at Limerick, Maine, and in 1806–7 was representative from that town in the Great and General Court of Massachusetts. The mother was a daughter of Dr. Jacob Quincy of Boston.

The subject of this sketch passed his early life in Limerick. He was a student at Exeter Academy and at Waterville (now Colby) College, where he graduated in 1828. He earned part of his college tuition by teaching and other work. He was an excellent penman, and the work of engrossing the names in the college diplomas was given to him. Among his papers is an open letter, recommending him as worthy of aid. It bears his indorsement: "I never made use of this."

From 1831 to 1841 he practised law in Calais, Maine. In 1841 he went to Boston, where he resided until his death, December 2, 1865. For twenty-four years his office was at No. 9 State street, and during part of that time he had also a desk

at the Custom House. He was a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and for ten years, 1843 to 1852, was the secretary of Massachusetts Lodge.

He married in 1843 Lydia P. Dyer of Charlestown, who died in 1844. His second marriage was with Sarah A. Wilkins in 1848. She died in 1854. In 1859 he married Lucia T. Drew. Their two children are Emma LeBaron (1860) and Frederick Walter (1862).

SAMUEL AMES

Samuel Ames died in Providence, Rhode Island, December 20, 1865, aged fifty-nine. He was son of Samuel and Anne (Checkly) Ames, and was born in Providence, September 6, 1806. He pursued his early studies in that city and at Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts. He graduated at Brown University in 1823, when he was barely seventeen years of age. Among his classmates were the late William R. Watson, Judge Edward Mellen, of Massachusetts; Mr. George Prentice, of the *Louisville Journal,* and the late Dr. Henry Seymour Fearing of Providence.

Mr. Ames pursued his legal studies under General Bridgham, and also spent a year at the Law School in Litchfield. His fluency and earnestness of style early attracted attention to him as an advocate and popular orator. In political campaigns, and especially in the exciting times of 1842 and 1843, he spoke often and effectively. During the troubles of 1842 he held the office of Quartermaster-General of the State of Rhode Island. He was several times a member of the General Assembly, and when in that body or any other deliberate assembly took a leading part in the debates. In the spring of 1856 he yielded to the earnest solicitations of the bar and of other prominent citizens of the State, and accepted the office of Chief Justice, to which he was elected at the May session of the General Assembly. He held the position until November 15, 1865, when he was constrained by declining health to tender his resignation. In 1861 he was one of the delegates from Rhode Island to the Peace Convention, which was held at

Washington. It is by his labors on the bench that he will be chiefly remembered. The reports of his decisions stand as a monument to his indefatigable industry, his great learning, his profound comprehension of the great principles of the science of jurisprudence. He received the degree of LL.D. in 1855.

Judge Ames left a widow, four sons, and one daughter. His eldest son, Lieutenant S. D. Ames, was an executive officer of the "Colorado," attached, in 1865, to the Mediterranean squadron. His second son, Colonel William Ames, was, a short time before his father's death, in command of the Heavy Artillery, and served with much honor in the campaigns in Virginia and South Carolina.

Judge Ames was the life of the social circle, as well as the accomplished lawyer, the eloquent orator, the erudite judge; a man of brilliant mind, of an upright, noble character. His native State has sustained an irreparable loss by his death.

He was elected a corresponding member of this Society in 1845.

ALFRED LOUIS BAURY

Alfred Louis Baury died in Boston, December 26, 1865. His ancestors were of French origin, having emigrated at a period we know not how early, from France, to the Island of Santo Domingo. His father, Louis Baury de Bellerive, was born at Fort Dauphin, parish of Saint Joseph's, Santo Domingo, September 16, 1753, and died at Middletown, Connecticut, September 20, 1807. His mother was Mary, daughter of Elisha and Sarah Clark of Middletown, married in 1784.

Alfred Louis Baury was born in Middletown, Connecticut, September 14, 1794. He received his early education at Bacon Academy, Colchester, Connecticut. In 1809 he became a clerk in the service of Josiah Williams, of Middletown, Connecticut, and in 1814, before completing his majority, he entered into mercantile business for himself in the same town. After two years his business relations were transferred to Tarborough, Edgecourt County, North Carolina. In 1818 Mr. Baury returned to New England and entered upon the study of theology with the late Dr. Titus Strong at Greenfield, Massachusetts. He soon after removed to Guilford, Vermont, where he became a lay-reader, and while acting in this capacity, exerted an important influence in gathering the parish of Christ Church in that town. On September 28, 1820, Mr. Baury was admitted to Deacon's orders by Bishop Griswold at Newport, Rhode Island.

In the spring of 1822 Mr. Baury removed to Newton, Massachusetts. On the 8th of July he was elected rector of Saint Mary's Church, Newton Lower Falls. He was admitted to priest's orders by the Right-Rev. Bishop Griswold, in Saint

Mary's Church, November 28, 1822. He continued in charge of this parish until April 21, 1851, when, admonished by physical infirmities, he resigned the office. But Mr. Baury, on retiring from the full burden of parochial duty, did not lay aside the ministerial office. As early as 1832 he began to exercise a supervision of the ancient parish of Saint Paul's, in Hopkinton, and after his retirement from the full duties of the pastoral office he continued to officiate there when the parish was not otherwise supplied, until the day of his death. He also undertook the care of the glebe belonging to this parish, acting as attorney for the Venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, which has held this property in trust since 1742.

From 1855 to 1858 Mr. Baury was minister of Saint Mark's Church, Boston, dividing his time between this and Saint Paul's Church, Hopkinton. From 1833 to 1843 he was Secretary of the Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Massachusetts. He was Treasurer of the Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Deceased Clergymen of the Diocese of Massachusetts, for the period of fourteen years. He received the degree of Master of Arts from Yale College in 1848, and the degree of Doctor in Divinity from Norwich University in 1865. He was chosen President of the Society of the Cincinnati of Massachusetts, July 4, 1865. He was elected a corresponding member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society in 1847.

Dr. Baury was married, July 1, 1829, to Mary Catherine, daughter of the late Daniel Henshaw, of Middlebury, Vermont. As a preacher, he was clear, dignified, and impressive. His aim seemed to be to hold up the great theme of the Gospel, so that the truth in its simple dignity and grandeur should find its way unobstructed to the understanding, the heart, and the conscience. This done, he left the rest to the illuminating and applying Spirit of God.

A fuller memoir of Dr. Baury may be found in the REGISTER, vol. XX, page 174.

JAMES DUNCAN GRAHAM

James Duncan Graham died in Boston, December 28, 1865. His ancestors on both sides were Scotch. His great-grandfather was John Graham, of Mackenston in Perthshire, North Britain, who was nearly related to Graham of Gartner and Orchill. John Graham, his grandfather, born April 30, 1711, was married twice. His second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Catesbury Cocke, Esquire, whom he married December 14, 1746, bore him twelve children. The seventh child, William, born in Prince William County, Virginia, April 1, 1757, was the father of our member. William Graham married, January 22, 1797, Mary Campbell, daughter of the Rev. Isaac Campbell, of the same county. He served as a physician in the medical corps of the Virginia line in the War of the Revolution. He was in the battles of Brandywine and Monmouth. By his marriage he had six children, of whom our deceased member, born April 4, 1799, in the same county, was the second.

Colonel James Duncan Graham married, July 26, 1828, Charlotte Hassler, born July 9, 1803, a sister of General George G. Meade. He had by her six children. She died June 13, 1843, and February 16, 1857, he married Frances McClurg, daughter of the distinguished lawyer, John Wickham, of Richmond, Virginia. With an impressive dignity of manner, Colonel Graham combined rare advantages of person and the highest accomplishments of the polished gentleman and distinguished scholar. Scrupulously just and upright in all his dealings with his fellowmen, and scrupulously exacting justice from others, he was generous and kind to a degree that won the affectionate admi-

ration of all with whom, in business relations or in social life, he came in contact.

He was promoted Third Lieutenant of the Corps of Artillery, July 7, 1817, and Second Lieutenant, October 14, 1817; was Adjutant of the Military Academy from October 12, 1817, to February 10, 1819; First Lieutenant, September 8, 1819; was retained as First Lieutenant Fourth Artillery in the organization of the army, June 1, 1821; was transferred to Third Artillery, August 16, 1821; Brevet Captain of Topographical Engineers, June 15, 1829; Brevet Major Topographical Engineers, September 14, 1834; Major Topographical Engineers, July 7, 1838; Astronomer on the part of the United States for the joint demarkation of the boundary between the United States and Texas, 1839 and 1840; Commissioner for the survey and exploration of the northeast boundary of the United States from August, 1840, to March, 1843; Astronomer on the part of the United States for the joint demarkation of the boundary between the United States and the British Provinces, from April, 1843, to December, 1847; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, January 1, 1847.

He was a member of the American Philosophical Society, and of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia; a corresponding member of the Massachusetts Historical Society; a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; a member of the New York Historical Society, and an honorary member of the Maine, Georgia, and New Jersey Historical Societies. Subsequently Colonel Graham was employed in the survey of the "Mason and Dixon" line, and of the Mexican boundary, up to 1854, when he was stationed at Chicago, where he remained in charge of the Lake Harbor improvements until 1864. He was then stationed in Boston and placed in charge of the harbor improvements upon the Atlantic coast. He was made a corresponding member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society in 1860.

A fuller memoir of Colonel Graham may be found in the REGISTER, vol. xxi, page 189.

JOHN HOOPER

John Hooper died in Boston, February 7, 1866, aged thirty-five years. He was the son of Hon. Robert Hooper (and grandson of Brigadier-General Glover, of the Continental army) and Caroline Latham, and was born in Marblehead, January 25, 1831. His early youth was spent partly at Major Kimby's school at West Point, New York, and partly in schools in Boston.

When about the age of eighteen, he entered the counting-room of Messrs. James K. Mills and Company, of Boston, where he remained three years. In 1853 he removed to New York, having joined the business house of Messrs. Lyman, Brintnall and Hooper. While here he married, October 4, 1854, Caroline Isabel, daughter of Rev. Joseph Field, D.D., of Weston, Massachusetts. His wife died February 15, 1856, in New York, after which bereavement he left that city, and passed some time in Europe. Previous to his death, he had again entered commercial life, having been engaged in the East India trade. His remains were deposited by the side of those of his wife, in the cemetery at Weston.

Mr. Hooper possessed a warm heart and genial social characteristics, together with sterling qualities as an upright merchant. He suffered patiently several years from the influence of ill health, and his comparatively early decease is sincerely deplored by many relatives and strong friends. He was elected a resident member of the Society in 1863.

MARTIN MOORE

Martin Moore died in Cambridgeport, Massachusetts, March 11, 1866, aged seventy-five years. He was the son of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Richardson) Moore, and was born in Sterling, in the county of Worcester, April 22, 1790. He was a descendant in the sixth generation from John Moore, who was at Sudbury in September, 1642, where he died January 6, 1673–4, leaving a wife Elizabeth. John had eight children, among them John, who married Ann Smith, November 16, 1654. This second John Moore was among the earliest settlers of Lancaster. When that town was destroyed, in King Philip's War, he took refuge in Sudbury, but afterwards returned to Lancaster. He was known as "Ensign John Moore." His seventh child, Jonathan, born in Lancaster, May 19, 1669, married Hannah Sawyer. They probably resided in Bolton. Of the nine children of Jonathan, Oliver, born in 1708, married Abigail Houghton, December 18, 1729. He resided at Sterling, and had, also, nine children, of whom was Jonathan, the father of our deceased member.

Martin Moore married Sarah Fiske, July 29, 1814. She was born in Natick, August 21, 1786, and died at Boston, February 4, 1858. By this connection Mr. Moore had seven children, viz.: Jonathan Fiske, born August 23, 1815; John Eliot, born April 2, 1818; Francis Clifford, born August 8, 1820; an infant son, born and died January, 1825; Henry Martyn, born July 13, 1828, died April 30, 1857; Edward Payson, born April 13, 1830; Sarah Elizabeth, born May 12, 1832. All these children were born in Natick. Mr. Moore married April 6, 1859, for his

second wife, Susan Cummings, of Topsfield, who survived him. He graduated at Brown University in 1810; studied theology with Rev. Elisha Fiske, of Wrentham, and was for a time principal of Day's Academy in that town.

He was ordained at Natick, February 16, 1814, succeeding the Rev. Freeman Sears, the first minister in the Central Church, organized in 1802. He was dismissed from Natick, August 7, 1833, and installed pastor of a church in Cohasset, September 4, of the same year. After a pastorate of about eight years at the latter place, he removed to Boston. At the beginning of the year 1844 he connected himself with the *Boston Recorder*, and continued nearly twenty years one of the editors and proprietors of that well-known religious journal. In 1863 the paper passed into other hands. During the latter part of his life he was for two years acting pastor of the church in North Abington. When not engaged in professional duties he made himself useful as agent for several religious and charitable societies. Few ministers in the denomination, it is thought, have preached in more different pulpits in Massachusetts. He published the following works, besides contributing articles for various periodicals: "A Sermon delivered at Natick, January 5, 1817, containing a History of said town from 1651 to the day of delivery." "Memoirs of the Life and Character of Rev. John Eliot, Apostle of the North American Indians." Boston: 1822; pp. 174; a second edition was printed in 1842. "Memoir of Sophronia Lawrence." "A History of the Boston Revival in 1842."

Mr. Moore was elected a resident member of this Society in 1847, and was ever a prompt, faithful, and efficient member. He was vice-president five years, from 1861 to 1866. The resolution adopted by the Society, on occasion of his decease, will be found in the REGISTER, vol. xx, p. 277.

"Mr. Moore had a cheerful, sunny temper. Wherever he went he threw a genial social influence about him, changing sorrow into gladness, tears into smiles. No man ever enjoyed a bright and witty saying more than he; and he was always happy in

relating anecdotes of clerical wit and wisdom, especially of Dr Emmons and the Rev. Mr. Howe. Though not a pulpit joker, he nevertheless, occasionally, said or did some startling thing in the service to awaken attention to the subject under view. Observing on a certain very warm Sabbath afternoon that many of his congregation were asleep, he stopped suddenly in his discourse and said, 'Let us sing —

"My drowsy powers, why sleep ye so?"'

which the choir immediately did with vigor. It had the desired effect, and Mr. Moore then went on with his sermon. As a preacher he was solemn, earnest, plain, effective, and he magnified his office."

JARED SPARKS

JARED SPARKS died at Cambridge, March 14, 1866, aged seventy-six. He was born in Willington, Connecticut, May 10, 1789. He was one of the many self-made men of our day who have become renowned in the land, working themselves upward through trials and difficulties, from obscurity to the highest positions. In his boyhood he labored on a farm, tending at intervals a grist and saw mill in the neighborhood. In his native village he received the rudiments of a good common school education. A copy of the now obsolete Guthrie's Geography, in which he had become interested, proved a stimulant to him in that line of study; and other elementary works that fell in his way at his country home, were made subservient to the high-minded boy in his intense cravings for knowledge. He became apprenticed to a carpenter, and with his fore-plane, broadaxe, and saw, might be seen at early morn, wending his way to his daily toil. For two years he labored in this honest mechanical employment, but his love of study was greater far than his love of the business in which his hands were engaged. His employer, with due regard to the tastes and proclivities of the embryo student, relinquished his claim on his services. The young man became, at once, a schoolmaster in the town of Tolland. Here he taught in the winter, and in the summer returned to his former avocation.

The Rev. Hubbel Loomis, a clergyman of Willington, having had his attention drawn to the young man, instructed him in mathematics, in which Mr. Loomis was well versed, and induced him to study Latin. In return for his kindness, and as

a compensation in part for tuition and board, he shingled the good minister's barn. It soon became manifest to the neighbors that young Sparks was a lad of more than ordinary promise. He was accordingly encouraged by the more eminent among them, to prosecute his studies and to put himself in the way of obtaining a college education. The Rev. Abiel Abbot aided him in securing a scholarship at the Phillips Academy, Exeter, on a charitable foundation, so that he was provided with a home and instruction, free of expense. He travelled to Coventry, to confer with Mr. Abbot, who was then minister in that town. He went from there on foot, to Exeter, New Hampshire, where the pedestrian duly arrived, at the end of the fourth day, covered with dust. This was in 1809. He was placed under the care of the celebrated classical scholar, Dr. Benjamin Abbot, who was then the principal of that seminary. He remained at this institution two years, teaching school one winter in the town of Rochester, New Hampshire. Among his fellow-students at Exeter were John Gorham Palfrey, afterwards a classmate with him at Cambridge, and George Bancroft, who entered the college two years after Mr. Sparks.

Mr. Sparks entered Harvard College in 1811, at the mature age of twenty-two. He was an especial favorite of President Kirkland, who was very kind to the young man. "From the first, Dr. Kirkland recognized the rare qualities of his pupil, and was fond of predicting the distinction of his future course." He assisted him to a scholarship, the resources of which Mr. Sparks eked out by district school-keeping a portion of the year in New England, and an engagement in the first two years of his undergraduate course at a private school, as far off as Havre de Grace, in Maryland. While in this latter place it was invaded by the British troops in 1813. Before the assault he served in the militia, and remained to witness the conflagration of the town. He returned to Harvard College, where he graduated in 1815. After teaching a classical school in Lancaster, Massachusetts, he went back to Cambridge and studied divinity under Rev. Henry Ware, D.D. While prosecuting his theo-

logical studies, he was also in 1817 appointed, by the college, tutor in mathematics and natural philosophy, subjects in which he was well versed. His memoir on the physical discoveries of Sir Isaac Newton, which gained for him the Bowdoin prize in his senior year, is spoken of as "a masterpiece of analytic exposition, philosophical method, and lucid and exact statement."

The *North American Review* had been established about two years previous, by William Tudor, and Mr. Tudor now assigned the editorial work to several associates, one of whom was Mr. Sparks, who became the working editor. Two years after, in May, 1819, he was ordained pastor of the Unitarian Church in Baltimore, Maryland. Rev. Dr. Channing, of Boston, delivered the discourse. It was the day of Unitarian controversy, and Mr. Sparks felt impelled to buckle on his armor and defend the faith as he understood it, against the stalwart champions of the so-called orthodox views, by whom he was surrounded. In 1821 he was elected chaplain to the House of Representatives, at Washington. The same year he commenced a monthly periodical entitled the *Unitarian Miscellany and Christian Monitor* which was continued two years, during his stay at Baltimore. His series of "Letters to Rev. Dr. Miller," enlarged, was published at Boston, in 1823. "A Collection of Essays and Tracts in Theology, from various Authors, with Biographical and Critical Notices," was commenced in Baltimore and completed at Boston in 1826, in six volumes.

After a ministry of four years in Baltimore, the physical powers of Mr. Sparks became impaired. He relinquished his ministerial labors, and travelled a short time in the Western States for his health. Returning to Boston he purchased the *North American Review* and became its sole editor. Under his direction this now famous quarterly was ably conducted. "He was wise in the choice of his subjects, and conscientious and thorough in their treatment." After nine years of preparation, his great work, "The Writings of George Washington," was consummated. In gathering materials for this work he had examined, personally, papers in the public offices of the thir-

teen original States and the department at Washington, securing the Washington papers at Mount Vernon, and transcribing documents in the archives at London and Paris, which were then for the first time opened for historical purposes. It was published in successive volumes from 1834 to 1837. In 1829–30, he published, with the aid of Congress, a series of twelve octavo volumes, the "Diplomatic Correspondence of the American Revolution." In 1830 he originated the "American Almanac and Repository of Useful Knowledge." This work was continued by others until the year 1861. In 1832 he published the "Life of Gouverneur Morris." Of the "Library of American Biography," conducted by Mr. Sparks, containing sixty lives, eight were written by him. In 1840, the "Works of Benjamin Franklin," in ten volumes; and in 1853, the "Correspondence of the American Revolution," in four volumes, appeared.

Mr. Sparks was McLean Professor of Ancient and Modern History at Harvard College, from 1839 to 1849; and from 1849 to 1852 was President of that institution, which position he was compelled to relinquish on account of ill-health.

Mr. Sparks married, October 16, 1832, Frances Anne, daughter of William Allen, Esq., of Hyde Park, New York. She died at Hyde Park, July 12, 1835, leaving one daughter, Maria Verplank. This daughter died in 1846, at the age of twelve years. Mr. Sparks married, May 21, 1839, Mary Crowningshield, daughter of Hon. Nathaniel Silsbee, of Salem, Massachusetts. Four children survived Dr. Sparks: Florence, William Eliot, Elizabeth, and Beatrice.

Mr. Sparks became a resident member of this Society in 1846. A pleasant notice of him, with a list of his works, may be found in the *Historical Magazine* for May, 1866.

MATTHEW HARVEY

Matthew Harvey died in Concord, New Hampshire, April 7, 1866, aged eighty-four. He was born in Sutton, New Hampshire, June 21, 1781. His father, Matthew Harvey, was a native of Amesbury, Massachusetts, where he was born in 1750; but in 1772 he removed to Sutton, and cleared up a farm from the wilderness. He was a civil magistrate and an exemplary Christian. Under the present constitution of New Hampshire he was the first Representative from Sutton to the Legislature, and was annually re-elected until his death, which occurred in 1799. He married Hannah Hadley, who was born in Weare, New Hampshire, in 1761, and died in Hopkinton, November 8, 1827.

Their son Matthew was the second son in a family of five sons and two daughters. Of the brothers, Hon. Jonathan Harvey, who died in 1850, was a well-known public man, and had been a member of Congress from New Hampshire. In consequence of the illness and death of his father, Matthew was unable to make the usual preparation for college, but by subsequently placing himself under the tuition of the Rev. Samuel Wood, D.D., of Boscawen, he was fitted to enter Dartmouth in 1802, and graduated in 1806. Immediately after receiving his degree, he commenced the study of law with the Hon. John Harris, of Hopkinton, and was admitted to the Hillsborough County Bar in September, 1809. Soon after, he opened a law office in Hopkinton, where he continued to practise until 1830. The first appearance of Mr. Harvey in public life was in 1814, when, as a Democrat, he represented the town of Hopkinton in the

State Legislature. He was annually re-elected for seven successive years, the last three of which he was Speaker of the House. In 1821 he was elected a Representative to Congress, and was re-elected to the same office in 1823. In 1825, 1826, and 1827, Mr. Harvey was a member of the State Senate, and during all that time he was president of that body. In 1828 and 1829, he was a member of the Executive Council, under Governors John Bell and Benjamin Pierce, while in 1830 he was himself elevated to the Gubernatorial chair of New Hampshire.

In 1830, and while Governor of the State, he was appointed Judge of the United States District Court for the District of New Hampshire, which office he held to the time of his death. In connection with the United States Courts, Judge Harvey retained a complete and wonderful use of his faculties to the very last. In 1863 an eminent lawyer of Portsmouth remarked that he had practised constantly for many years in the courts over which Judge Harvey presided, and he had failed to notice the slightest decadence in his (Judge Harvey's) intellectual powers. He then and afterwards fulfilled his duties with the same ability and faithfulness as he did twenty years before.

Governor Harvey was the first chief magistrate of New Hampshire who recommended by message to the Legislature the abolition of imprisonment for debt, and although the public mind was not then prepared for the adoption of the proposed measure, in 1840 an act embodying such provision was passed by the Legislature and went into effect in 1841.

In 1811 Judge Harvey was married to Miss Margaret Rowe, of Newburyport, Massachusetts. Of two children, a son and a daughter, the latter died in 1836. The son, Frederic Rowe Harvey, was a graduate of Union College in 1834, and subsequently studied medicine and became a practising physician. He died in Louisiana in 1862.

Judge Harvey was originally a Baptist in religious belief, but in 1806 he was confirmed as a member of the Episcopal Church in Hopkinton, and ever afterwards made good, in an eminent degree, his sincere profession of a Christian life. For many

years, and up to the day of his death, he was a prominent member of Saint Paul's Episcopal Church, in Concord. Aside from his position as an able jurist, as an upright legislator, and as a public-spirited citizen, there was a "beauty in his daily life" which ever secured for him the highest esteem and universal respect. Kind to all with whom he associated, liberal in contributions to all worthy objects, and ever seeking the highest good and happiness of all, he left behind a name which will be revered and honored for many years to come. His offerings for the comfort of our soldiers during the Civil War and for the amelioration of the condition of the freedmen since the close of the conflict, showed that his heart beat warm and true for the Union and its defenders. In the death of Judge Harvey, New Hampshire and the country at large lose an eminent citizen and public officer, who, during a long and eventful career, proved himself faithful to every trust committed to his charge.

Judge Harvey was elected a resident member of the Society in 1857.

BENJAMIN LEEDS

Benjamin Leeds was born in Dorchester, Massachusetts, June 11, 1798. He departed this life at his residence in Roxbury, on Sunday, April 8, 1866. His father was Benjamin Bass Leeds, of Dorchester, son of Daniel Leeds, a celebrated schoolmaster in that town, who was the son of Hopestill Leeds, the son of Joseph Leeds, the son of Joseph Leeds, a twin brother of Benjamin, born July 4, 1637, the son of Richard and Joanna his wife. The fathers thus named were born in Dorchester, excepting Richard, who came from England in the spring of 1637. They all lived in Dorchester, died there, and their bodies rest in the old burial ground in that ancient town. His mother was Sally Babcock, daughter of Joseph and Hannah Babcock, of Milton, a mother whose life portrayed every Christian excellence that adorns female character, and whose memory is a treasure. His father also, through a long life, in seasons of mourning or gladness, of success or disappointment, was strong and cheerful in his stedfast faith in God, and his love for the Holy Scriptures.

The subject of this notice was the second of twelve children. Three died in infancy. The earliest and best teachings from maternal lips made an impress on each mind, never to be effaced, while paternal solicitude and care will ever be remembered. Benjamin received a good school education in Dorchester and Boston. In 1813, and for several succeeding years, he assisted his father in the manufacture of woollen goods at the south end of Boston, then Number 28 Orange street, now Numbers 741 and 745 Washington street. On this ground in November,

1817, he commenced dry goods business with his brother Joseph, under the firm-name of J. and B. Leeds. Their store became very extensively known, and was patronized by numerous families and individuals in and around Boston, and many others from towns in Massachusetts and other States. In 1822 he was married to Ann B. Glover, granddaughter to the late John Brazer, Esq. In 1824, J. and B. Leeds moved down to Kilby street. About the year 1837, Benjamin retired from the dry goods business and attended more or less to real estate after that time. About five years before his death he bought a beautiful residence at the head of Lambert Avenue, on the highlands in Roxbury, where, with his wife and son and daughter, he lived, enjoying much the quiet, rural situation of his happy home.

Through life he was honest, consistent, upright, and reliable. As a Christian, he was humble, devoted, conscientious, and prayerful. Religion was with him in every duty and every act. At his home, at his counting-room, at church, and every other place, he was governed and guided by the teachings of the Divine Master, and he exhibited Christian cheerfulness and charity towards everybody. Many have been encouraged by his kind words and advice, and numerous are the humble poor he visited, who found in him a substantial friend. His benevolence was, like his life, quiet, gentle, unobtrusive, yet a constant dropping into that treasury which never ceases to enrich the Christian heart.

He loved the seasons, and took delight in visiting the scenes of his childhood. The pastures, trees, rocks, hills, vales, and streams, where in youth he roamed, played, or rested, were all very dear to him. In the time when "the flowers appear on the earth and the singing of birds is come," or when the full bloom of summer appears, or the harvest and Thanksgiving are at hand, or Christmas and old Winter are present, he found in each a source of joy and gladness and gratitude, and his heart responded to the enjoyment of others who were around him. He loved his kindred and friends, old and young; he loved "Auld Lang Syne" ; everywhere he loved music, especially the

good old soul-inspiring anthems and psalm tunes of former years; and he loved the faithful performance of every duty. He has been called to his reward. His vacant place on earth is seen, but he yet lives here in many, many hearts, for he was esteemed and respected by all who knew him, and earnestly beloved by those who knew him best.

Mr. Leeds was a resident member of this Society, elected in 1860.

ABEL CUSHING

Abel Cushing died at his residence in Dorchester, May 19, 1866, aged eighty-one; a descendant of Matthew Cushing of Hingham, through his oldest son Daniel. He was born in Hingham, Massachusetts, March 13, 1785; was son of Abel and Sally (Wilder) Cushing. His father served three years in the War of the Revolution, and also under General Lincoln, in the suppression of "Shays' Rebellion." In the year 1791, Abel Cushing, senior, moved with his family — Abel junior being then about six years old — to Chesterfield, Hampshire County, Massachusetts, and settled upon a farm. In 1804, Abel the younger, being then nineteen years of age, returned to Hingham, and in the ensuing winter taught school in Pembroke, Plymouth County. In the spring of 1805 he went back to Hingham, and while teaching school at the "Lower Plain," so called, in that town, he fitted himself for college, with Rev. Nicholas Bowes Whitney, pastor of the Unitarian Church at "Great Plain" in the same town. He entered the sophomore class of Brown University, at the Commencement, in September, 1807, being at that time twenty-two years of age, and graduated in 1810, paying his college expenses from the proceeds of his own industry. Says a classmate: —

"His intelligence, his industrious habits as a student, and his manly bearing in intercourse with his class, soon gained for him their decided respect, which he held through his college life. His known sound principles and uniformly exemplary conduct secured for him also the respect and confidence of his teachers and the college government. At his graduation, his rank was in the second of the five grades of assign-

ment. Early in his college life, Mr. Cushing gave evidence, by his fondness for argumentative discussion, that in seeking a public education he had in view the law as a profession. This purpose and habit in college gave him an unquestioned advantage in the after pursuit of the studies and practice of his profession. The traits of character thus developed in early life, — unsullied integrity, manly self-respect, and wise foresight, — foreshadowed and gave to him in his class, what he afterwards attained in civil life, the title of 'Judge.' "

On leaving college he returned to Hingham and commenced the study of law with Hon. Ebenezer Gay, still keeping school to defray his expenses, as in those days law students were obliged to pay from two to three hundred dollars per year for their instruction. He was admitted to the bar at the April term of the Court of Common Pleas, in Plymouth County, 1814, and in the following May removed to Dorchester Lower Mills with his family,— wife and two children,— having married Sarah, daughter of Moses Whiton, in 1811, by whom he had four sons and two daughters. At the Lower Mills, Dorchester, he commenced the practice of the law, and soon attained the highest rank. In 1832, 1833, 1834, he represented his town in the lower branch of the Legislature, and in 1835, 1836, 1837, his county in the Senate. In 1837 he moved to Boston, and in 1843 was appointed, by Governor Morton, Justice of the Police Court. He continued in this office for fifteen years, when, his health failing him, he resigned.

In public life Judge Cushing allied himself with the Democratic party, and was for many years an influential leader among them, receiving from that party frequent marks of confidence and respect, on many occasions being its candidate for the office of United States Senator. He was an indefatigable student, deep thinker, and close reasoner. At one time he was much interested in the history of our North American Indians, and delivered in Dorchester and other places many interesting lectures upon the Indian. Large quantities of manuscript, which he intended at one time to publish, were left in the possession of his second son. He delivered a number of Fourth of

July orations, most of which were published. He wrote many of the addresses of his party to the people, and political essays for the newspapers. A series of letters on the first charter of Massachusetts, originally written by him for a newspaper, was subsequently printed in a volume for private distribution.

Sarah (Whiton) Cushing, wife of Hon. Abel Cushing, was born in Hingham, January 11, 1783, and died in Dorchester, January 27, 1862. Children: Sarah, born October 10, 1811, died February 16, 1839; Abel, born October 22, 1814; Abner Loring, born July 19, 1816; Hannah W., born October 27, 1818, died September 1, 1819; Horace, born April 8, 1821, died January 25, 1865; Henry Lincoln, born December 11, 1823.

"Hon. Abel Cushing was one of twelve judges of the name, and a truly estimable man." His religious sentiments were Unitarian. "This faith he continued to cherish, and in his ripe old age and the closing scenes of life, found in it consolation and support."

He was elected an honorary member of the Society in 1847, and became a resident member in 1862.

CALVIN FLETCHER

CALVIN FLETCHER, a corresponding member elected in 1860 and a life member from 1861, was born in Ludlow, Vermont, February 4, 1818, and died in Indianapolis, Indiana, May 26, 1866.

A memoir of Mr. Fletcher in the REGISTER, vol. xxiii, pages 377–391, is reprinted in "Memoirs of Several Deceased Members of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society," Boston, 1878.

WILLIAM SMITH PORTER

WILLIAM SMITH PORTER was born in Farmington, Connecticut, October 28, 1799, and was the youngest son of Joseph and Susanna (Langdon) Porter. His line of descent was William Smith Porter[6] (Joseph[5], Joseph[4], William[3], Thomas[2], Robert[1]), Thomas[2] Porter being the common great-great-grandfather of Rev. William S. Porter and of Dr. Noah Porter, late president of Yale University. He graduated from Yale College in 1825 with honor and with high reputation as a mathematician.

He was a man of much and varied learning, of unwearied industry, of blameless life, and possessed of well-nigh all good qualities except those thrifty New England ways which have led on to fortune and position hosts of inferior men. As a result, he engaged in many occupations in many different places, leaving but scanty records of a long and industrious life. The Yale Obituary Record states that the first year after graduation he was Acting Professor of Mathematics in Jefferson College at Cannonsburgh, Pennsylvania. From 1826 to 1829 he was a student in the Divinity School of Yale College. August 26, 1829, he was ordained at Woodbury, Connecticut, as an evangelist, and with four others was expected to labor as a missionary in the States of Ohio and Illinois in the service of the Home Missionary Society. He is said to have preached for a time in Prospect, Connecticut. In 1830 he was appointed principal of the Monson Academy in Monson, Massachusetts, and his successor was elected in the year 1832.

In 1834 there was published in Boston by James Loring a little volume of 432 pages, 24mo: — "The Musical Cyclopedia; or the Principles of Music considered as a Science and an Art; embracing a Complete Musical Dictionary, etc., by William S. Porter." The work was undertaken by request of Dr. Lowell Mason, who says, "In the preparation of the work, which has cost him great labor and research, Mr. Porter has ever manifested correct science, taste, and judgment. He has produced a book at once interesting and amusing, and at the same time instructive and calculated to be useful. The articles relating to Church Music, I consider of great value." What appeared amusing to Dr. Mason probably was his individual notions regarding the performance of Church Music. Of the interlude he says, "The temptations for display in this case also, are to an unsanctified heart almost irresistible." Again, "The failings of the vocal performers, it is equally painful to speak of. Were a spectator, from the celestial world, to come into most of our congregations, he would regard the singing as anything else than a devotional exercise."

In the latter part of the year 1834 Mr. Porter began to publish the *New England Spectator* in Boston, as editor and proprietor. The scope of the paper is given as a "Family Newspaper, devoted to the Study of the Bible and Family Religion, to the Cause of Active Piety, to the Abolition of War, Slavery, Licentiousness, etc." It was published until sometime in 1838. In February, 1839, he brings a letter from a church in Boston to the church in Farmington, in which place he resided until 1851. His principal, at least his most lucrative, business in Farmington was that of a land surveyor, in which he excelled by his unusual mathematical knowledge. In locating old town grants, he acquired a familiarity with the ancient records which no one else has ever approached. Give him an old record book and a quiet corner, and he was the happiest of men.

In April and June, 1842, he published two numbers of "Historical Notices of Connecticut," under the patronage of the Connecticut Historical Society, a work well known to genealo-

gists. His maps of Early Hartford and of Early Farmington, printed in the "Memorial History of Hartford County" and elsewhere, represent in a very condensed form much minute and extensive knowledge of the early history of these towns. He also published a series of historical papers in the Supplement to the *Connecticut Courant*, beginning with February 6, 1841. He prepared very accurate and tolerably complete genealogies of many Farmington families. His work forms the basis of the excellent history of the Hart family by Alfred Andrews. In March, 1850, he issued a prospectus, asking subscriptions to his "Cowles Family," but the response did not justify the expense of printing. Many of his other manuscripts were scattered at his death, and have been irrevocably lost to the world.

In the fall of 1846 he was employed to continue the index of the Archives of the State of Connecticut, begun by Sylvester Judd, of Northampton, the classification of which is given in the *Connecticut Register* for 1849. He had assisted in preparing the two previous numbers of the Register, and now became, and continued to be, the active editor until 1857. Besides these labors while in Farmington, he found time to unravel confused mercantile accounts, to perform the duties of acting school visitor and examiner of teachers, and to play the violoncello in the church choir. In 1852 he removed to New Haven, and was one of the members of the South Church when it was constituted November 8, 1852. He did much valuable work in copying and rescuing from destruction the ancient records of the town. In 1859, accompanied by his son, he made a survey of the eastern half of Franklin County, Maine, for a map, and on his return to New Haven rendered much assistance to Hon. James Savage in preparing the last two volumes of his Genealogical Dictionary. He was elected a resident member of the Connecticut Historical Society in 1840, and a corresponding member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society in 1847.

Mr. Porter married August 30, 1830, Jane Bradley, who was born August 9, 1805, and died July 5, 1864; daughter of Zebul

and Dorcas (Trowbridge) Bradley of New Haven, Connecticut. He died in New Haven, June 11, 1866. Of his six children four died young. The others were Clarissa Chapman, born October 31, 1831, and William Rutherford, born June 7, 1842, died January 23, 1862.

EBENEZER LANE

Ebenezer Lane was one of the pioneers of Ohio. The significance of his life and its effect upon his day and generation can only be appreciated by understanding how he impressed himself upon its history. He was a man of great intellectual capacity, and quickness of comprehension. Life for him meant something not only for himself, but for others. This characteristic made him foremost in the endeavor to help lay well the foundations of the young State. His strict integrity gave him great influence. The men from the New England Puritan stock have always been the very salt of American civilization.

In the first place Judge Lane was a great worker, and it is to the work of such men as he that the United States are most indebted for their temporal prosperity. He had exactly the characteristics needed to build up a new country. He was born in Northampton, Massachusetts, September 17, 1793. His father was Captain Ebenezer Lane, a navigator in early life, but who had later settled down upon a farm. His mother was Marion Griswold, a daughter of Matthew Griswold of Lyme, and governor formerly of Connecticut.

At the age of eight young Eben was sent (in 1801) to a school in Leicester, Massachusetts. There he prepared for college, and entered Harvard in 1807, graduating in 1811, at the age of eighteen. He began the study of law at Lyme, Connecticut, with his uncle, Judge Matthew Griswold. He began practice at Norwich, Connecticut, in September, 1814. After a stay in Norwich of about three months, he moved to East Windsor, and practised law at Warehouse Point for about a year. He

concluded to emigrate at the opening of the Western Reserve in Ohio, and February 20, 1817, he began his journey there by way of Albany and Buffalo, and reached Elyria in Lorain County, Ohio, March 17, 1817.

He settled upon a tract of land a mile east of Elyria, and in the practice of the law attended court at Cleveland, then a small village, but a county town. He was a successful farmer, as well as a lawyer, and regarded the time spent on the farm as of great value to him intellectually, because it forced upon him the habit of observing Nature in her primitive moods. October 28, 1817, he left Cleveland on foot on a journey back to New England, by way of Pittsburg, Harrisburg, and Philadelphia. It took twenty days for a journey of seven hundred miles. He returned to Elyria by stage through Buffalo, July 5, 1818. He went again to New England in October following, and on the eleventh of that month was married to Frances Ann Griswold, of Lyme, Connecticut, the daughter of Roger Griswold, a former governor of that State. Mrs. Lane accompanied him immediately to the West and began housekeeping in his home.

At this time the population of the Western Reserve was increasing greatly, and in May, 1819, Mr. Lane was elected prosecuting attorney for Huron County, Ohio. Later, in October, 1819, Mr. Lane and his wife removed from Elyria to Norwalk, owing to the removal of the county seat. They performed the journey on horseback, the wife riding one horse and the husband another, he carrying their infant child upon a pillow in his arms. The party were two days upon the road, which can now be travelled in twenty minutes. The house which the family were to occupy for twenty years had been commenced, but was unfinished. It was only the kitchen of their after residence. The roof and sidings were on. The floor was of loose, unplaned boards. Mrs. Lane did the cooking herself by the side of a stump for the first two weeks. Here Mr. Lane practised law, and here he prosecuted two Indians for the murder of two men, Wood and Bishop, on Portage River. The Indians were convicted and hung in Norwalk, July 1, 1819.

January 8, 1822, he was admitted an attorney at law in the United States Circuit Court at Columbus, and in the spring of 1824 he was appointed a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the Northwest portion of Ohio. It was a very large circuit, and at that day very sparsely settled, and involved an immense amount of labor. It embraced the "Old Black Swamp," for fifty years the terror of immigrants, now almost the garden of the world. He began in Union County, April 19, 1824, but there was no business to be done; he left, and presided at the Court in Delaware County, held two days thereafter. In this office he continued six years. He was elected Judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio during the winter of 1829-30. His first session was held in Piketon in 1830. The circuit embraced every county in the State, each of which was visited once in each year. This was a very laborious life. It was before the railroads, and the journeying was usually on horseback, with a portmanteau across the saddle.

Judge Lane was a small man, about five feet six inches tall, compactly built, and a little corpulent. He had a short neck, a dark complexion, black eyes and hair, was near-sighted, always wore glasses, was of nervous temperament, and spoke and moved very rapidly. He had a clear voice, and his decisions were equally clear. He was courteous to everybody and a favorite of the bar, notwithstanding the fact that he never indulged in any of their pastimes.

During the winter months the judges all came together in Columbus for the final trial of cases in Court in Bank. With the lawyers of that time a court gathering was a social and sometimes a convivial event, and while some of the judges would join in the social entertainment and amusements, Judge Lane and one other would never do so. Judge Lane was a very modest and very retiring man, somewhat sensitive to the speech of people, and this caused him when not employed in his public duties to lead the life almost of a recluse. He was seen rarely at any public gatherings, and his feelings were averse to anything like show or parade. His great quickness of comprehen-

sion enabled him to flash to his conclusions with the quickness almost of lightning. This gave him great power in the despatch of business. He continued on the Supreme Court bench of Ohio for more than twenty years. His decisions are remarkable for their learning and brevity.

In July, 1842, he sold his homestead in Norwalk and moved to Sandusky, which remained his home during the remainder of his life. In February, 1845, he resigned his seat on the Supreme Bench and resumed the practice of the law, with his son as a partner. He did much to promote the cause of education in Sandusky, entered into many business enterprises at a very energetic period in the West, had much to do with financial transactions of considerable amount, was president of a bank in each of the towns where he resided, was a leader in railroad enterprises, was chosen president of railroad companies, and the carrying on of these affairs constituted the most laborious period of his life. From 1855 to 1859 he lived in Chicago. From his fifty-second year until his sixty-fifth, he was, in his own words, "a servant of Railroad Corporations." He then, having finished his work, visited Europe.

His life after this was spent in the leisure of his library and among his books. He closed his career by his death, June 12, 1866. A good man had died, and as we turned from his new-made grave we sorrowed that we should see his face no more. He had lived his life into the history of the State, and the fruits of that modest life are growing still and blessing his fellow-men.

Judge Lane left three children: Ebenezer S. Lane, a practising physician in Sandusky, Ohio, and afterwards of Chicago; Frances Elizabeth, who married Alfred Cheseborough, in 1842, afterwards of Detroit; and William Griswold Lane, a lawyer and Judge of Common Pleas, who married Elizabeth Griswold, of Lyme, Connecticut, in 1850.

A fuller memoir of Judge Lane will be found in The New England Historical and Genealogical Register, xxi, pp. 301–313.

JAMES HUMPHREY

James Humphrey, a corresponding member, died at Brooklyn, New York, June 16, 1866, aged fifty-four. He was the son of President Heman Humphrey, of Amherst College, by his wife Sophia Porter, daughter of Deacon Edward Porter, of Farmington, Connecticut; was born in Fairfield, Connecticut, October 9, 1811. He entered Amherst College at the age of sixteen, and graduated in 1831; studied law at New Haven, and with Seth P. Staples, Esq., of New York City; was admitted to the bar in 1836; was Professor of Oratory and Rhetoric in Amherst College in 1833. He removed to Louisville, Kentucky, in 1836; married October 11, of the same year, Urania Battell, and returned to New York in 1838, taking up his residence in Brooklyn. He was alderman of the first ward in that city from 1843 to 1846; Counsel to the Corporation, 1847–8; was elected to Congress in 1859, and again in 1864.

"In his death," says District Attorney Silliman, "the profession, the community, and the councils of the nation have lost an eminent and able lawyer — a useful and honored citizen — a pure, upright, and faithful statesman. It is rarely that we find combined in any public man, merits so varied and so marked as those which adorned the character of Mr. Humphrey. He was a model and an ornament to the profession. He possessed the higher qualities of mind and nature, and learning of the higher walks of the law. He was conspicuous for that great foundation virtue, on which all other virtues rest — truth. The Court knew that in stating the law, or citing authorities, he would make no partial statement. His excellent judgment, vigorous sense, and practical business talents, led to his early selection by our citizens as one of their municipal council. Thereafter he became their legal adviser and guide in the

capacity of Counsel to the Corporation. The fidelity, ability, and integrity with which he performed these duties, indicated his fitness for a still higher sphere, and he was twice chosen by this great and intelligent constituency as their representative in the halls of Congress. He was a man of rare literary attainments. His taste, naturally delicate and refined, was cultivated by familiar knowledge of the best authors. His manners were those of a polished gentleman — graceful, amiable, courteous, refined. His fidelity to duty, to his friends, to his country, was as sure as the sun to his rising."

Hon. John Dikeman, in a touching and eloquent eulogy upon Mr. Humphrey's eminent services in the councils of the city government and of the government of the nation, closes with the remark that, "what he particularly wished to be impressed on the mind, was the advantages to be derived by all parties in elevating men of the standard of James Humphrey, to places of trust and responsibility."

Children of Hon. James and Urania (Battell) Humphrey: James, born December 3, 1837, who married Charlotte Deming, of Litchfield, Connecticut, and had a son James; Ellen, born in Brooklyn, New York, April 17, 1844; Anna, born in Brooklyn, March 15, 1846.

Professor Humphrey became a corresponding member of this Society in 1860.

LEWIS CASS

Lewis Cass, an honorary vice-president of the Society for Michigan, died in Detroit, June 17, 1866. He was born in Exeter, New Hampshire, October 9, 1782. His ancestors were among the first settlers of that part of the country, and his father, Jonathan Cass, bore a commission in the army of the Revolution, which he joined the day after the battle of Lexington, and in which he continued till the close of the war, having participated in the memorable battles of Bunker Hill, Saratoga, Princeton, Trenton, Monmouth, and Germantown. He was afterwards appointed a major in the army of General Wayne.

Major Cass married Mary, daughter of Theophilus Gilman, of Exeter. Their eldest son, Lewis (our member), was educated at the well-known academy in his native town, where he was a schoolmate of Daniel Webster. He taught school a short time in Wilmington, Delaware, and removed with his father to Marietta, Ohio, where he studied law under the late Governor Meigs. He was admitted to the bar in 1802, when only twenty years of age, and established himself at Zanesville. In 1806 he married, and the same year entered the Ohio Legislature. He was appointed in 1807, by Jefferson, Marshal of Ohio, which office he resigned in 1811 to take part as a volunteer to repel the attack of the Indians on the Northern frontiers. In 1812 he joined the army under General William Hull and marched to Dayton, where he was elected Colonel of the Third Regiment of Ohio Volunteers. In the following spring he was appointed Colonel of the Twenty-seventh Regiment of Infantry, and soon after this, promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General. He was with General

Harrison and participated in his campaigns; was appointed Governor of the Territory of Michigan, by Madison, October 9, 1813, a position which he held for eighteen years. Under his sway peace was preserved with the various tribes of Indians, law and order were established, and the Territory of Michigan advanced in population, wealth, and prosperity.

In 1820, under the sanction of Mr. Calhoun, then Secretary of War, Governor Cass planned an expedition, the object of which was to pass through Lake Superior, cross the country to the Mississippi, explore the sources of that mighty river, and establish friendly intercourse with the Indians on that extensive route. The course of this expedition, and most of its scientific results, have been published by Mr. Schoolcraft, one of the party, in his interesting journal. In 1831 General Cass was appointed by President Jackson, Secretary of War; in 1836 he left the Department of War and was appointed by the same President, Minister to France, where he remained till 1842. In 1844 the two-thirds rule defeated his nomination as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, a majority having voted for him. In 1845 he took his seat as United States Senator from the State of Michigan, which place he resigned in 1848 on his nomination for the Presidency by the National Democratic Convention. After an exciting campaign General Taylor was elected President, and in 1849 General Cass was re-elected by the Legislature of Michigan to the national Senate. He continued in that body until appointed Secretary of State by President Buchanan in 1856. In December, 1860, he resigned his office, at the advanced age of seventy-eight, and retired to private life.

"More than half a century of his life had been spent in official station, and he had distinguished himself in every department of the public service." "Conscientious and inflexible, he accepted defeat with equanimity and success with moderation." "Pure in public and private life, courteous in manner, faithful in friendship, prudent and prompt in counsel, he belonged to the most brilliant generation of American statesmen, and was a worthy adversary of Webster, Clay, and Adams, and often

coped successfully with them in debate." He was very industrious and temperate in his habits, never having indulged, it is said, in the slightest degree, in the use of ardent spirits.

General Cass was also a scholar and an author. His writings, speeches, and state papers, would fill several volumes. In 1823 he published in Detroit a work entitled "Inquiries respecting the History, Traditions, Languages, etc., of the Indians Living within the United States," written from his own personal observations. In 1828 a historical society was formed in Michigan, of which Governor Cass was elected president. He delivered the first address before it in 1829. This address, which was published, embodied the early history of Michigan, down to the period when the United States came into possession of it. In 1848 he delivered an address before the New England Society of Michigan, at Detroit, which was also published. While he was American Minister in France he published "An Historical and Statistical Account of the Island of Candia or Ancient Crete." He was also the author of many other addresses and valuable papers. His pamphlet on the "Right of Search" was published in English, French, and German, and was distributed throughout Europe.

He was made an honorary member in the early days of this Society, and the honorary vice-president for Michigan in February, 1855. He married, in 1806, Elizabeth Spencer, of Vienna, Wood County, Virginia. They had seven children, of whom four survived their father: viz., Major Lewis Cass, formerly Minister to Rome; Mary S., widow of Captain A. Canfield, United States Army; Isabella, wife of Roest Van Kineburg, Minister to the United States from the Netherlands; Matilda, wife of Henry Ledyard, of Newport, Rhode Island.

A fuller memoir of General Cass may be found in the REGISTER, vol. xxi, pp. 193–5.

EDWARD BUSH

Edward Bush, who was drowned in Boston Harbor, June 21, 1866, was descended from some of the earliest settlers of New England, his maternal ancestor, William Bond, of Watertown, having emigrated to this country as early as 1630. Mr. Bond was for many years a leading spirit among the colonists, and held several of the most important offices of his day. Among his descendants are numbered some of our prominent citizens. Mr. Bush's paternal ancestors originally settled in Westfield, in the western part of Massachusetts, during the latter part of the seventeenth century, and several of them had prominent commands during the Revolutionary War, and the War of 1812. His grandfather, Edward Bush, of Westfield, was, at the breaking out of the War of 1812, doing a thriving business in Ottawa, Canada, but being compelled to swear allegiance to the enemies of his country or leave the province within forty-eight hours, he chose the latter course, and without an hour's preparation, mounted his horse for a ride of two hundred miles, alone, through a then almost unbroken wilderness. He at once joined an expedition fitting out against the Indians, and fell, in a skirmish on the western frontier, leaving a widow with three children unprovided for. His son, Francis, the father of our late friend, then under fourteen years of age, not wishing to be a burden to his mother, putting all his worldly goods into a small package which he carried in his hand, started on foot for Boston. Arriving here he found employment at the Watertown Hat Manufactory. In 1823 he moved to Chelmsford, and October 21, 1828, married Jane Bond, daughter of

Daniel Bond, of Watertown. Edward, their first son, was born October 23, 1829.

From the age of six to twelve, Edward was a constant sufferer from an affection of the eyes, and for months at a time compelled to remain in a darkened room, from which the light was entirely excluded; but a vigorous constitution enabled him eventually to throw off the disease, which at one time threatened to make him totally blind. At the age of sixteen he entered the employ of Mr. E. A. Staniels, a druggist in Lowell, with whom he remained until he was twenty-one. Soon after he became of age he purchased of his employer his entire interest in the store, and started in business for himself. Being of an energetic disposition, and possessed of many warm friends who took an interest in his behalf, he was successful from the beginning. Close application to business, however, brought upon him a renewal of his former trouble with his eyes, and at the urgent solicitation of his father and brother he closed his business, and in 1859 moved with his family to Boston, where he connected himself with the firm of Bent and Bush, remaining a partner in the house until his death. In 1855 he was admitted a member of Pentucket Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, and during the same year was made a member of Mount Horeb Royal Arch Chapter and Pilgrim Encampment of Knights Templar, and in the course of a few years took the succeeding degrees in Masonry, as high as the thirty-second. During the Civil War nothing would have pleased him more than to have been able to take an active part, but his eyesight and health would not warrant his following out the bent of his inclinations, yet nothing that he could do in furtherance of the cause was left undone. Having at one time three brothers in the service in different parts of the country, he was unwearying in his exertions to see that their every want was supplied; attending to the business which they left at home, and looking after the requirements of their families. One of them, Captain George Bush, of the Thirteenth Massachusetts Volunteers, being killed at Chancellorsville, April 30, 1863, it was his sad duty to visit

the battlefield and bring home to his family and friends all that remained of his gallant brother, little dreaming that he would soon follow him, and by a death equally sudden and untimely. He left a wife and two infant children, George and Edward.

Although our friend was a man to fame unknown, few had perhaps a larger and more influential circle of friends. Generous to a fault, his hand was open to assist, whenever assistance was needed; always social, with a kindly greeting for all with whom it was his fortune to become acquainted, he had endeared himself to hundreds of his fellow-men, who, while life lasts, will cherish his memory and his many virtues. He became a resident member of the Society in 1863.

The following is the descent of Mr. Bush on the paternal side. Zachariah Bush, of Westfield, born in 1719, died February 10, 1800, married Mary Loomis; she died November 29, 1791. Zachariah, son of Zachariah and Mary (Loomis) Bush, born October 25, 1742, married Mary Falley, November 29, 1764, died November 24, 1811; she died August 4, 1822. Edward, son of Zachariah and Mary (Falley) Bush, born November 10, 1772, married Rhoda Dewey; he was killed by Indians in 1813. Francis, son of Edward and Rhoda (Dewey) Bush, born August 22, 1800, married Jane Bond, October 21, 1828. Edward (our deceased member), son of Francis and Jane (Bond) Bush, born October 23, 1829.

NATHAN MUNROE

Nathan Munroe, a resident member, died in Bradford, Massachusetts, July 8, 1866, aged sixty-two. He was son of David and Ruth (Niles) Munroe, and was born March 16, 1804, in Minot (now Auburn), Maine. He prepared for college at Gorham, and graduated at Bowdoin, in 1830, with the highest honors of his class. He studied theology at Andover, and graduated in 1835; and was licensed to preach by the Woburn Association in April, 1834. The same spring he entered upon his duties as President of Newark College, now Delaware College, at Newark, in the State of Delaware. But after the expiration of six months he felt obliged, on account of ill health, to relinquish his charge, to the great regret of the Trustees of that Institution.

He returned to Andover, and while there completing his course of study, taught for a short time in Phillips Academy. On the tenth of February, 1836, he was ordained the ninth pastor of the First Church in Bradford, Massachusetts. The health of Mr. Munroe failing, he resigned his charge in May, 1853, and in the same year was appointed Secretary for New England of the American Sunday School Union, and remained in that position till he became a proprietor and office editor of the *Boston Recorder* in May, 1858. He retired from this post in May, 1863, his physical powers being inadequate to the labor and care that devolved upon him. The strength that remained was faithfully used by him "in efforts to enlarge the plans, the funds, and the influence of his beloved Bradford Academy. For many years he had been the Secretary of the Board of Trustees;

and in various ways he performed, through this institution, a great work for religious education. Mr. Munroe was a great lover of books, and had gathered in his library over six thousand volumes, many of them of rare editions and value." The *Boston Recorder* of July 13, from which we make the above quotation, says: —

"It is our painful duty to record the death of the last of the three editors and proprietors from whose hands we received this paper. Within the short space of three years have died Dr. Parsons Cooke, Rev. Martin Moore, and Rev. Nathan Munroe. They have finished the work which God gave them to do; they have kept the faith; and they have received the crown of life. As the last of them was going rapidly down into the peaceful valley, reclining in full view of the broad and pleasant countenance of Dr. Cooke, he requested his wife to bring him also the likeness of Mr. Moore, that he might take a parting look, and recall a pleasant co-partnership of service for God and his Church."

Mr. Munroe was married in Newburyport, Massachusetts, October 11, 1836, to Mary Jane Pike, daughter of Joseph S. and Sally (Pettingell) Pike. She died September 19, 1840. The only child that survived her was William Francis, born in 1840. Mr. Munroe was married a second time, in South Reading, Massachusetts, to Lucelia Theresa Yale, daughter of Burrage Yale, Esq., June 22, 1842. She died September 20, 1858, aged forty-six. The children who survived her were Mary Jane, born in 1845; Sarah Smith, born in 1847; Nathan Niles, born in 1851; John Alexander, born in 1853; Lucelia Stone, born in 1856. He was married a third time, August 22, 1860, to Mrs. Anna Maria Craig, widow of James Thompson Craig, of Stanford, Kentucky, and daughter of Henry and Ruth (Dickinson) Smith, of Brattleboro', Vermont.

The publications of Mr. Munroe are: — "A Discourse — The Good Man — occasioned by the death of the Hon. Jesse Kimball, delivered in the First Church in Bradford, Massachusetts, December 27, 1846," and "An Address before the American Institute of Instruction, delivered at Bangor, Maine, August 17, 1848." He was a contributor to *The Christian Spectator*, *The*

Spirit of the Pilgrims, Abbott's *Religious Magazine*, *American Quarterly Review*, and other publications. The following, in relation to the character of Mr. Munroe, is from the closing portion of the article in the *Recorder*.

"Both as a preacher and editor, our brother manifested an ardent, self-sacrificing love of the great truths of the Christian system, and mourned that they were often held and taught so superficially. He had felt their power and worth in his own varied experience. By them he had become a man of humble, quiet, loving spirit; a praying, conscientious, and godly man in all the relations of life. By them he had been sustained under frequent and heavy bereavements. To them he pointed, with his latest strength, his beloved wife and children, for the consolations which they need in their great bereavement."

Mr. Munroe was elected a resident member of this Society in 1858. He was proposed for membership by his loving editorial colleague and brother clergyman, the Rev. Martin Moore, whose death occurred but a few months before his own.

EZEKIEL WHITMAN

Ezekiel Whitman, an honorary member elected in 1862, died at East Bridgewater, Massachusetts, August 1, 1866, aged ninety years and four months. He was born March 9, 1776, in Bridgewater, son of Josiah Whitman, who survived his birth but two years. At the age of seven, he was affiliated in the family of his uncle, Levi Whitman, of Wellfleet, who was to him like a father, and superintended his early education. He was fitted for college by the Rev. Kilburn Whitman, of Pembroke; in 1791 entered Brown University, and from his narrow resources, found it necessary to teach school in the vacations. He graduated in 1795, began the study of law in the office of Benjamin Whitman, and finished it under the tuition of Judge Mitchell. He was much aided by the perquisites and emoluments of business; and during his novitiate was employed in the adjustment of some land claims in Kentucky, to which he made a dreary journey on horseback. Admitted to practice at the Plymouth Court, in 1799, he opened an office in Turner, in the District of Maine, a small farming town on the banks of the Androscoggin. A few months later he removed to New Gloucester, in the same district, a larger and more active community.

October 31, 1799, he married Hannah, daughter of Cushing Mitchell, of Bridgewater; and beyond doubt, in the stillness and retirement of that pleasant country town, by a greater resort to his library, and especially by a mastery of special pleading, in which he afterwards excelled, he laid the foundation of his future eminence. But his superior abilities in a few years rose above

the narrow horizon of New Gloucester, and in 1807 he settled in Portland, where his business soon became so extensive, that at a single term of the Court of Common Pleas, "he often entered a hundred actions"; and yet there were many distinguished and brilliant men at that time practising at the Portland Bar. There were Isaac Parker, afterwards Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts; Solicitor-General Daniel Davis; Prentiss Mellen, later Chief Justice of Maine; Stephen Longfellow, James D. Hopkins and others, all leading and luminous ornaments of the profession. They were his competitors in Portland, and he stood high among them.

Judge Whitman was always popular. His manner was serious, but not solemn; his heart was warm, sincere, and inflexibly upright in every transaction. He sought not the people, but the people sought him, for their adviser in politics, and their counsellor in business. He was elected a Representative to Congress three terms. In 1812 he was appointed Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and held that office nineteen years; and in 1841 he was designated as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Maine, by Judge Kent, the Governor, and retained it until his resignation in 1848, when past the age of seventy. He was also a member of the Convention in Maine in 1819, and took an important part in framing the excellent Constitution of that State.

In March, 1852, Mrs. Whitman, with whom for more than fifty years his days had passed amid those happy, domestic endearments, to which he was so much attached, was taken from him, leaving one son and a daughter, the wife of the Hon. William Willis, historian of Portland. His worldly ties were now dissolved; she who had been the bride of his youth and the bosom companion of a long life, was gone before him. His home was left to him desolate. Portland, with its beautiful scenery, and fond friends who honored and loved him, had lost its charms, and in the fall of that year of his bereavement, he returned to his native place. His only son remained with him to cheer his old age, and attached friends were ever ready to

seek his company. Here he lived independent and retired, and "to his last day he kept his heart fresh and green from a perennial fountain of charity and benevolence."

His address as an advocate was imposing and dignified; he was tall and majestic in his form; his visage calm, firm, and commanding, of strong features and fine expression; but he had one peculiarity — a voice sweet and sonorous, not so deep as Webster's in its tones, though more musical. The moment he rose to speak, he was listened to with profound attention. He was not one of those speakers who spoke by the hour. He never wearied attention, or wasted words. In fine, he was an eloquent advocate.

ROBERT TOWNSEND

Robert Townsend was the son of Isaiah and Hannah (Town send) Townsend, who were cousins. Isaiah was the son of Henry Townsend of Orange County, New York. Henry was sixth in descent from Henry Townsend, who with his brothers came to this country about 1635, and settled on Long Island, New York. Hannah Townsend was the daughter of Solomon Townsend, of New York City.

Robert Townsend was born in Albany, New York, October 21, 1819. He was educated at the Albany Academy, at the Rev. Dr. Dewey's Boarding School, Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and at Union College, Schenectady. He left college before graduation, to accept an appointment on the board of survey of the Utica and Schenectady Railroad Company. He was appointed August 1, 1837, a Midshipman in the United States Navy and ordered to the ship "John Adams." The following year he was ordered to the line of battle ship "Ohio," in 1841 to the "Falmouth," and in 1842 to the steamship "Missouri." He was warranted a Past Midshipman in 1843, and assigned to the "Raritan," and in 1845 to the brig "Porpoise." In 1850 he was promoted to Lieutenant, and in the following year his resignation from the Navy was accepted.

September 17, 1861, he was appointed acting volunteer-lieutenant, and a few months later was made Commander in the regular Navy. July 25, 1866, he received his commission as Captain, and only a few weeks later he died of sun-stroke at Chin Kiang, China, August 15, 1866.

George F. Seward, Consul-General in China, a friend of the

Captain, present with him at the time of his death, in an obituary notice from Shanghai, says: —

"He took part at the siege and capture of Vera Cruz, and was otherwise actively engaged during the Mexican War. In 1851, having recently married, he resigned his commission. At the outbreak of the Rebellion he offered his services as a volunteer, and was accepted as an acting lieutenant. He served as such under Farragut at the passage of the Forts and the capture of New Orleans. Still later he commanded the "Miami," and did efficient service in the Sounds of North Carolina.

"Subsequently he was restored to the regular service, with the rank of commander, and commanded the well-known iron-clad "Essex" at the siege of Port Hudson. Still later he was divisional commander under Admiral Porter on the Mississippi, and the Red River campaign, duty of the most harassing description. Just before the close of the war, he was ordered to the East India Squadron, in command of the U. S. S. "Wachusett." His career in China, though brief, was not an idle one. His conduct of matters at Neuchwang was such as to afford a guarantee for the peace of the Port, yet it was so considerate and careful that no injury, but the contrary, was offered to the prestige of the native authorities.

"At Canton he rendered some valuable service, and at Chefoo he put the difficulties of the missionaries in the way of settlement. Before his return from the latter place, he received orders to proceed to Hankow, stopping at the Ports, and it was at the first of these *en route* that he met the hand of the Destroyer. His hard work, and exposure to the malaria of the southern Mississippi, had implanted in his system the seeds of disease, and they were germinated readily by the fierce sun and the fresh water of Yangtse.

"Favored by high social position and inherited wealth, fortunate in his family and domestic relations, Captain Townsend needed nothing which could make life dear to him. Neither his experience of active life, nor his enjoyment of leisure, had been unprofitable, but he had ever been a careful observer in the world, and there was stowed away in his capacious mind a vast fund of information.

"In character he was benevolent and appreciative, yet just and firm. He was known as a fighting man on board his ship and to the world, yet no one was more tender-hearted and considerate. His intelligence, his tenderness, his firmness, endeared him to his officers, while his manner was sufficient to insure for him the affection of his men. The sorrow felt for him on board the "Wachusett" is deep and permanent, and forms the best testimonial to his qualities of head and heart."

James B. Lawrence of the United States Marine Corps, on the "Wachusett," says: "The death of our Captain came most unexpectedly to us all, and never before have I seen such an expression of sorrow as has been manifested by the crew of the 'Wachusett' since that sad event occurred. He was beloved and respected by all, almost as a father; and since his death, scarcely a smile has been seen about our decks."

June 19, 1850, Captain Townsend (then second midshipman) married Harriet, daughter of Nathan Munroe of Elbridge, Onondaga County, New York. Her mother's maiden name was Cynthia Champlin. Issue: — Robert, born October 4, 1854, died May 21, 1886. Mary Walker, born December 23, 1858. Elizabeth Munroe, born July 19, 1860.

CHARLES AUGUSTUS DEWEY

Charles Augustus Dewey was born in Williamstown, Massachusetts, March 13, 1793. His father, Hon. Daniel Dewey, was an eminent lawyer, one of the justices of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, and served one term in Congress. His mother, Maria (Noble) Dewey, was the daughter of Hon. David Noble, judge of the Court of Common Pleas. His childhood and youth were passed under the wholesome, if rather austere influences of a small New England village. He was one of the students of Lenox Academy, and at the age of fourteen entered Williams College, and graduated in the year 1811. He was distinguished for his diligence, his clear perception, and his correct deportment. He had but recently attained his majority when his father died, his mother having died two years previously. He was thus left early the eldest of four children, the others being two brothers and a sister.

After his graduation he entered upon his law studies under his father's direction, and was admitted to the bar in 1814. The study of the law and its practice were full of fascination for him, and for twelve years he practised law in his native town. He removed his residence to Northampton, in 1826, and in that town, famous for its scenery, and renowned for its educational advantages, he continued the practice of his profession. Here he entered into partnership with his brother-in-law, Hon. Isaac C. Bates, afterwards United States Senator. He was appointed District Attorney in 1830, and held the office until 1837, when he was appointed Judge. Harvard College conferred the degree of LL.D. upon him in 1840. His

practice extended throughout Berkshire County, and into the adjoining counties of Massachusetts, and Bennington County, Vermont. He took his seat on the Bench of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, June 24, 1837, and served for a period of nearly thirty years, and until his death.

He married in 1821 Frances A. Henshaw, the daughter of Judge Samuel Henshaw, of Northampton. She died one year after their marriage, leaving a son, Francis Henshaw Dewey. He then married, July 28, 1824, Caroline Hannah Clinton, of Newburgh, New York. She was the daughter of General James Clinton, an officer of the Revolutionary Army, and of Mary (Little) Clinton, his second wife, a native of Longford, Ireland, who had married as her first husband, Alexander Gray. Mrs. Dewey was a half-sister of the well-known Governor De Witt Clinton of New York. She died May 21, 1864.

Of his nine children, Francis Henshaw, the son of his first wife, lived in Worcester, after entering upon the profession of the law, and had an extensive practice, and was Judge of the Superior Court of Massachusetts for more than ten years; Caroline Betts, married Hon. D. W. Alvord, a lawyer of Greenfield, Massachusetts; Charles Augustus, also a lawyer, was for many years Judge of the District Court in Milford, Massachusetts; Mary Clinton, married Hon. Hamilton B. Staples, Judge of the Superior Court of Massachusetts, from 1881 to 1891; Maria Noble, unmarried; George Clinton, studied medicine, was appointed house physician at Bellevue Hospital, New York, and died of fever contracted from his patients. The other three children, sons, died in childhood.

Judge Dewey died at Northampton, August 22, 1866. He had united with the First Church (Congregational) in Northampton, in 1836. When he became a judge his friends feared that the duties of that position might be injurious to him physically, but, although never robust, he continued, with slight interruption, to perform the duties for a longer period than any other of his predecessors or contemporaries, with one exception. He had both a natural and inherited tendency to love

the profession of the law. So many of his kindred had chosen it, that his family might well be called a family of lawyers. He never swerved from his devotion to the law, and mingled but little in politics, or other labors outside his profession. He was elected, however, twice to the House and once to the Senate of the Legislature of his own State.

The printed court reports contain some fourteen hundred opinions written by him, which are said to be marked by thorough research, solid judgment, and perfect candor, and are especially valuable for a large citation of authorities and precedents. His knowledge of criminal and state law was almost unrivalled, and he made a special study of the law of charitable trusts. He had a large endowment of common sense. He understood better than most, the views, feelings, interests, and prejudices of common people, and his leading trait was his wise caution and foresight in the application of general principles.

Judge Dewey was a trustee of Williams College for more than forty years. His three sons were graduated there, and his eldest son, Francis Henshaw, was appointed trustee after his father's death. This office was held also by Judge Daniel Dewey, and by his son Judge Daniel N. Dewey, and by Judge Noble, the grandfather of Charles Dewey.

The domestic life of Judge Dewey was exceedingly happy. There were in his time no very rich people in Northampton, but many families of culture, refined manners, and possessing a moderate competence, and practising a generous hospitality. The Law School of Judge Howe, and the Round Hill School, under the principalship of Mr. Cogswell and George Bancroft, the historian, were then in existence there. The social and intellectual life of this attractive village of four thousand inhabitants was very stimulating. Both Judge and Mrs. Dewey entered deeply into it and entertained frequently. Called upon to be absent from his home a large part of the year, that home on his return was made brighter by his presence.

Judge Dewey was elected an honorary member of this Society in 1848.

JOHN STANWOOD PULSIFER

John Stanwood Pulsifer, a corresponding member, elected July 6, 1859, was the eldest of nine children of Bickford and Sarah (Stanwood) Pulsifer, of Ipswich, Massachusetts. He was born in that town, September 18, 1798. He learned the trade of a silversmith. On February 28, 1817, he entered Phillips Andover Academy. After studying there a year, he left and pursued his studies elsewhere, probably in New York City, with the intention of fitting himself for a clergyman. His brother David has this entry in his diary in 1825: "In the first part of the spring my brother John came home from New York. I had not seen him since August, 1818."

Mr. Pulsifer himself once told Mr. Samuel H. Madden, of Orwigsburg, that "he was away at school seven years and when he came back he could preach." The seven years may have included the one year which he spent at Andover Academy. I have no evidence that he was ever ordained. Rev. Charles C. Carpenter thinks it "much more probable that he was licensed to preach as teachers often were." He does not find his name as a licentiate of the Essex North Association. It is more likely that he was licensed before his return to Ipswich. He probably preached occasionally and supported himself by teaching, as we know that he afterwards did. A manuscript address by him is preserved, delivered before the Sunday school of the First Parish of Ipswich, October 28, 1827.

He left New England in the summer of 1833 and went to Morris County, New Jersey, where he resided about four years and a half, engaged in teaching in various places. He taught

school in Dover and German Valley, and had charge of the academy at Parsippany. A manuscript address is preserved, which he delivered before the Parsippany Temperance Society, on July 4, 1835. In 1837 he went to Pennsylvania and taught school in Easton and Upper Mount Bethel, in Northampton County. In the spring of 1838 he returned to Ipswich, going by the way of Kingston and Albany, New York. He spent a year or more in Ipswich, Boston, and Salem. He left New England again, in 1839, and settled in Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania. His principal residence was Orwigsburg. Here, and in towns in the vicinity, he taught school and exercised his profession of land surveyor.

From several letters written in 1890 to Rev. Mr. Carpenter, of Andover, Massachusetts, by Mr. Madden, of Orwigsburg, Mr. Pulsifer's administrator, I glean the following facts: — His principal profession was that of a surveyor of lands. He served one term as county surveyor. He was educated for a Congregational minister. During my acquaintance with him he preached occasionally; I heard him once or twice, both in English and German. He was a man well informed, of sound judgment, and had a mechanical genius.

"While he lived here he invented a new alphabet of the English language, consisting of forty-four characters, representing the sounds of our language. To this alphabet he gave the name of Aubaot. He made the type for printing works in these characters, much of which was of wood. He printed some of his compositions in this type, but not for general distribution. He was much interested in Sunday schools, and for a long time was superintendent of a Sunday school here. He also taught the public school in this borough. He was a stanch Republican, and was a strong Union man during the war. In 1849 or 1850 he was sub-editor of the *Stimme des Volks* (Voice of the People), a German newspaper, published in this place."

James Safford Norton, M.D., of Everett, Massachusetts, has some numbers of *The Phonal Depot*, a newspaper printed in the type invented by Mr. Pulsifer. The size of the paper is 8 by 10½

inches. Many of the articles are printed in our common type. One entitled "The New Alphabet called the Aubaot," explains the new alphabet. Mr. Pulsifer died at Orwigsburg, September 6, 1866, and is buried in that town.

STEPHEN FAIRBANKS

Stephen Fairbanks was born at Dedham, Norfolk County, Massachusetts, February 5, 1784. He was the son of Israel Fairbanks, Jr., a lineal descendant of Jonathan Fairbanks, who settled in Dedham in 1636. His mother was Anna Buckman. He died of old age, at his residence, 33 Bedford street, Boston, September 10, 1866.

Little is known of the way Mr. Fairbanks passed his youth previous to 1799, but in that year his father, who was a highly intelligent and respectable housewright, removed to Francestown, New Hampshire, and the son came to Boston where he apprenticed himself to the saddlery and harness business, afterwards founding the firm of Fairbanks, Loring and Company, from which he retired in 1846. He became at this time a director of the Western Railroad, and in 1848 was elected its treasurer, succeeding the Hon. Josiah Quincy, Jr. This office he held for eighteen years, until March 1866, a few months previous to his death.

A tribute published in the *Evening Transcript*, March 16, 1866, says,

"It is not too strong an assertion to say, that the affairs of no corporation have been managed with more ability and correctness than those of the Western Railroad during that time; his unblemished reputation and unswerving principles of integrity, and the irreproachable character he has always borne for uprightness have given confidence to the public and induced many to invest in the stock of that corporation upon the recommendation of the name at the head of the Treasury Department. For more than half a century Mr. Fairbanks has been in active business

life, and during that time he has filled many offices, both in public and in private: he has been deeply interested in a large number of institutions of a charitable and philanthropic nature, to all of which he has cheerfully and liberally contributed of both means and counsel, and his interest in the poor and unfortunate will not soon be forgotten by many who have received the benefits of his labors."

Mr. Fairbanks married November 22, 1807, Abby Parker, the daughter of Captain Thomas Parker, a naval officer. They had three children: Henry Parker, born September 7, 1808, died February 14, 1854; George Frederic, born September 8, 1816, died February 7, 1827; Caroline Louisa, born January 30, 1819, died September 11, 1856. His wife died January 16, 1856, aged sixty-eight years. In 1804 he joined the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics Association, serving as a trustee from 1820 to 1823, and holding the office of president for the constitutional term of three years from 1835. It was during his administration that the present system of exhibitions was inaugurated.

He served as a member from Suffolk County in both the Massachusetts Senate and House of Representatives. He was elected a resident member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society in 1865. Among the offices of a public and of a charitable nature which he held, were those of vice-president of the Bunker Hill Monument Association; director in the Globe Bank; treasurer of the Massachusetts School for Idiots and Feeble Minded; treasurer of the Society for Propagation of the Gospel among the Indians, and of the Trustees of Donations for Education in Liberia; president of the Massachusetts Temperance Society; trustee of the Massachusetts Bible Society; and trustee of the Perkins Institute and Massachusetts Asylum for the Blind. On the incorporation of the latter institution in 1864 he was appointed by Governor Andrews one of the State trustees.

No better testimonial to Mr. Fairbanks can be found than the resolution of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics Association which thus sums up his character, —

"His administration was marked by that gentlemanly urbanity and courtesy, so characteristic of the man; and in popularity and usefulness stands undoubtedly among the most successful in our annals. The distinguishing feature of Mr. Fairbanks' mind was that 'large roundabout common sense' so much rarer even than talent, and when found, so fruitful in every element of executive power and usefulness. To scientific or literary excellence he made no pretensions, but was content with his standing as a sound, judicious, and successful man of business."

CHARLES HAZEN PEASLEE

Joseph Peasley, (a freeman at Newbury, Massachusetts, 1642) a physician who removed from Haverhill, to Amesbury, besides practising medicine looked to the curing of souls. He made a stir as a "gifted brother," and died in 1660, just in time to escape very serious consequences at the hands of the General Court, on account of his independent method of lay preaching. From his son Joseph, also a physician at Haverhill, the line is, Nathaniel; Amos, of Dover, New Hampshire; Robert, who removed to Gilmanton, New Hampshire; and William, the father of Charles Hazen Peaslee — the subject of this sketch.

William Peaslee had married Hannah Folsom, of Gilmanton, a woman of superior qualities; and of their thirteen children, all born in Gilmanton, Charles was the third, born February 6, 1804. The boy was of slender frame, with blue eyes and a fair complexion. At the age of thirteen he attended Gilmanton Academy, under the instruction of Andrew Mack. His genial nature made him the favorite of the whole school. Among his schoolmates who came to be men of note were John Adams Burleigh, Dixi Crosby and his brother Alpheus, Ira Allen Eastman and William Henry Young Hackett.

Young Peaslee went to Dartmouth College, where he was graduated with honors in 1824. He studied law with Stephen Moody (Harvard, 1730) at Gilmanton, and at Philadelphia. Admitted to the bar in 1829, he began practice at Concord, where he soon took rank as a safe counsellor and a good business lawyer. He was a pleasing speaker. Henry Carroll of the *New Hampshire Patriot* remarked of him: "Let Peaslee only

get before the jury, and he can draw tears, if need be, every time." In 1834 he gained reputation as junior counsel, associated with Ichabod Bartlett, in the defence of Prescott, indicted for murder. The plea set up was insanity. It took the genius of a Choate, however, to bring later such a defence into the full recognition that it now enjoys. The prisoner, in this remarkable case, was convicted and hung. Mr. Peaslee's address to the jury was long remembered for its force and eloquence.

The taste of the young man was for politics rather than law. Party spirit ran high, and the annual campaign was sure to be a contest than which no fiercer might be witnessed in any State in the Union. A lawyer who could speak effectively was almost compelled to "take the stump." One of Mr. Peaslee's closest friends at Concord was Franklin Pierce, his junior by a few months only. They were both Democrats, and they resembled each other in being affable, and gifted with that nameless charm that in public life attracts men and makes of them devoted followers.

Concord sent Mr. Peaslee as representative to the General Court, in 1838, and (an unusual honor) returned him three times. As a legislator he studied the needs of the State at large. Moved by the condition of the unfortunate insane (in whom he was led to take an interest from his studies in preparing for the defence of Prescott) Mr. Peaslee determined to do what he might to ensure the building of an insane hospital. He introduced bills into the Legislature, and travelled through the State, at his own expense, to argue the claims of this charity. He knew no discouragement; and at last his efforts resulted in the opening at Concord, in 1842, of the New Hampshire State Asylum. One of the buildings in his honor has borne the name of "Peaslee Hall." He served as a trustee of the Asylum down to the day of his death. With full recognition of similar unselfish devotion on the part of others, it may justly be said, that this noble charity owed its existence to the labors of Charles Hazen Peaslee.

Mr. Peaslee early became interested in important business

enterprises, and he possessed the foresight and sagacity needful to command success in this direction. The Concord Railroad, chartered in 1831, and opened to business in 1842, found in him a stedfast friend. He served this corporation for many years, as a director. He was director also (1844–52) in the Mechanics Bank of Concord. In 1839, he received an appointment as Adjutant and Inspector-General of the State Militia, which office he retained for eight years.

The Democrats elected Mr. Peaslee to Congress in 1847, and so acceptable did he prove, that they reëlected him for two successive terms. His record in Congress is respectable. He voted with his party, and looked after the interests of his constituents. His rank, however, was not high. He served upon the Committee on the Militia, and became chairman at the beginning of his second term. If he went down deep into the meaning of the public questions of the day, he gave no sign of it by any utterances upon the floor. Always a safe, conservative man, he apparently believed that the Democratic party was right in everything that it did; and he left the work of defending its course to older and more experienced members than himself.

In 1852, political fortune smiled upon his intimate friend, and Franklin Pierce became the Democratic nominee for the Presidency. Mr. Peaslee was in a position, at Washington, where he could render valuable service to his party. Upon election, the new President gladly named Peaslee to be collector of the port of Boston. While a slight feeling at first disclosed itself that the honors and emoluments of so desirable a post should be handed over to a citizen of New Hampshire, all objections to the appointment soon vanished. At the close of Collector Peaslee's term, the merchants of Boston united to express admiration for the manner in which he had administered the office. Of the reforms which he quietly brought about there may be mentioned the removal of the Appraiser's stores from the end of Long wharf to Commercial street; and the building of a new Marine Hospital, at Chelsea.

When the term of his office closed (1857), Mr. Peaslee retired to private life. He removed to Portsmouth, New Hampshire, the birthplace of his wife, Mary Ann Langdon Dana, whom he had married in 1846.[1] Here in the circle of a few congenial associates he lived a life of dignified leisure. His portly figure and handsome face came to be well known to the residents of that pleasant, old town.

The upheaval that followed the firing upon Sumter wrought to all appearance little effect upon Mr. Peaslee. Long identified with the pro-slavery wing of the Democratic party, he was not now disposed to change his sentiments. He thought and felt much as did his friend ex-President Pierce. While in truth not indifferent to what was going on around him, Mr. Peaslee remained silent and undisturbed. No word fell from his lips to indicate what the mighty struggle just entered upon meant to him. Upon each side were many of his warm personal friends. With composure he awaited the issue. No doubt it was with grateful heart that he saw his life spared long enough to be assured of the continuance of a united country.

Living thus serenely, he held in fast friendship those who knew him. Death came to him suddenly, while absent from home, upon a visit at Saint Paul, Minnesota, September 20, 1866, in the sixty-third year of his age. His remains were buried at Portsmouth. Mrs. Peaslee did not long survive her husband, for on March 15, 1868, at Portsmouth, she too passed away. They had no children. "General" Peaslee, as he was called in New Hampshire, secured one of the great prizes of life — the esteem and affection of a multitude of friends; and, it may be added, almost literally, that of the entire community in which

[1] Mrs. Peaslee was the widow of Captain Nathaniel Giddings Dana of the First Artillery, United States Army. Her father was Robert Harris, a merchant of Portsmouth, and her mother was a daughter of Judge Woodbury Langdon. Their son, Napoleon Jackson Tecumseh Dana, of the Army, distinguished himself in the war for the Union. He was severely wounded at Antietam, and shortly afterwards was made a Major-General. General Dana in conversation with the present writer (1904) has only words of praise for Mr. Peaslee's character, and his many engaging qualities.

he moved. In June, 1845, Mr. Peaslee was elected a member of the New Hampshire Historical Society; and in 1849 he served one term as vice-president of that society. He became a member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society in 1853, and continued his membership up to the date of his death. Dr. Andrew McFarland, distinguished for his success in the conduct of insane asylums, was a brother-in-law of Mr. Peaslee. Writing from Jacksonville, Illinois, under date of February 9, 1883, Dr. McFarland says: —

"General Peaslee was in many respects a very remarkable man, leaving that kind of memory that continues to improve with time. . . . He inherited from his father a remarkable intuition of human character, and a sagacity in the details of business that I have never seen surpassed, if equalled. His mind was a psychological curiosity, from the total absence of the faculty of imagination. I never could trace the least sign of its existence. When he caught at an idea that was to eventuate in an act, he elaborated the idea clear on to its conclusion, until the terminating act was fully accomplished, never letting it go till the end was fully reached. Then he was ready for the next idea. This was his great secret in achieving the results that he did. . . . I have been in his company in countless instances where he would be most tempted to allude to meritorious acts that he had done, yet I never in one single case knew him to make even an allusion to them. If you can appreciate the rare temptations he must have been under, which few men could have resisted, you will understand the significance of this fact."

BALLARD SMITH

Ballard Smith died at Terre Haute, Indiana, October 3, 1866, aged forty-five. He was the son of Valentine and Elizabeth (Ballard) Smith; was born at Durham, New Hampshire, January 31, 1821. The father was born on the shore of Great Bay, in that town, upon the place (Red Rock) where his family have resided since about the year 1659. "The heirlooms," says Judge Smith, "which have been handed down, seem to indicate a descent from the Hattons of County Chester, England, and probably from the Smiths of 'Old Haugh,' in the same county." Among these heirlooms brought by the first settlers was a coat of mail. His mother's family were the Ballards, of Ballard Vale, in Andover, Massachusetts, where they have resided from about 1640, until about the year 1830.

Judge Smith graduated at Dartmouth College, in 1840; his name appears on the college catalogue as William Ballard Smith; he read law with his half-brother, Hamilton Smith (D.C. 1829), in Louisville, Kentucky; went into practice there; removed to Cannelton, Indiana, in 1853; represented Perry County in the General Assembly of Indiana two years, and was its Speaker one of them; was also a judge of the Third Judicial Circuit Court of the State; changed his residence to Terre Haute, and opened an office there in 1861. He married Mary C., daughter of Curtis Gilbert of Terre Haute, June 26, 1866. He became a corresponding member of the Society in 1851, and from 1856 to the time of his death was Honorary vice-President of the Society for Indiana. Resolutions of respect to his memory were passed by the members of the Terre Haute Bar,

Hon. Thomas H. Nelson presiding, one of which was the following:

"*Resolved*, — That our deceased brother, since his connection with this Bar in 1861, had established for himself both among his professional brethren and in the community at large, a high reputation for ability, integrity, and urbanity, which endeared him to all of his associates and friends, and that we deplore his decease in the prime of his life and usefulness as a lawyer, a citizen, and a high-toned Christian gentleman."

SOLOMON PIPER

Solomon Piper was descended in the fifth generation from Nathaniel Piper, who came to this country from England before 1654, and settled in Ipswich, Massachusetts. He purchased land on Jaffrey's Neck, Ipswich, and drew a share and a half in Plum Island. His will is dated March 7, 1675, and was proved September 26, 1676. He is said to have come from Dartmouth in Devonshire, and there is a tradition that he had interests in England, where he made one or more voyages, and on his return from the last was shipwrecked on Plum Island, where his body was found sitting in a chair, frozen to death, in an uninhabited house. He had eleven children, of whom the tenth, Jonathan, removed to Concord, Massachusetts, in 1731. Jonathan's youngest son, Joseph, bought a farm in Acton, where he died, December 19, 1802. Solomon Piper, the fourth son of Joseph, was born in Concord, October 20, 1754, removed with his parents to Acton, in 1762, and was brought up there. He served in the Revolutionary War, and with two of his brothers marched from Acton to meet the British at Concord Bridge; he went in a volunteer company to Saratoga, and was present at the surrender of Burgoyne to General Gates, was with General Sullivan at Rhode Island, and served through the war. Afterwards he settled in Temple, New Hampshire, and there on September 28, 1788, he married Susanna Pratt, who was born in Greenwich, Massachusetts, November 3, 1768, the daughter of Rufus and Hannah (Ball) Pratt. Her father was born in Shrewsbury, Massachusetts, October 2, 1738, lived in Hardwick and Greenwich, served in the army, and died

from a wound, September 19, 1777, near Bennington, Vermont. He was great-grandson of Thomas Pratt of London, who emigrated to Watertown and settled in Sudbury. Mr. Piper was a farmer, as his ancestors had been; in 1793 he sold his estate in Temple and removed April 15, 1794, to Dublin, New Hampshire, where he had previously bought a farm. Here Mr. Piper died December 20, 1827; his widow died June 27, 1844.

Solomon Piper, eldest son of Solomon and Susanna (Pratt) Piper, was born in Temple, New Hampshire, July 19, 1789; he was brought up on his father's farm, and had only the ordinary district school education, and six weeks at the New Ipswich Academy; he afterwards taught one term in the neighboring town of Fitzwilliam. A few weeks before reaching the age of twenty-one he set out for Boston on foot, and on his arrival was employed as clerk by Mr. Benjamin Fessenden, a wood-wharfinger on Sea street, now Federal. In 1816 he entered into partnership with Mr. Fessenden, and in 1818 took entire control of the business. He carried on business at the same place, afterwards known as Piper's wharf, until the day of his death, a period of fifty-six years. He was one of the organizers of the Freeman's bank in 1837, and its president from 1843 until his death, having carried it successfully through the panic of 1857; the directors presented him with a service of plate "as a testimony of their confidence and respect." In 1826, 1835, 1836, and 1837, he was a member of the Common Council of Boston, in 1850 was one of the Aldermen, and from 1836 to 1838 was representative in the Great and General Court. In all these posts of trust and honor he was considered to have done his duty fearlessly and with absolute integrity.

He was brought up in the old parish in Dublin under the liberal ministration of the Rev. Edward Sprague, H. C. 1770, of whom he told many whimsical stories; on his arrival in Boston he went to the New South Church on Church Green at the junction of Bedford and Summer streets. Here he went to church with absolute regularity as long as the doors were open, and, when the removal of many of the congregation from the

neighborhood induced a majority of the proprietors to vote to close the church and sell it, he was one of the most earnest in opposition to this plan, which was finally defeated by the decision of the Supreme Court after his death. The church, which had been closed, was opened again for the last time for his funeral. He was for twenty-four years a member of the standing committee and very active in the prudential affairs of the society. He was interested in history, especially in genealogy, and became a member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society in 1864. In 1849 he prepared and had printed a "Genealogy of the Family of Solomon Piper of Dublin, New Hampshire," for which he gathered much material by correspondence and personal inquiry; he was also a member of many other societies of an historical character.

As may be inferred from the above brief account, he was conservative by nature; in religion a conservative Unitarian, in politics a Webster Whig. He was opposed to the innovations of Theodore Parker and the agitation of the radical abolitionists, yet he was a strong supporter of the Union and upheld the war after it was seen to be inevitable. Tall and erect in bearing, his most characteristic feature was his smiling blue eye, showing a cheerful, courageous disposition, and a determination to look at the bright side when it could be found. Prompt in decision and of excellent judgment in business matters, he was straightforward in all he undertook.

His first wife was Jerusha, daughter of Daniel and Esther (Owen) Hollis, of Boston; she was born in Boston, April 22, 1780, married November 11, 1817, and died in Boston, August 20, 1851. Their children, all born in Boston, were Susan Esther, born February 21, 1819, died August 18, 1820; Sarah Hollis, born February 16, 1821, married Charles Edwin Stratton, of Boston, December 23, 1841, died March 10, 1897; Susan Esther, born July 22, 1823, married Bartholomew Welch Taggard, of Boston, October 22, 1855. His second wife was Mary Elizabeth, daughter of William and Mary Trow (Welch) Taggard, of New York; she was born in Boston, July 22, 1814, married Novem-

ber 4, 1852, and died in Cambridge, Massachusetts, April 19, 1888. Their only child was William Taggard, born in Boston, August 9, 1853; he married Anne Palfrey Bridge, July 10, 1879.

Solomon Piper died very suddenly in Boston on October 15, 1866.

THEODORE DWIGHT

Theodore Dwight (son of Hon. Theodore Dwight, editor of the *New York Daily Advertiser* and secretary of the "Hartford Convention" of 1814–15; nephew of Timothy Dwight, president of Yale College from 1795 to 1817, and great-grandson of Jonathan Edwards), was born at Hartford, Connecticut, March 3, 1796, and died at Brooklyn, New York, October 16, 1866. Graduated at Yale in 1814, he studied for the ministry under his distinguished uncle, but was ultimately obliged by impaired health to abandon this purpose, and, in 1820, sailed for Naples, hoping to recover his strength through sea air and travel. His sojourn in Italy, during the period of mingled reaction and revolution which followed the overthrow of Napoleon, brought him into contact with patriots, to whom the young American Republic was an inspiring ideal, and with some of whom he established a life-long friendship. Naturally interested and gifted in the acquisition of languages, he made himself master of Italian, which he both spoke and wrote with fluency, and also of French and Spanish, and (in smaller degree, perhaps) of German, Portuguese, and modern Greek.

He was a born linguist, able to appropriate swiftly the forms and the vocabulary of any language which challenged him. This gift, amounting to genius, coupled with his ardent American republicanism and his foreign travel (at a time when foreign travel was not a common experience to our citizens) made him specially hosiptable to political exiles from Europe, Mexico, or South America. Among his many friends and guests of this class were General Mosquera, of New Granada; Generals Gomez,

Pedraza, and Zavola, of Mexico; Foresti and Garibaldi, of Italy; and others who belonged to Spain. Of them all, only Garibaldi has received the world-wide fame which follows a signal success, and it was Garibaldi who enjoyed his most intimate friendship and esteem, and who entrusted to him for translation and publication the manuscript of his own autobiography.

In 1827, he married Ellen Boyd, daughter of Samuel Boyd, a lawyer of New York. In 1833, he moved to Brooklyn, where he resided until his death, except for a brief period spent in New York City. He was continuously engaged in varied literary and philanthropic work. As an assistant to his father, he edited for a time the *New York Daily Advertiser*, and, in later years, he did similar work upon the *New York Presbyterian* (of which he was at one time chief editor and publisher), the *American Magazine*, the *Youth's Penny Paper*, the *Protestant Vindicator*, the *Family Visitor*, the *Christian Alliance*, the *Israelite Indeed*, and the *New York Ledger*. Besides many magazine and newspaper articles, he wrote a number of books, including the following: "A Tour in Italy in 1820 and 1821." "A New Gazette of the United States" (in collaboration with W. Darby, 1833); "Lessons in Greek" (1833); "The History of Connecticut from the First Settlement to the Present Time" (New York, 1841); "The Northern Traveller" (1841 — six editions published); "The Roman Republic of 1849" (New York, 1851 — portraits of Garibaldi, Foresti, Avezzana, Filopanti, and Hugh Forbes); "Memoir on the Physical and Political Geography of New Granada," by T. C. de Mosquera (1855, translated from the original Spanish); "The Kansas War, or the Exploits of Chivalry in the Nineteenth Century" (1859); "The Adventures of a Greek Soldier"; and "The Life of General Garibaldi" (1861).

Mr. Dwight was an active member of several scientific and educational societies in Brooklyn and New York, especially the original American Ethnological Society, of which he was for some years secretary, and to which he contributed valuable papers. He was a director of the old New York Public School

Society, and subsequently a Commissioner of the New York ward-schools. The introduction of vocal music into the New York and Brooklyn schools was his work. For many years he was a director of the New York Asylum for the Blind, the (old) American Protestant Association, and the Foreign Evangelical Society; a resident member of the New York Historical Society, the American Geographical Society, and the Long Island Historical Society; corresponding member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society (elected in 1859); and founder of the Philo-Italian Society. From 1854 to 1858, he was engaged, with Mr. George Walter, in promoting the colonization of Kansas by "Free State" colonists. It is estimated that he and his associate, though without adequate pecuniary means, induced directly three thousand persons, and indirectly twice as many more, to settle in that region. His sudden death, by a deplorable railway accident, terminated a life of singular industry, patriotism, and philanthropy, and of unselfish devotion to learning, science, and the good of mankind.

SAMUEL SWETT

Samuel Swett died at his residence on Hancock street, Boston, October 20, 1866, aged eighty-four. He was the son of Dr. John Barnard and Charlotte (Bourne) Swett; was born in Newburyport, June 9, 1782; was fitted for college at the Grammar school in Newburyport, by his father (Harvard College, 1771), who died in Newburyport, of yellow fever, August 16, 1796, at the age of forty-six. This delayed his entering Harvard College till late in that season. In the meantime a subscription was raised to defray his college expenses, by the friends of his father. In the winter of his junior year he kept school in Lexington. He graduated in the class of 1800. After leaving college he studied law in Exeter, with Judge Jeremiah Smith, till March, 1801, when he taught in the funded school in Roxbury for a few months, and then continued the study of law with Judge Charles Jackson (H. C. 1793), and a short time with Judge Edward Livermore, and commenced practice in Salem, in 1803.

He was married August 25, 1807, to Lucia, daughter of Hon. William Gray. In 1810 he relinquished the practice of law, and removed to Boston, spending the summers, for several years, on a farm in Cambridge, and became a partner in the firm of William B. Swett and Company. In the last year of the War of 1812, he entered the army as a volunteer, on the staff of General Izard, serving as a topographical engineer through the whole of the campaign, with the rank of major. Soon after the peace — Bonaparte returning from Elba — he went to Europe, and saw much of the allied armies while en-

gaged in the war, and published an account of his tour in the *Boston Daily Advertiser*. He was Aid-de-camp to Governor Brooks; was a member of the Common Council in 1823; was also a member of the School Committee, and for three years a Representative in the General Court. In 1819, he again visited Europe, with his wife, for her health, where he passed a year. She died May 15, 1844, aged fifty-five years.

He had five children, four sons and one daughter, of whom two sons and the daughter survived him. His eldest son, William Gray Swett, graduated at Harvard in 1828, studied Divinity, and was settled as a Unitarian minister in Lexington and Lynn. He died in Charleston, February 5, 1843. A pamphlet, containing five of his sermons and two pieces of poetry, was printed in 1843, after his decease. The second son of Colonel Swett was Samuel Bourne Swett, physician at Exeter, New Hampshire. The third son, John Barnard Swett, of Bristol, Rhode Island, died March 27, 1867. The daughter, Lucia Gray Swett, married Francis Alexander, artist, and resided with her husband and children in Florence, Italy.

Colonel Swett took a great interest in military matters. He was chosen the first commander of the New England Guards, organized in Boston, September 22, 1812. He was a frequent contributor to the newspapers, and furnished several articles for the REGISTER, the last of which was printed in Vol. xviii, for 1864, p. 61, entitled "Horatio Greenough, the Designer of Bunker Hill Monument." This comprised the substance of two papers read before our Society, August 5, and November 4, 1863. He attended often the meetings of the Society, and occasionally read short articles. It was amusing, at times, to witness his fervor, while presenting his brief productions. The elevation of voice and distinctness of articulation manifested by our octogenarian friend were indeed remarkable. Until near the close of his career his own somewhat numerous business affairs were personally attended to. He became a resident member of the Society in 1846, the year after its organization.

Colonel Swett was a descendant in the seventh generation

from John Swett, one of the ninety-one grantees of Newbury, December 7, 1642, through Benjamin, who married Hester Weare; John, who married Bethiah Page; Joseph; Samuel, the maiden name of whose wife was Anna Woodbury; John Barnard, the father of our member. See REGISTER, Vol. vi, pp. 49–62. Thacher's Medical Biography, Vol. ii, p. 106.

Among the publications of Colonel Swett were the following: —

"An Address, delivered at Salem, July 4, 1806, on a Military Celebration of the Day," Boston: 1806. "An Abstract of Baron De Rogniat's Considerations on the Art of War. With Notes." Boston: 1817, pp. 24. "A Friend of the South in answer to Remarks on Dr. Channing's Slavery," pp. 19. "Historical and Topographical Sketch of Bunker Hill Battle." Boston: 1818, pp. 104, being an Appendix to Colonel David Humphrey's Life of General Putnam. A second edition of the preceding, with a plan, was published in 1826, and a third edition with plan and notes in 1827. "Sketches of a few distinguished men of Newbury and Newburyport. Number I, Captain Moses Brown, of the United States Navy." Boston: 1846, pp. 24. "Who was the Commander at Bunker Hill? with Remarks on Frothingham's History of the Battle. With an Appendix." Boston: 1850, pp. 39. "Return of an Old Man to his Native Place. Number III." (Containing a sketch of Miss Frazier.) "Defence of Colonel Timothy Pickering, against Bancroft's History." Boston: 1859, pp. 12. "Original Planning and Construction of Bunker Hill Monument. With engravings." From the New-England Historical and Genealogical REGISTER. Albany, 1864, pp. 9.

WILLIAM JENKS

William Jenks, an honorary member, admitted in 1845, died in Boston, November 13, 1866. He was a son of Captain Samuel and Mary (Haynes) Jenks, and was born in Newton, Massachusetts, November 25, 1778. His father, Captain Samuel[4] Jenks, was born in Lynn, in 1732, in the house built by his father, Captain John[3] Jenks, whose grandfather, Joseph,[1] came from Hammersmith in England, about 1643, and settled in Lynn, where he died in 1683, aged eighty-one. His son, Joseph,[2] married in Lynn, Esther, daughter of William Ballard. She was presented at the Quarterly Court, in 1652, for wearing silver lace.

At the age of four William Jenks lost his mother, and not long after his father removed with his family into Boston, where the son entered the public school under the charge of Dr. Samuel Cheney. In January, 1791, he was sent to the Latin School, and in 1793 entered Harvard College, where he graduated in the class of 1797. After leaving college he taught in different schools in Boston; accepted the place of Episcopal reader in the church in Cambridge, December 17, 1797, and officiated as such eight years, while engaged as a private tutor, until he had entered twenty-five of his pupils into the University. He was married to Betsey Russell, October 22, 1797. She was the daughter of Ezekiel and Sarah (Wood) Russell, and was born in Plymouth, Massachusetts, March 21, 1783. By this connection he had sixteen children, of whom seven sons and three daughters survived. She died in Boston, September 14, 1850.

Dr. Jenks accepted an invitation to settle as a Congregational

minister in Bath, Maine, and was ordained there December 26, 1805, over the First Parish, where he remained twelve or thirteen years. During his residence in Bath he held for three years, in addition to his pastoral charge, a professorship of Oriental languages and of the English language in Bowdoin College.

On returning to Boston in 1818, he opened a private school and preached occasionally. In August of that year, the condition of seamen having occupied his thoughts, a meeting for them especially was instituted under his ministrations. These religious efforts, in which he was the pioneer, were continued for eight successive years, on the Sabbath mornings. He opened the first free chapel for seamen in a building on Central wharf, under the auspices of the "Society for the Religious and Moral Instruction of the Poor," and in connection with the same society a chapel, which was also free, at the west end of Boston. The former institution grew into what was later the Mariner's Church and the Sailor's Home, and the latter led to the formation of the City Missionary Society, while the indirect influences of one have tended, it has been stated, to the establishment of the Seamen's Bethel, and of he other to the formation of the Shawmut Church, in the southerly part of Boston. The Salem Street Church originated from the evening lectures opened by him in Charter street. After the building of a chapel in Butolph street, a congregation was gathered who erected a church for Dr. Jenks in Green street, where he was installed pastor, October 25, 1826. Here he remained until October 2, 1845, when he resigned his charge.

During his connection with the Green Street Church his "Comprehensive Commentary on the Bible" was published in six royal octavo volumes, and an "Explanatory Atlas of the Bible" in quarto. He also found time to edit other literary works. He was one of the founders of the American Oriental Society, and one of the earliest members of the American Antiquarian Society in Worcester. He was for many years a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and contributed to its

collections. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Bowdoin College in 1825, and from the same institution that of LL.D. in 1862. Harvard College gave him also the degree of D.D. in 1842.

The fine portrait of Dr. Jenks, in the library of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society, was painted by William Henry Brigham, of Boston, in 1858. Dr. Jenks will be long remembered by his acquaintances, for his urbanity, uprightness, Christian and classical scholarship, and kindliness of heart. "His strength was moral and spiritual, rather than intellectual. His morality was founded on the chief corner stone. His temper was gentle, earnest, and sympathetic in the highest degree. His courtesy engaged the confidence and good will even of strangers, and his welcome was a benediction." "He was a true Christian, a faithful preacher of the gospel." "An upright and highly useful man."

A somewhat fuller memoir of Dr. Jenks may be found in The New-England Historical and Genealogical Register, vol. xxviii, p. 335.

JOHN SPEAR SMITH

John Spear Smith was of an old Presbyterian family, the pioneer of which in this country was Samuel Smith, who, with his wife, son John, a boy of seven or eight years, and several of his connections and neighbors, migrated to this country from the north of Ireland in the year 1721. They settled in the Province of Pennsylvania in the County of Lancaster. John, on arriving of age, married Mary Buchannan, of Carlisle, and amassing considerable means as a merchant, he and his family, together with many of his neighbors, all of the same Scotch-Irish stock, removed to Baltimore town in the Province of Maryland in the year 1760. Actively engaging in mercantile pursuits they gave great impetus to the town of their adoption. One of their first acts was to build the First Presbyterian Church in Baltimore, which has ever since been an important body in that denomination. They warmly espoused the patriotic side in the War of the Revolution. John was a prominent member of the Convention of 1776, which framed the first Constitution of the State of Maryland.

One of his sons, Samuel Smith, who was born July 27, 1752, was at the age of twenty-four a captain in Smallwood's Maryland Regiment in the retreat from Long Island, and afterwards as lieutenant-colonel distinguished himself so much in his defence of Fort Mifflin on the Delaware as to receive from the Continental Congress a vote of thanks and a sword. Besides being one of the largest merchants in the United States, he was for forty years a distinguished member of Congress, and a trusted friend and counsellor of Jefferson, Madison, Munroe, and Jackson.

December 31, 1778, he married Margaret Spear and from this marriage sprang John Spear Smith.

He was born November 27, 1785, in Baltimore County at his father's country seat, Montebello. On arriving at the proper age, he was sent to the preparatory school of a Mr. Hall in Harford County, Maryland, and in the year 1804 entered William and Mary College. Graduating in the year 1806, he returned to Baltimore, and at once began the study of law in the office of Mr. John Purviance. He was admitted to the bar in 1808, but did not enter upon the practice of his profession, his father preferring to send him to Europe, whither he went in 1809 in the suite of John Quincy Adams, Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia. After making the tour of Europe, in the year 1811 he was charged by William Pinkney, who was then retiring from his position as Minister to Great Britain, with the affairs of the American Legation in that country. He returned to the United States in the early part of the year 1812. His father, General Samuel Smith, having been charged with the defence of Baltimore, appointed him on his staff, which position he held until the close of the war, participating in the gallant and successful defence of the city.

December 1, 1814, he married his cousin, Caryanne Nicholas, of Albemarle County, Virginia, a daughter of Governor Wilson Cary Nicholas. Having ample means he lived a life of ease, devoting himself to literary pursuits, to society, and to the rearing of his family, to whom he was tenderly attached. In the year 1821, the long established mercantile house of Smith and Buchanan, of which his father was the head, becoming involved in serious financial difficulties, he laid aside his books and applied himself earnestly to its assistance. In the year 1829 he was elected a member of the Senate of Maryland, to represent Baltimore County. In the year 1831 the House of Representatives directed the Hon. Louis McLane, Secretary of the Treasury, to have prepared a Digest, showing the existing commercial relations of the different foreign countries with which the United States had intercourse. Mr. McLane delegated

to General Smith this laborious duty, which he faithfully executed and the book appeared in May, 1833, styled "Commercial Relations, Vol. I."

In the year 1832 he lost his wife, an event which cast a gloom over all his after life. Continuing his farming pursuits until he became financially embarrassed by unfortunate speculations, he sold his country seat, Montebello, and moved to the city. In January, 1844, he assisted in organizing the Maryland Historical Society and was chosen its first president, holding the office to the end of his life. He was elected a corresponding member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society in 1855. In the year 1852, having been left by the will of John McDonough one of the commissioners on the part of the State of Maryland to receive and pay over large bequests made by Mr. McDonough to charities in that State, he went to New Orleans and performed the duties of his trust with the same faithfulness that characterized him in the performance of all official duties. His father having died in the year 1839, he became the president of the Society of the Cincinnati for the State of Maryland. He held this office until his death, taking a deep interest and pride in this relic of Revolutionary days. In December, 1859, he was commissioned by Governor Hicks of Maryland, Chief Judge of the Orphans' Court of Baltimore, which position he filled for four years, the term of his appointment.

After this he retired from all active pursuits, with the exception of his duties as president of the Historical Society. He died in Baltimore, November 17, 1866, leaving the following children: — Margaret, who married Robert Hill Carter, of Virginia; Mary Mansfield, who married Judge Samuel S. Nicholas, of Kentucky; Samuel, Thomas Jefferson, John Louis, Robert Carter, and Wilson Cary.

SALMA HALE

SALMA HALE, of Keene, New Hampshire, died November 19, 1866, aged seventy-nine years. He was a descendant of Thomas Hale, who came to Newbury from England in 1635. His great-grandson, Edmund Hale, was the father of Joseph Hale, who held the office of a coroner in the County of Rockingham in the Province of New Hampshire, under a commission from Sir John Wentworth, bearing date December 15, 1772. His son, David, married Hannah Emerson, of Haverhill, whose ancestor was of the family of Hannah (Emerson) Dustin, of heroic memory, and Salma, his third son and child, was born at Alstead, New Hampshire, March 7, 1787.

At the age of about thirteen he was placed in the office of the *Farmer's Museum*, a newspaper published at Walpole, New Hampshire, where he learned the trade of a printer; and when he had just passed the age of eighteen, he became the editor of a Republican journal at that place called the *Political Observatory*. He was a student at law in the office of the Hon. Roger Vose, with whom, as well as with Samuel Dinsmoor, afterwards governor of the State, and the Hon. Phineas Handerson, he pursued the study of that profession. In 1812 he was appointed clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Cheshire, then comprising also the present County of Sullivan, and went to reside in Keene about 1813. Changes were made in the constitution of the Court from time to time, but he continued to hold the office of clerk of that Court, with the exception of a few years, and of the Superior Court of Judicature from early in May, 1817, until about May, 1834, and in October of that year entered the bar.

In 1816 he was nominated for Congress and was elected by a larger number of votes than any other candidate, the election being then by a general ticket. He sat in Congress during one term only, for the years 1817–19, declined a reëlection, and resumed the duties of his office at Keene. He was a trustee of Dartmouth University under the act which led to the famous "Dartmouth College Case," also of the University of Vermont at Burlington, and held the office of secretary to the Commissioners under the fifth article of the Treaty of Ghent for determining part of the boundary line between the territory of the United States and Great Britain. He was also a member of the New Hampshire House of Representatives and of the State Senate. In 1820 he married Sarah K. King, who died April 19, 1865.

He was fond of the study of languages, and was proficient in several, and wrote with precision, conciseness, and elegance. His early associations gave him an interest in American history, and, while in Congress, he conceived the idea of writing upon that subject. Subsequently a prize of four hundred dollars, offered by the American Academy of Languages and Belles Lettres for the best school history of the United States, was awarded to him. His work, published in 1825, was for a long series of years extensively used as a school-book, and was republished also in England. He wrote the "Annals of Keene," contributed extensively to newspapers and literary periodicals, and passed a large part of his life in historical and literary pursuits, for which he was peculiarly fitted by the qualities of his mind and by his tastes. He took an early and active interest in the subjects of temperance and education, while in Congress opposed the Missouri Compromise, and was subsequently an earnest and consistent opponent of negro slavery. He was made a corresponding member of the Society in 1847.

BENJAMIN POMEROY

Benjamin Pomeroy, son of Benjamin and Jerusha (Williams) Pomeroy, was born in North Stonington, Connecticut, November 2, 1818. His immigrant ancestor was Eltwood or Eltweed Pomeroy, who came to Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1630, but soon removed to Windsor, Connecticut, and died in Northampton, Massachusetts, in 1673. The line of descent is as follows: —Eltweed[1], Medad[2] and Experience Woodward, Joseph[3] and Hannah Seymour, Benjamin[4] and Abigail Wheelock, Elihu[5] and Lydia Barber, Benjamin[6] and Jerusha Williams, Benjamin.[7] Through his mother he was descended from Robert Williams, who came from England to Roxbury, Massachusetts, previous to 1658. The line of descent is Robert[1], Isaac[2], John[3], who settled in Stonington, Connecticut, about 1680, John[4], William[5], Isaac[6], Jerusha.[7]

Benjamin Pomeroy, the subject of this memoir, was educated at boarding schools in Norwich and Stonington. His father, himself a prominent lawyer in the county, intended him for the Bar and with this in view fitted him for college, but the son had a strong desire for a mercantile life. At the age of sixteen he became clerk in the country store of Amos Sheffield at Saybrook, Connecticut. To the careful training he received from this gentleman, as well as to the business habits there founded, he often expressed his indebtedness.

Some time after becoming of age he became a clerk in the wholesale dry goods house of Browning and Company. In 1843 he went into the dry goods business with Benjamin F. Browning, under the firm name of Browning and Pomeroy. This partner-

ship was dissolved in 1848 by the death of Mr. Browning. In June of the same year he married Mary Josephine Bulkley, daughter of Captain Andrew Bulkley, of Southport, Connecticut, and became a resident of that place. Previous to this he had associated himself in business with William B. Leonard and John M. Burdsall. This firm carried on the dry goods business at No. 4 Liberty street, New York, until 1852, when it was dissolved by mutual consent. In the same year he became a junior partner in the firm of Thaddeus Davids and Company, manufacturers of ink, sealing wax, wafers, and mucilage. In this business he remained until his death and devoted his time and energies to its advancement. Extensive and careful experiments were made with a view of improving the quality of the articles manufactured, and with great success.

When the question of spreading the slave power to new States was discussed, and those causes which resulted in the breaking out of the Rebellion were beginning to be agitated, Mr. Pomeroy, although previous to this time a Democrat, became a strong antislavery man. At the breaking out of the war, he took an active part in politics, and was in 1863 elected Representative, and in 1865 State Senator by the Republican party. Although radical in his political opinions and always ready to express them at the proper time, yet his manner of speaking, devoid of bitterness, concise, and to the point, as well as his qualities as a man, made him many friends among those of the opposite party.

His health for about a year previous to the spring of 1866 had been poor. After giving up business and trying various remedies and climates without benefit, he sailed in October, 1866, accompanied by a physician, for the island of St. Croix, West Indies, with the hope of improvement in a warmer climate. But the change proved unavailing and he died on December 28, aged forty-eight years. His remains were brought to Southport for interment. He left his wife and three children, — Benjamin, Josephine Bulkley, and Mary Frances, to mourn his loss.

He was a man of strict integrity, of decided views on any subject with which he was acquainted, yet politic and persuasive in communicating them to others. His public spirit and generosity are well attested by many public improvements in his own town. Although a close business man he yet found time to devote to intellectual pursuits. To read some standard work was to him recreation. He was particularly interested in genealogical and historical researches, and at the time of his death, had collected quite a library of books of this character. Combined with these traits of character, he possessed a genial and humorous temperament, that pervaded and tempered all his life, and made him not only an attractive member of society and of his home circle, but a warm personal friend.

ROBERT LEMON

Robert Lemon, of London, England, the son of Robert and Sarah Lemon, was born in the year 1800. He was employed under his father in the State paper office and in 1835 received the appointment of senior clerk. He succeeded in interpreting a cipher which had previously rendered a large part of the State papers unintelligible.

He was elected F. S. A. in 1836. In 1846 he compiled catalogues of the Society's collection of broadsides and proclamations. His catalogue of the broadsides was published by the Society in 1866.

Mr. Lemon was married and had a large family. He died at Brompton, Middlesex, England, January 3, 1867. He was a corresponding member of this Society, elected in 1860.

WILKINS UPDIKE

Wilkins Updike died at Kingstown, Rhode Island, January 14, 1867, aged eighty-three. His earliest ancestor, in this country, of whom we have any account, was Dr. Gilbert[1] Updike, a German physician of some celebrity, who settled on Lloyd's Neck, Long Island. When Colonel Nichols reduced New York, in 1664, Dr. Updike and his three brothers, Richard, Daniel, and James, went to Rhode Island. Gilbert married a daughter of Richard Smith, who was from Gloucestershire, England, the friend of Roger Williams. Mr. Smith settled in 1641 near where Wickford now is. Dr. Updike had three sons, Lodowick[2], Daniel, and James. His three brothers, above mentioned, were engaged in the "great swamp fight" in 1675; Richard was there killed, and Daniel and James dangerously wounded. Of the sons, Lodowick alone survived his father. He married Catherine, daughter of Thomas Newton. Lodowick died about the year 1737, and left several children: Daniel[3], Esther, Catherine, Sarah, Abigail, and Martha; Richard, the eldest, having died before his father. The children of Daniel Updike were Lodowick[4], born July 12, 1725; Mary, born April 11, 1727; Gilbert and Wilkins.

When Major Richard Smith, Jr., made his will, in 1692, he devised to Lodowick[2] Updike, son of Gilbert, his homestead and other large tracts of land in and about Wickford. These ancestral estates have continued in the family down to a late day. Wickford, as a village, was formerly called Updike's Newtown, and is so put down on old maps. Daniel[3] Updike was for twenty-four years Colony Attorney General of Rhode Island.

Lodowick[4], son of Daniel, inherited the largest portion of the Smith and Updike property around Wickford in Quidnesit, and south to Annoquatucket River. He married Abigail Gardiner, daughter of John Gardiner, of Boston Neck.

Being a man of wealth, and having a good position in society, Mr. Updike could give his family all the advantages of education and social intercourse the country then afforded. His house stood near the high road for travel along the shore between Boston and New York, and Dr. Franklin and other men of distinction frequently availed themselves of his hospitality, instead of stopping at the country taverns of the time. There was constant intercourse, also, with the educated families of Newport. He died June 6, 1804, in the eightieth year of his age. A blank leaf of an old folio edition of Beza's Latin Bible, printed in 1607, contains the entries of the birth of eleven childred of Lodowick Updike, of North Kingstown; and of these, Wilkins[5], the youngest, the subject of this notice, was born in that town, Saturday, January 8, 1784.

Wilkins Updike was at the proper age placed in the academy at Plainfield, Connecticut, a fine classical school, which he had been fitted to enter by the preliminary instructions furnished him by teachers at home. On leaving the academy he studied law for a time in the office of Hon. James Lanman, afterwards Senator in Congress from Connecticut. In Newport he subsequently prosecuted his studies in the office of Hon. William Hunter and Hon. Asher Robbins, and in the office of the late Elisha Potter, in Little Rest, Rhode Island. He was admitted to the practice of the law in 1808, and soon obtained a good degree of reputation in his profession. He married, September 23, 1809, Abby, daughter of Walter Watson, of South Kingstown. Mrs. Updike died many years before her husband, leaving three sons: — Thomas B. Updike; Hon. Caesar A. Updike, late Speaker of the House of Representatives of Rhode Island; Walter W. Updike, attorney at law. Her daughters were Mrs. R. K. Randolph, Mrs. Samuel Rodman, Mrs. H. A. Hidden, Mrs. John F. Greene, Mrs. John Eddy, and Mrs. Artis T. Up-

dike. After marriage Wilkins Updike resided a while at Tower Hill, for two or three years on the homestead in North Kingstown, and went thence to Kingston (called at that time Little Rest), where he remained until his death. For many successive periods he was a member of the Rhode Island Legislature. His wit and peculiar style of eloquence always gave him great influence in the General Assembly.

Mr. Updike devoted much time to collecting the scattered materials floating in tradition or to be found in books or letters, for memoirs of the lawyers who belonged to a preceding generation, and in 1842 he published in an octavo volume, 311 pages, his "Memoirs of the Rhode Island Bar." In 1847 he published his great work, "History of the Episcopal Church in Narragansett, Rhode Island; including a History of other Episcopal Churches in that State." 8vo. 533 pages. The introduction of the Episcopal Church into this country, the attempt to introduce bishops here, and its influence on the question of the Revolution of 1776, the controversies which took place in the church, and various matters connected with the country, its climate, population, and society are largely treated of.

Mr. Updike was a man of great power, and he seemed to know how and when to exert it; a man of marked originality, who will not be forgotten by his contemporaries, nor lost sight of historically, at least, by those who may peruse his valuable publications.

He was a corresponding member of the Society, elected in 1846.

SAMUEL BLAKE

Samuel Blake, a resident member, died in Dorchester, March 2, 1867, aged sixty-nine. He was a descendant in the seventh generation from William and Agnes Blake, of Dorchester, through Elder James, Deacon James, James the "Annalist," Samuel, and Jonathan. His ancestry is traced back four generations, in England, prior to his emigrant ancestor, William, who was born in 1594. John Blake, great-great-grandfather of the latter, of Little Baddow, County of Essex, is said to have lived in the reign of Henry VII.

William[1] Blake came to Dorchester, it is supposed, in 1630, and went to Springfield with William Pynchon and others of Roxbury in 1636, but returned, probably, in 1637, and in 1645 and after was chosen one of the selectmen of the town of Dorchester. He was also recorder for the town, Clerk of the Writs for the County of Suffolk, and "Clerk of ye training-band." He died August 25, 1663, in the sixty-ninth year of his age. His widow, Agnes, deceased July 22, 1678. Their second son, James[2], born in 1623, was a selectman, rater, constable, deputy to General Court, Clerk of the Writs, recorder, deacon of the church and afterwards ruling elder. The house is still standing (1867) built by him about 1650, or near the time, probably, of his marriage to Elizabeth, daughter of Deacon Edward Clap. Elder James Blake died June 28, 1709, aged seventy-seven.

James[3], eldest child of James and Elizabeth (Clap) Blake, born August 15, 1652, was one of the selectmen, deacon of the church, and held various other offices. He married first, Hannah

Macy, who died in 1683. His second wife was Ruth Batchelder, married July 8, 1684. She died January 11, 1752. Deacon James Blake died October 22, 1732, aged eighty. James[4], eldest son of James and Ruth (Batchelder) Blake, born April 30, 1688, married Wait Simpson. She was born in Boston, in 1684, and died in Dorchester, May 22, 1753. He died December 4, 1750. He was a selectman, assessor, town treasurer, and town clerk. He was, also, one of the most noted land surveyors of his day, and actually surveyed "the whole of the then extensive town of Dorchester." He was the author of the "Annals of Dorchester," which gives an account of the principal events and transactions that occurred in the town for one hundred and twenty years, until the author's decease. His son, Samuel[5], it is supposed, continued the Annals from 1750 to 1753 inclusive. The work was printed in 1846, being No. 2 of the Collections of the Dorchester Antiquarian and Historical Society.

Samuel[5], the eldest son of James (the Annalist) by his wife Wait (Simpson) Blake, was born September 6, 1715; married June 5, 1746, Patience White, daughter of Edward and Patience White, of Dorchester. Samuel Blake was an important man in the town, often employed in surveying land and settling estates. He died May 1, 1754. Jonathan[6], the third son and fifth child of Samuel and Patience (White) Blake, born January 1, 1749; married Sarah, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Fessenden) Pierce, October 14, 1773. Jonathan Blake served five campaigns in the Army of the Revolution and was Adjutant at Rhode Island. He was sick with the dysentery at Ticonderoga, and, in common with others, passed through many privations and sufferings. In 1781, he sold his house in Dorchester and purchased a small farm in Warwick, then in Hampshire, now in Franklin County, Massachusetts, a town that was incorporated in 1763, eighteen years previous to the removal thither of Mr. Blake. "The town was granted to a company belonging to Roxbury, for military services. It was at first called 'Roxbury Canada.'"

Samuel[7] Blake, our member, who bore the name of his grandfather, was the youngest child of Jonathan and Sarah (Pierce) Blake. He was born in Warwick, May 19, 1797, and married Betsey Fay, October 1, 1820. She was the daughter of Samuel and Lucy (Mayo) Fay, born at Warwick, July 4, 1798, and died there May 13, 1827. He married, second, Lucretia Hildreth, daughter of Joseph and Persis Hildreth, of Bolton, December 4, 1831. She was born in West Boylston, January 22, 1803, and died at Lowell, June 28, 1846. By his first marriage he had Mary Elizabeth, who married Alfred Nutter; Lucy, married Nahum Jones; Melinda Pike, married Thomas Payson. By his second marriage he had Horace Hildreth; Joseph Pierce; Sarah Goodell, who married John Wilder Smith. The two eldest children were born in Boston, the other four in Warwick. Samuel Blake was engaged in business in Boston from 1817 to 1823, when he removed to Warwick and was employed in farming and in teaming from Boston to Warwick and Northfield until 1840. In 1841 he resided in Lowell, and in 1853 settled in Dorchester. He connected himself with the Dorchester Antiquarian and Historical Society, and was for several years before his decease their assistant librarian. In 1857 Mr. Blake published his genealogical work, "The Blake Family," 8vo., 140 pp. He joined the New-England Historic Genealogical Society in 1860, and was ever afterwards one of its most punctual, faithful, and interested members.

Among Mr. Blake's characteristics were downright honesty, truthfulness, plainness of speech, and unmistakable sincerity. Some writer has said, sarcastically, that language was given to us to conceal our thoughts. With Mr. Blake the words seemed the synonyms of his honest thoughts, an unfolding, so to speak, of the heart. He was punctual, methodical, exact. He was a kind, sociable, sympathizing neighbor, relative, and friend, obliging and useful according to his means and opportunities, a plain, straightforward, good man. His ledger book of life seemed so properly balanced that when the time came for him to die, he had nought to do but to depart in peace.

Suddenly to many others, but not so, apparently, to himself, he passed away, leaving behind him the lasting memorial of a good name.

Mr. Blake had a strong desire that a monument should be erected, in the old burial ground, to the memory of his first ancestor, William Blake. On page fourteen of his book, referring to William and his wife Agnes, he says: — "Sad to relate, no memento is to be found to tell the spot where they repose. This is much to be regretted, and it seems no more than an act of justice that his descendants should appropriately mark the resting place of one who was a pioneer to this then wild wilderness, who, without doubt, labored and suffered much, in faith and hope, that his offspring might enjoy a bounteous harvest." Like the patriarch Jacob, the subject of this sketch earnestly desired to be buried with his fathers. His body reposes on the spot selected by himself — by the side of his revered ancestors — the place he so often and so fondly visited and where he loved to linger.

A somewhat fuller memoir of Mr. Blake may be found in the REGISTER, vol. xxi, p. 292.

ISRAEL THORNDIKE

Israel Thorndike was born in Beverly, Massachusetts, December 2, 1785, the son of Israel Thorndike, who was born in Beverly, April 30, 1755, and of his wife, Anna (Dodge) Thorndike. The grandfather of our member was Andrew Thorndike, who was born in Beverly, November 12, 1716, and who married Anne Morgan.

The father of our member was one of the most eminent merchants of New England, and accumulated, chiefly in the East India and China trade, a property of more than a million dollars. He was a member of the convention called for the adoption of the Constitution of the United States. Professor Christopher Daniel Ebeling died in Hamburg in 1817, leaving a collection of ten thousand maps and thirty-two hundred volumes relating to America. Mr. Thorndike, learning that the collection was for sale, purchased it at a cost of six thousand five hundred dollars and gave it to Harvard University.

The younger Israel Thorndike was elected a resident member of this Society in 1855. He was, at least in the later years of his life, a resident of New York City. He died March 8, 1867.

FREDERICK SALMON PEASE

Frederick Salmon Pease, late of Albany, New York, was born at Canaan, Connecticut, May 21, 1804, and died in Albany, March 22, 1867. He was the eldest child of Salmon Pease, by his wife, Matilda Huntington, who was a daughter of the late Dr. Thomas Huntington, of Canaan, Connecticut. Rev. Calvin Pease, D.D., late President of the Vermont University, and Rev. Aaron G. Pease, Superintendent of the State Reform School at Waterbury, Vermont, were brothers of Frederick S. Pease. His father, who, at the time his oldest child was born, resided in Canaan, afterwards removed to Charlotte, Vermont.

Frederick had only a common school education, but he improved his advantages so well that he had laid a broad and deep foundation and always delighted in the acquisition of knowledge. His early life gave promise of future excellence, which was abundantly realized. The amiable and studious youth became a worthy man, a useful and active member of society, bearing his burdens cheefully, and performing his duties faithfully. In 1836 he became connected with the Albany Commercial Bank as an accountant, and this relation was continued for more than thirty years, and until failing health obliged him to retire. His resignation was accepted October 31, 1866. Of his fidelity in the discharge of his daily duties, it need only be said, he was always at his post, and enjoyed the unlimited confidence of the directors and officers, and the esteem of all who knew him.

For several years his leisure hours were devoted to the task of collecting genealogical facts relative to those bearing his

family name. These he arranged with much care, and gave to the public in the pages of the New-England Historical and Genealogical Register, for 1849. To this work his contributions were frequent, and he was among the first to recognize the value of the Society under whose wise auspices it is published. His name was enrolled as a corresponding member in 1848. September 18, 1832, he married Miss Julia Lawrence, daughter of William Lawrence, Esq. Having no children of his own, his large heart went forth after the young relatives, whom he delighted to take under his care and educate and fit for the duties of life. Solitary enjoyment of the good things with which God had favored him was not to his taste. Many will ever bless his memory for the affectionate kindness shown them in their early years. His social qualities and kind affections secured the strong attachment and ardent friendship of all who knew him intimately, and were able to appreciate true dignity of mind and purity of heart.

His long illness was endured with almost unexampled patience and gentleness, and thoughtfulness to others; and his temper was invariably cheerful and hopeful. His Christian courage never forsook him. During the whole course of his illness, he was deeply sensible and appreciative of all kindness shown him by his many friends. His mind was perfectly clear to the last, and he himself arranged all his worldly affairs with his accustomed calmness and precision. Thus lived and died Frederick S. Pease, followed by kind, affectionate, and grateful memories.

"Sure the last end
Of the good man is peace. How calm his exit!
Night dews fall not more calmly on the ground,
Nor weary, worn-out winds expire so soft."

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD

David Dudley Field died in Stockbridge, Massachusetts, April 15, 1867, aged eighty-five. He was a son of Captain Timothy Field, an officer of the army of the Revolution; was born in East Guilford (now Madison, Connecticut), May 20, 1781. He was fitted for college by Rev. Dr. John Elliott, the minister of the parish in which his father lived, entered at Yale, and graduated in 1802. His fellow student and room-mate for three years in college was Jeremiah Evarts, who has been so well known for his labors in the cause of religion and humanity. In the same class were several who afterwards became eminent: — Isaac C. Bates, United States Senator from Massachusetts; Judge Hubbard, of Boston; William Maxwell, of Virginia; Governors Tomlinson and Pond, of Connecticut; Junius Smith, famous in connection with ocean steam navigation; and Pelatiah Perit, a distinguished merchant of New York. More than a third of the class became ministers of the gospel. On leaving college, he prosecuted his theological studies at Somers, Connecticut, under Rev. Charles Backus, D.D., an eminent teacher and divine.

In September, 1803, he was licensed to preach by the New Haven East Association. April 11, 1804, he was settled as pastor at Haddam, Connecticut. Here his labors were arduous, being in an undivided township of twelve school districts, and with few carriage roads; but with every spot, family, and school he was soon familiar. His pastoral duties were performed with great conscientiousness and fidelity; his preaching was earnest and effective, full of unction and power. Here he remained

until April, 1818 — just fourteen years; and then resigned his charge and spent the next five months on a missionary tour in western New York, under the direction of the old Connecticut Missionary Society, going along the shore of Lake Ontario as far as Buffalo. At the latter place there was no house of worship to be found. On his return he accepted a call from the Congregational Church in Stockbridge, Massachusetts, and was installed pastor of this church, August 25, 1819. With this church and society he continued nearly eighteen years, when he resigned, and singularly enough was installed April 11, 1837, over his old society in Haddam, just thirty-three years from his ordination there.

The same year (1837) the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by Williams College. In 1844, the parish which he had served being quite large, was divided, and he took charge of the new society formed at Higganum in the northern part. There he remained in full discharge of ministerial duty until he had completed a second term of fourteen years, seven over the old church at Haddam and seven over the new church at Higganum. During his residence here, in 1848, he crossed the ocean with one of his sons, and spent several months in Great Britain and France. In the spring of 1851, having reached the age of seventy, he yielded to the wishes of his children, retired from public labor, and returned to Stockbridge, where after sixteen years of retirement he died.

Dr. Field married in October, 1803, Miss Submit Dickinson, of Somers. She became the mother of his ten children, and was his faithful companion for the space of fifty-seven years. David D., the oldest son, was one of the distinguished members of the New York Bar; Matthew D., a noted engineer, was a member of the Senate of Massachusetts for Hampden County; Jonathan E. was repeatedly a member of the same Senate, and was once chosen almost unanimously its president; Stephen J. was one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States; Cyrus W. has a world-wide fame as the originator of the Atlantic Telegraph; and Henry M., the youngest son, has been editor of

the *New York Evangelist.* Two daughters, Mrs. Brewster and Mrs. Stone, have deceased. Dr. Field had a natural taste for historical and genealogical researches. He published a history of Middlesex County, Connecticut (in 1819); a history of Berkshire County in a volume of nearly five hundred pages; a Historical Address at Middletown, Connecticut, forming with its Appendix a book of three hundred pages; a genealogy of the Brainard family in Haddam, a volume of three hundred pages. A number of his occasional sermons have been printed. He was historian of his college class, and in 1862 published a minute account of all its members, living and dead, with their descendants.

Dr. Field was made a corresponding member of our Society in 1847, the second year from its organization.

DANIEL DRAPER

Daniel Draper, a resident member elected in 1853, was born November 20, 1788, and died in Boston, June 1, 1867. He was the son of Joseph and Mary (Robbins) Draper and was a descendant in the fifth generation from James[1] Draper "the Puritan" through Daniel[2], of Dedham, Daniel[3], and Joseph.[4] James, "the Puritan," was born in Heptonstall, Yorkshire, England, in 1618, made freeman of Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1690, and died in Roxbury in 1694. Daniel Draper, the subject of this sketch, "was in his early life very poor, but by perseverance and industry accumulated a fortune. He first dealt in cattle, and later, in the firm of Draper and Hudson, engaged in the sale of West India fruits and Mediterranean products. Still later he formed the firm of Daniel Draper and Sons, who were among the largest ship-owners in Boston, and dealers in Mediterranean and South American products."

An editorial notice in one of the Boston newspapers at the time of his death speaks of him as "distinguished for enterprise and sagacity as a business man. He was remarkable for his self-reliance and freedom of thought, expression, and action. As a citizen he was faithful to all his obligations, in his friendships constant, in every domestic relation affectionate and indulgent. Among our oldest and most successful merchants he will be remembered as a striking example of what intelligent and constant labor is capable of accomplishing. His long life has been crowned with respect and tender regard."

Mr. Draper married, in 1817, Hannah Smith, who died in

1825, leaving children, David Smith and Mary Robbins. In 1826 Mr. Draper married Nancy Clafflin, who outlived her husband. Their children, besides one who died in infancy, were Julia Eliza Clafflin, Daniel, William Perkins, Ada Augusta Byron, George, and Warner Clafflin.

LUCIUS MANLIUS SARGENT

LUCIUS MANLIUS SARGENT, a resident member elected in 1850, was born in Boston, June 25, 1786, and died June 2, 1867.

A memoir of Mr. Sargent in the REGISTER, vol. XXV, pp. 209–220, is reprinted in "Memoirs of Several Deceased Members of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society," Boston, 1878.

JOHN ALSOP KING

John Alsop King was born in New York City, January 3, 1788. He was the son of Hon. Rufus and Mary (Alsop) King and a descendant of John[1] King, who came from Kent, England, about the year 1700 and settled in Boston. Richard[2] King (1718–1775) took part in the expedition which captured the fortress of Louisburg in 1745. Rufus[3] King (1755–1827) married Mary Alsop of New York City. He was a member of the Continental Congress, 1784–86, of the Constitutional Convention, 1787, and of the United States Senate, 1789–96 and 1813–25. President Washington appointed him Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Saint James in 1796, and he held that position until 1804, and again from 1825–1827.

John Alsop[4] King, the subject of this sketch, was educated chiefly in England, at Harrow School, where he was a schoolmate of Lord Byron, Sir Robert Peel, and other men who afterwards won distinction. Later, young King was sent to finish his schooling at Paris. On his return to New York he studied law, and was admitted to the bar. In 1812 he was mustered into the service of the United States, and served during the war as lieutenant of a troop of horse. He married, January 3, 1810, Mary, daughter of Cornelius and Elizabeth Elmendorf Ray, by whom he had three sons and four daughters. One of his sons, John Alsop King, Jr., was for thirteen years president of the New York Historical Society.

"The father, our member, was elected to the New York Legislature in 1819, and was subsequently reëlected several times, resigning his place in the State Senate in 1825 to ac-

company his father to the Court of Saint James as Secretary of the Legation, and remaining in England as *Charge d'Affaires* when his father was compelled on account of ill-health to return to America. In 1849 our member was elected by the Whig party to Congress, where he opposed the Fugitive Slave Law very strongly, and advocated the admission of California as a free State; he was also a warm supporter of General Fremont at the Philadelphia Convention of 1856. In this year he was elected Governor of the State of New York, giving during his term of office particular attention to educational matters and to internal reforms. He declined a renomination, and in 1859 retired to private life; but consented, in 1861, at the urgent request of Governor Morgan, to leave his seclusion to become a member of the Peace Convention at Washington.

"His later years were spent at the Manor House in Jamaica, New York, which he had occupied since the death of his father in 1827. Here he entertained many of the political and literary celebrities of the day." He spent much time in beautifying the grounds, and many of the fine old trees were planted by him. He devoted his leisure hours to the study of agriculture as a science, in which he was deeply interested, and in connection with Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, of Dorchester, Massachusetts, was one of the most active supporters of the United States Agricultural Society, and the United States Society of Pomology. He was also president of the New York State Agricultural Society. He was a corresponding member of this Society, elected in 1859. He was always identified with the prosperity of the village of Jamaica, where he resided, and its institutions.

"Governor King had a fine open countenance, a commanding presence, a rich, sonorous voice, graceful gesticulation, and an impassioned earnestness of manner that seldom failed to carry conviction to the hearts of his auditors. As a public man he seemed governed by a sense of justice; he had a strong desire to perform his duty. With his love of justice and of duty was conjoined a spirit of universal benevolence, an inflexible integrity, a sincerity and frankness that rendered dissumulation impossible.

His private life was beautiful and attractive. He manifested in his daily walk the spirit of the Christian principles he professed." He was a prominent member of the Episcopal Church and eminent in its councils. He died at Jamaica, Long Island, July 7, 1867.

JAMES CROSBY

James Crosby, of London, was a corresponding member of this Society, elected in 1852. He died July 12, 1867. He was much interested in genealogical studies and coöperated with members of this Society in endeavoring to trace in the record-offices of England facts pertaining to their ancestry. He was a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.

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WILLIAM TURNER COGGESHALL

William Turner Coggeshall was born in Lewiston, Pennsylvania, September 6, 1824. In 1841 he went to Ohio and was connected with the *Cincinnati Gazette*, and from 1854 to 1856 published *The Genius of the West*. From 1856 to 1862 he was State Librarian. At the beginning of the Civil War he volunteered and was appointed on the staff of Governor Dennison with the rank of Colonel. He was detailed to perform secret service in Virginia and elsewhere, and in this duty took cold, which led to disease of the lungs from which he never escaped.

In 1862 he bought the Springfield *Republic*, but sold it in 1865 and took charge of the *Ohio State Journal*, published at Columbus. He was on the staff of Governor Cox in January, 1866, and in June of that year was appointed by President Johnson, United States Minister to Ecuador. He accepted the mission, hoping that the pure air of Quito might restore his health, but he died at Quito, August 2, 1867.

He published "Signs of the Times," Cincinnati, 1851; "Easy Warren and His Contemporaries," New York, 1854; "Oakshaw or the Victim of Avarice," Cincinnati, 1855; "Home Hits and Hints," New York, 1859; "Poets and Poetry of the West," Columbus, 1860; "Stories of Frontier Adventure," 1863; "The Journeys of Abraham Lincoln as President-elect and President Martyred," 1865, and contributed largely to periodical literature.

Mr. Coggeshall was elected a corresponding member of this Society in 1862.

JAMES WARHAM CROOKS

James Warham Crooks died at Springfield, Massachusetts, August 5, 1867, aged seventy-four. He was of the East Longmeadow family of that name, and was born in Blandford, Hampden County, Massachusetts, August 22, 1793.

He graduated at Yale College in 1818, taught school in his younger days and established himself early as a lawyer in Springfield, where he resided more than half a century. He soon became a recognized leader of the local Democratic party; filled various offices; was one of the Selectmen of the town, County Commissioner, and Trial Justice of Springfield under the old régime which immediately preceded the establishment of the present police court. For some years before his death he retired from business and took no part in public affairs. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity. He married, August 12, 1849, Ann Jeannette, the eldest child of Hon. Harvey and Hannah Chapin, of Springfield; no issue.

Mr. Crooks became a resident member of the Society in 1857.

JONATHAN PIERCE

Jonathan Pierce died in Chelsea, Massachusetts, August 6, 1867. He was born in Boston, October 18, 1809. His father, Jonathan, was born in Lancaster, Massachusetts, February 2, 1745; was by trade a blacksmith, settled in Newport, Rhode Island, where he was married, December 28, 1766, to Elizabeth Cooper, by whom he had two children; both died in infancy. He was commissioned captain of an artillery company at Warren, Rhode Island, by the British government. He afterwards, at the breaking out of the war, entered the Army of the Revolution as a captain under Lafayette, and was at the battles of Yorktown and Brandywine. Through the residue of his life he was much in the employ of the government, and at the time of his decease was engaged at the Navy Yard, in Charlestown, where he had for several years held the post of armorer, having the confidence and respect of all. His wife, Elizabeth, died in Boston, May 21, 1806. He was again married, in 1809, to Mrs. Lydia Francis, widow of Simon Francis, by whom he had two children, Jonathan, our member, and Joshua Hawkes, born July 29, 1812. Jonathan, senior, died in Charlestown, September 2, 1825, aged eighty years and seven months.

The maternal grandfather of Jonathan Pierce, Jr., Adam Hawkes of Saugus, was married to Hannah Newhall, of Saugus, and died during the War of the Revolution, immediately after returning home from Halifax prison. The widow was left with two sons and six daughters, all quite young. She died in Boston in the summer of 1826, aged eighty-one years. Of their sons, John Hawkes settled in Chester, Vermont, and Adam

Hawkes in South Reading. Of their daughters, Hannah married Davis Whitman, of Boston; Lydia was the mother of our member; Mary married I. Bartlett; Susan married H. Lambert; Sarah married L. Whiting; Rebecca married John Sweetser, of South Reading. The mother of Jonathan, by her first husband had three children, Lucy S., wife of Rev. Charles Cleaveland; Simon Francis, a resident of South Boston, who died February, 1854; Nathaniel Francis. The mother of Jonathan died in Boston, July 28, 1834, aged sixty-three years and eight months.

When Jonathan was a child of eighteen months his parents moved to Bunker Hill, Charlestown; at fourteen years of age he was apprenticed to J. K. Frothingham, of Charlestown. The business not agreeing with his health, at fifteen he went apprentice to Daniel Adams, pump and blockmaker, at the head of India wharf, Boston, where his half-brother, Nathaniel Francis, served his time; at eighteen, he went to sea, in the brig "Clio," of Boston, Captain Aaron Williams, of Salem, master. They sailed from Boston, May 18, 1827, bound to Rio de Janeiro, Valparaiso, Callao, and all the trading ports in California, and returned after an absence of twenty-six months. He continued to follow the sea for some years, but in April, 1834, in company with Lemuel Hazen, Jr., of Boston, he engaged in business, continuing with Mr. Hazen until the spring of 1841, after which time he engaged alone in the pump and blockmaking business, at 23 Commercial street.

He married, October 26, 1835, in Boston, Elizabeth Barry Leavitt, who was born in Worcester, December 25, 1817, daughter of Charles Leavitt and Rosanna-Stratton Leavitt, his wife. Jonathan Pierce had five children — Jonathan, born August 26, 1836; Abby Farmer, born September 27, 1838; William Henry, born April 28, 1841; Joshua Franklin, born and died in 1848; Elizabeth Leavitt, born October 22, 1849.

In 1855, Mr. Pierce was a representative in the Legislature, from ward one. He was admitted a member of the Mechanics Charitable Association in 1841. He became a resident member of this Society in 1858.

DAVID BRYANT

David Bryant, of Boston, died while on a visit to his friends in Palmer, Massachusetts, September 24, 1867, aged sixty-six. He was born in Bradford, New Hampshire, January 6, 1801. His father, Benaiah Bryant, was born in Plaistow, New Hampshire, December 16, 1772, residing there as brickmaker and cooper till 1789. He then removed to Bradford, following the occupations of farmer and mechanic in the latter town until 1843, when he removed to Roxbury, Massachusetts, where he resided until his death, October 1, 1845. The mother of David, Mary (Cresey) Bryant, born in Hopkinton, New Hampshire, August 6, 1776, removed with her father to Bradford in 1779. After the death of her husband she resided with her son David, in Boston, where she died August 22, 1862, aged eighty-six years. David Bryant, father of Benaiah, and grandfather of David, was born in Plaistow in 1741; he was entrusted by the authorities with money to pay the returning soldiers of the Revolution, a considerable amount of which became worthless in his hands. Phebe (Bartlett) Bryant, his widow, born in Plaistow, in 1745, died in her native town in 1840, aged ninety-five.

Daniel Cresey, maternal grandfather of our member, was born in Beverly, Massachusetts, in 1731; resided there till the commencement of the old French war, when he enlisted in the service of his country, and continued honorably through that war until its close. He subsequently settled in what is now Salem, New Hampshire, as a farmer. In 1779, he removed to Bradford, New Hampshire, being the third settler in the town, where he died in 1817, aged eighty-six years.

David Bryant resided in his native town till the year 1821, when he located in Quincy, Massachusetts, where he was a short time engaged as a carpenter. In 1823, he removed to Boston, where he pursued the avocations of carpenter and builder up to 1840; after that date he was an architect, surveyor, and superintendent of building. On December 9, 1828, he married Nancy Hardwick (born in Quincy, November 8, 1799), daughter of Peter and Mary (Peck) Hardwick. In 1852 he remodelled the interior of the Old Province House in Boston, built in 1679.

Mr. Bryant was quite fond of music, and made a large collection of singing books, some of which are of early date. He was for a number of years connected with the choir of Bulfinch Street Church. He became a resident member of this Society in 1858.

CHARLES GREELY LORING

Charles Greely Loring, a resident member, died in Beverly, Massachusetts, October 8, 1867, aged seventy-three. He was a son of Hon. Caleb Loring, and was born in Boston, May 2, 1794. He entered the Latin School in 1804, received a Franklin medal, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1812, when he pronounced the Latin oration. He read law with Hon. Charles Jackson and Hon. Samuel Hubbard, and soon took a high stand in his profession. He gained the confidence of the public by his fidelity to the interests of his clients. Acting on the principles which were the mainsprings of his conduct, it is no wonder that so many clients were led to think that no other such counsellor could be found as he, or that courts and the juries before whom he practised were always anxious to hear Mr. Loring's ingenuous appeal before deciding where the right of the contest lay. More than once the highest positions in Massachusetts judicature were urged upon him; but he found the post of private counsellor and independent advocate more suited to his tastes and objects in life. Few names, it is apprehended, are to be more carefully and gratefully cherished by Massachusetts lawyers than Mr. Loring's. He belonged to the honest and conscientious ministers of the law, "and a more stedfast, thorough, and never-failing upholder of legal integrity and legal honor, as well as of professional respect and judicial dignity," says another, "we believe the annals of the Bar cannot exhibit." He withdrew from the profession of the law about the year 1857, and became actuary of the Massachusetts

Hospital Life Insurance Company, which position he held until his decease.

He represented the County of Suffolk in the State Senate in 1862, the only political office he ever held. Higher political distinction would have been awarded him had he been willing to enter the arena of public life. He was president of the Suffolk Whig committee, and also presiding officer of the Webster Whig Club. In his younger days he commanded the New England Guards, and he succeeded Mr. Everett in the presidency of the Union Club, an organization of which he was the first vice-president. He was ever ready to meet the claims of society upon his time and attention, and to employ his great talents in making himself useful to the public.

His influence was great and commanding. He was always prompt to use pen or tongue in behalf of great principles that concerned the community or the nation. His speeches in Faneuil Hall on various occasions evinced his true patriotism; and his eloquence in behalf of loyalty and an unyielding fidelity to the right, during the War of the Rebellion, will not soon be forgotten. On the occasion of the death of Edward Everett, he paid a worthy and feeling tribute to his friend. When Abraham Lincoln fell, he did justice to the memory of the fallen President in heartfelt words that no studied eulogy could have excelled. He contributed to the literature of the war some of the most able papers that appeared; treating with power and cogency questions of great importance bearing upon our foreign relations as well as our home policy, on such subjects as "Our Neutral Relations," "The Alabama Claims," and "Reconstructions."

Mr. Loring drafted the act of incorporation of the Mercantile Library Association, and his able address on "The Relations of the Bar to Society" was delivered before that institution. He delivered the Fourth of July oration before the town authorities of Boston in 1821, and on various occasions has spoken before literary associations. He was identified with the West Church in Boston, where for fifteen years he was the true and

faithful superintendent of the Sunday school. His religious, moral, and social qualities were preëminent. As an earnest upholder and promoter of educational and literary institutions, as an unwearied donor of public charity, as a cultivated and courteous member of the social circle, as an outspoken, brave, and good man, he will be long remembered.

Mr. Loring married, first, in 1818, Miss Anne Pierce Brace, of Litchfield, Connecticut. She died in 1836, and in 1840 he married Mary Anne, daughter of Hon. Samuel Putnam, a justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts. She died in 1845, and he married, in 1850, Mrs. Cornelia (Amory) Goddard, daughter of Francis Amory and widow of George A. Goddard. She survived him. By his first marriage, Mr. Loring had two sons and two daughters, all of whom survived him. By his last marriage he had one child, who died in infancy.

He became a member of this Society in 1850.

HENRY RICE

Henry Rice died in Marlborough, Massachusetts, October 15, 1807, aged eighty-one. He was a descendant in the sixth generation from Edmund Rice (who settled in Sudbury, Massachusetts, 1639; removed to Marlborough, and died May 3, 1663), through Joseph, Caleb, Jabez, and Noah Rice. Noah Rice was born September 10, 1751, and married for his second wife, Hannah Cole *née* Palfrey, who was the mother of our member. Noah Rice died in Marlborough, October 1, 1820.

Henry Rice was born in Marlborough, January 15, 1786. He came to Boston when he was a young man, and by his ability and diligent attention to business soon became one of the leading merchants of the city. In 1846, he retired from active mercantile pursuits, and after that carried on the business of a stock and real-estate broker. He was for several years a member of the Legislature and of the City Council, and was connected with the government of many of our charitable institutions.

He married February 26, 1816, Maria, daughter of George Burroughs, of Boston, by whom he had six children — Anna Maria, born January 10, 1817; married Charles Austin Coolidge, in 1843. Mr. Coolidge died in 1847, and his widow married, in 1852, John Godfrey Neil. Henry, born July 24, 1818; married in 1851, Angelica Talcott, widow of William J. Powell, and daughter of Samuel Devens, of Charlestown. Louisa, born January 1, 1820; married Edward C. Weed, of Boston, in 1849. George E., born July 10, 1822 (Harvard College 1842). William T., born April 16, 1828. Mary H. P., born June 19, 1833. (See "Rice Family," by A. H. Ward, page 235, etc.)

Mr. Rice was made a resident member of the Society in 1855.

JOHN ALBION ANDREW

JOHN ALBION ANDREW, war governor of Massachusetts, and president of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society, died in Boston, October 30, 1867. He was of the fifth generation from Robert Andrew of Rowley, or Boxford, Massachusetts. Jonathan, his father, a native of Salem, Massachusetts, settled at Windham, Maine, where, at the age of thirty-five, he was married to Nancy Green Pierce. Their son, John Albion Andrew, was born in Windham, May 1, 1818. He was prepared for college and entered Bowdoin College, one term in advance, in his sixteenth year, where he was graduated in 1837. He then became a student at law in Boston, and entered into partnership with his instructor, Henry H. Fuller, Esq. Having closed this connection he entered the office of Theophilus P. Chandler.

Aside from his standing as a lawyer, he became at the outset of his career an antislavery man, and for twenty years ran against the popular current with a party having no hope of immediate success. He was prominently identified with the early history of the Republican party. On January 5, 1861, he was inaugurated Governor of Massachusetts, and while serving in this office carried the State through a most fearful conflict, involving myriads of men and millions of money, and bringing forth from him messages of electric power, fervid addresses to the people, words of support to the government, rapid enlistment and equipment of volunteer troops in large numbers, conferences with the loyal governors, sage counsel in camp, quick decision in cabinet, and administrative activity seldom equalled; inspiring hope, repelling insolence, and holding the

Commonwealth in its true position. His own unquenchable fire surged in the hearts of brave men on the ensanguined field, who fought as if he stood at their side, cheering, praising, and sustaining them.

Amid all this pressure of military affairs, he was devoted to the civil affairs of his State during his occupancy of the position of governor. The interests of education, literature, science, and religion claimed his attention to a degree and with a celerity that made him ubiquitous, and on retiring from the executive chair he resumed the practice of the law and came at once into the front line of his profession. As an orator his style was ornate and forcible. His addresses were instinct with poetic fire and a glow of eloquence spontaneous to the man and the occasion.

He was married December 24, 1848, to Eliza Jones Hersey, of Hingham, Massachusetts, by whom he had three sons and two daughters; his son John Forrester Andrew, born November 26, 1850, died May 30, 1895, was a member of Congress. Governor Andrew was a life member of this Society, elected in 1863.

A much fuller memoir of Governor Andrew, with a portrait, may be found in the REGISTER, vol. xxiii, pp. 1–12.

ISAAC McCONIHE

Isaac McConihe, a corresponding member elected in 1848, died at Troy, New York, November 1, 1867. He was born in Merrimack, New Hampshire, August 22, 1787. His grandparents, John McConihe and Samuel Campbell, moved from Argyleshire, Scotland, to Londonderry County, Ireland, in 1678, because the Presbyterian sect, to which they belonged, was persecuted. From there they came to America. John McConihe, the father of Isaac, removed with his parents, in 1751, from Londonderry to Merrimack, New Hampshire. The mother of Isaac was Sarah Campbell, daughter of Samuel Campbell.

Isaac McConihe was fitted for college at the Academy of Mount Vernon, and the Academy in Atkinson, New Hampshire. When twenty-one years old, he entered Dartmouth College, and graduated in 1812, having won some of the highest honors during his collegiate course. He was devoted to the study of the ancient classics, and had a thorough knowledge of the Greek and Latin authors. He defrayed the principal expenses incurred while obtaining his education by teaching school, and was at one time preceptor of Chesterfield Academy, New Hampshire. Soon after leaving college he commenced the study of law with the late Stephen Ross, of Troy, New York. He was admitted to the bar in 1815, and formed a partnership with Mr. Ross. More than half a century he practised law, and was noted for ability and integrity. At the time of his decease he was the senior member of the Bar of Rensselaer County. The health of Mr. McConihe failing in 1818, he travelled nearly two years through all the Middle, Southern, and Western States.

During his travels, he formed the acquaintance of Henry Clay, and many other distinguished men.

He was married April 10, 1826, to Sarah S. Strong, daughter of Hezekiah W. Strong, of Amherst, Massachusetts, granddaughter of Hon. Simeon Strong, Judge of the Supreme Court of that State.

In 1828 he was appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Rensselaer County. He was an honorary member of the American Statistical Association; corresponding member of the New York Historical Society; member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and held many other positions of honor and trust.

During the course of the Judge's long and distinguished career he was an active promoter of the cause of education, and was connected with various educational and literary institutions. He was loyal to his country, and in the late conflict with the South sent three sons into the army, and contributed materially to sustain its institutions and preserve the Union. Fidelity, promptness, and politeness characterized him in all business transactions. He was a practical, common sense business man, and had a social and genial manner which won him friends among all classes of people. As a citizen he was associated with and supported all philanthropic and laudable enterprises. As a member of a Christian church, he was exemplary and consistent, contributing liberally to all religious institutions. Though the burden of eighty years pressed upon him, he was young in heart, and loved to be surrounded by young people to whom he was always a friend.

A fuller memoir of Judge McConihe may be found in the REGISTER, vol. xxii, p. 207.

REUBEN HYDE WALWORTH

Reuben Hyde Walworth died in Saratoga, New York, November 21, 1867. He was born at Bozrah, Connecticut, October 26, 1788; third son of Benjamin Walworth and Apphia Hyde-Cardell, of Hoosick.

In February, 1793, he removed with his father's family to the town of Hoosick, New York. He was brought up a farmer until the age of seventeen, with no advantages of education but such as could be obtained by the ordinary public schools of the day. At the age of sixteen he was himself a teacher of a village school, during the winter months.

In the summer after he had attained his seventeenth year, he met with an accident which incapacitated him for a long time from working on a farm, and changed the whole course of his life. As soon as he had recovered from the immediate effect of this accident, he went into a country store for a short time as a clerk. While there, he became acquainted with an attorney in the neighborhood. He then determined to overcome the obstacles of a defective education, and to prepare himself for the legal profession. At the age of twenty he was admitted to the bar of the Court of Common Pleas. In connection with Mr. John Palmer, he commenced the practice of the law at Plattsburgh. Two years later he was appointed by Governor Tompkins a justice of the peace for the County of Clinton, and a master of the Court of Chancery. He was appointed circuit judge in the spring of 1823.

He married, January 16, 1812, Maria Ketchum Averill, the eldest daughter of Mr. Nathan Averill, of Plattsburgh. By this

marriage there were two sons and four daughters. Mrs. Maria K. Walworth died in Saratoga, April 24, 1847. Mr. Walworth married April 16, 1851, Mrs. Sarah Ellen Smith-Hardin, widow of Colonel John J. Hardin, of Jacksonville, Illinois. By this marriage there was one son, who died in infancy.

Mr. Walworth was aid to Major General Mooers, in the service of the United States, at the invasion of Plattsburgh by the British army, in September, 1814, and in the battles of the 6th and the 11th of September, he was acting as adjutant-general. In 1821 he was elected to the Congress of the United States. He held the office of circuit judge for five years, and then received his appointment April 22, 1828, as chancellor of the State of New York, which office he held for more than twenty years when the court was abolished by the new constitution in 1848.

Chancellor Walworth was a man of great benevolence, liberal of his means for ameliorating the condition of others, bestowing generously for moral and religious purposes. He was one of the elders of the Presbyterian Church, and a member of numerous religious, literary, and other institutions. He was made a corresponding member of this Society in 1857 and honorary member in 1865. Besides his legal publications, he was the compiler of the Hyde Genealogy, in two large octavo volumes of nearly fifteen hundred pages, in which he traces the family from its first arrival in this country down to the date of publication (1864), in both the male and female lines.

A fuller memoir of Chancellor Walworth may be found in the REGISTER, vol. xxiii, pp. 98–100.

WILLIAM POWELL MASON

William Powell Mason was born December 9, 1791, in Franklin place, Boston, and was christened William Powell after his mother's father. His paternal grandfather was Hon. Jonathan Mason, deacon of the Old South Church. He fitted for college with Rev. Thomas Prentiss (Harvard College 1776), of Medfield, Massachusetts, and entered Harvard University, where he graduated in 1811, in the class with Hon. Edward Everett, Rev. N. Frothingham, D.D., Edward Reynolds, M.D., and Rev. Dr. Joseph Allen, of Northborough.

He was a regular attendant in early life of the Rev. Dr. William Ellery Channing's church, in Federal street, and was a Unitarian in his religious belief. He studied law in the office of Judge Charles Jackson, and commenced practice as the partner of Hon. William Sullivan, and was reporter of the United States District Court, from 1816 to 1830. His Reports, in five volumes, comprise many important decisions by Judge Story. Mr. Loring, in his "Hundred Boston Orators," says of these volumes: "They will honorably class, for learning and daily practice, with the ablest reports of Great Britain." In 1827 he delivered the Fourth of July oration before the city authorities of Boston. He was a representative from Boston to the General Court of Massachusetts, from May, 1828, to May, 1831.

His brother, Jonathan Mason, Esq., of Boston, thus writes concerning him — "Of his character, as a son and a brother, I can testify. Of warm and impulsive feelings, his bearing and intentions were universally honorable and correct, and his manners always courteous." He was married October 24, 1831,

to Miss Hannah Rogers, daughter of the late Daniel Dennison Rogers, and sister of Hon. Henry B. Rogers, by whom he had one daughter and two sons. He was admitted a resident member of this Society June 24, 1845, and died December 4, 1867, aged nearly seventy-six years, leaving one son and one daughter besides his widow.

STEPHEN MINOT WELD

Stephen Minot Weld, a resident member, elected in 1847, was born in Boston, September 29, 1806, being the son of William Gordon and Hannah (Minot) Weld. For a short time after his birth his family lived in Roxbury, and afterwards in Lancaster, Massachusetts, where he attended a school kept by George B. Emerson. He entered Harvard College in 1822. During his first year there he was President's Freshman. He was not a high scholar, because he did so much else besides the work of the recitation room. He was a strong, well-built man, capable of much physical endurance, with high elastic spirits, energetic, resolute, and persevering.

Upon his graduation in 1826 he decided to become a teacher. He was first employed as an assistant teacher at Mr. Green's school in Jamaica Plain, but in 1827 he established a boarding school of his own in the same village, and kept this school uninterruptedly for thirty years. It achieved a marked success, and had a high reputation throughout the country. More than a thousand boys during the whole period, came to him from all parts of the United States, and from such distant places as Cuba, Smyrna, Yucatan, and Mexico. They made their home with him and were under his personal care. The concurrent testimony of his scholars was, that while he preserved strict discipline in the school room and enforced a constant application to study, and was thorough and systematic in his teaching, he treated them in his house as members of his family. That he impressed himself strongly upon the boys under his charge cannot be doubted. His influence was entirely beneficial, and

as his life was manly and truthful, so he inculcated in them the duty of leading manly and truthful lives. He sought to turn the enthusiastic current of their young spirits into useful and vigorous channels.

During the years of hard labor as a teacher he was fortunate to earn a substantial pecuniary reward. This he invested in land in Jamaica Plain, which was then of little value, and sold at a handsome profit as the population of the town increased. As this increase was rapid the profits were considerable. In 1852–53 he was a member of the Governor's Council. In 1858 he was elected President of the Metropolitan Railroad Company, an office which he resigned in 1859. In 1858 he was elected to the Legislature, and also one of the Overseers of Harvard College. In 1864 he was chosen a Presidential Elector. This seems to be the extent of his public offices, but he rendered many valuable services as a patriotic citizen during the Civil War. Of a conciliatory temperament he had hoped till the last moment that the conflict might be averted, but when the war broke out he devoted all the enthusiasm and energy of his nature to the support of the government. His age incapacitated him for military service and he held no public office where his efforts would render him conspicuous, but in the faithful performance of his duties as a private citizen he had not perhaps his equal in the Commonwealth. His mission seemed to be to encourage and inspire his neighbors and fellow-citizens to confidence on their own part, and to an active and zealous coöperation in every movement towards a vigorous prosecution of the war. He approved of the determination of his eldest son to enter the army. He got up a meeting to raise recruits, and gave his time and money to perform all the burdens thrown upon his town. He was not satisfied till he had done all in his power. The officers of his town called upon him constantly for help in performing their labors, and thus his name was honorably mentioned at the close of the war by the citizens, with those of the soldiers, living and dead, who had performed faithful patriotic service.

He was interested in the prosperity of Harvard College. He did much to encourage the study of the Greek language. He favored the policy of taking the election of the overseers from the Legislature, and giving it to the body of the alumni. He was elected by the alumni a member of their committee to provide a suitable memorial at Cambridge, to the graduates of the college who had fallen in the war. There were many able and influential men upon the committee, but the success of this enterprise was due largely to the vigorous and inspiring conduct of Mr. Weld, according to the public testimony of his colleagues.

It was in the midst of his active work, while in the possession apparently of the soundest health, that Mr. Weld was suddenly stricken down. While in Boston on the evening of December 5, 1867, to hear one of Charles Dickens's readings, he caught a severe cold, while seated in the hall, which in a day or two developed into an attack of pneumonia, of which he died, on the thirteenth of the same month, at the age of sixty-one years.

His ancestors were among the earliest settlers of New England and were located originally in Roxbury, Massachusetts — of which Jamaica Plain is a part — and for seven generations occupied the same estate. The first was Joseph Weld, who came from England in 1633, a brother of Thomas Weld, the first pastor of the First Church in Roxbury. The second was John. The third was Joseph. The fourth was Joseph, son of Joseph. The fifth was Eleazer, whose death occurred in 1804, a graduate of Harvard College in 1756; and the sixth was William Gordon, the father of Stephen Minot.

Mr. Weld was married twice; first, to Sarah B. Balch, daughter of Joseph Balch, of Roxbury, who died September 7, 1854; second, to Georgianna Hallett, daughter of George Hallett. By the first marriage he had seven children, five of whom survived him, and by the second marriage he had two children, one of whom died soon after the father. The second wife, who devoted herself to the care of her husband during his last illness, was attacked by the same fatal disease, and survived him only a week. One of his biographers says, "It is too much to expect

that the name and memory of a private citizen like Mr. Weld will be remembered long by the general public . . . but the relatives and friends to whose happiness his genial manners and warm sympathies contributed so much, the men whom he trained in knowledge and virtue, the patrons and promoters of charitable and patriotic enterprises who were always glad to enlist his active energies in their behalf, and the graduates of the University at Cambridge, who will ever regard him as one of their real benefactors," these will cherish his name and memory while life lasts.

A fuller memoir of Mr. Weld, from which much of this sketch is drawn, may be found in the REGISTER, vol. xxii, pp. 381–7.

HENRY HARBAUGH

Henry Harbaugh died in Mercersberg, Pennsylvania, December 28, 1867, aged fifty. He was born near Waynesburg, County of Franklin, Pennsylvania, October 28, 1817. His great-grandfather came to this country from Switzerland in the year 1736. His father was a farmer, and Henry worked on the farm till he was nineteen years of age. He then went to Ohio, and while there alternately labored, taught school, and studied in an academy. In 1849, when about twenty-three years of age, he went to Mercersberg, in his native county, and pursued his studies in Marshall College and the Theological Seminary till the fall of 1843, when he was licensed and ordained, and became pastor of the German Reformed Congregation in Lewisberg, Union County, on the right bank of the west branch of the Susquehanna, eight miles above Northumberland.

About seven years after this, namely, in April, 1850, he became pastor of the First German Reformed Congregation in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, where he officiated until October, 1860, when he was called to the pastorate of Saint John's Reformed Church in Lebanon, Lebanon County, Pennsylvania. In October, 1863, he was elected by the Synod of the German Reformed Church Professor of Systematic and Practical Theology in the Theological Seminary in Mercersberg, Pennsylvania, and entered upon his duties January 1, 1864. He received the degree of Doctor in Divinity from Union College, Schenectady, in 1860.

Dr. Harbaugh wrote many works, principally of a devotional, practically theological, and Christian biographical character, among which are: "The Heavenly Home," "The Birds of the

Bible" (illustrated), "Life of the Rev. Michael Schlatter," "The Fathers of the Reformed Church in Europe and America," "The True Glory of Woman," "Poems, Hymns, and Chants," "The Child's Catechism," "Christological Theology." These books have been extensively read and received a popular support. He was made a corresponding member of the Society in 1855.

ALBERT GORTON GREENE

Albert Gorton Greene, who was chosen a corresponding member of this Society in 1845, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, February 10, 1802, and died in Cleveland, Ohio, January 3, 1868. Mr. Greene was a lineal descendant of Samuel Gorton and John Greene, the founders of Warwick, Rhode Island. He graduated at Brown University in the class of 1820, and while yet in college gave evidence of genius of no common order, and of unusual taste for poetry and general literature. At the early age of sixteen he wrote "Old Grimes," which for pathos, quaint humor, and abounding charity, has become a classic in American letters. On leaving college he entered upon the study of law in the office of the late John Whipple, Esq. In 1824 he married Mary Ann, daughter of Benjamin Clifford, and sister of ex-Governor John H. Clifford, of Massachusetts. By her he had four daughters, three of whom survived him. Mrs. Greene died in January, 1865.

In June, 1832, Mr. Greene was chosen Clerk of the City Council of Providence and continued in that office till February, 1867. He also held the office of Clerk of the Municipal Court until 1857, when he resigned, and the next year he was elected judge of that court. This office he was compelled, by failing health, to resign in March, 1867. For thirty-five years he held various offices in the city government of Providence. During this long career of public service, his urbanity of manners, his strict sense of justice, and his luminous decisions on difficult points of law, together with his large literary culture, made him one of the brightest lights in the legal fraternity of Rhode Island. Judge

Greene drew the school bill of Rhode Island, on which the whole system of public instruction in that State now rests, and which has attained an enviable notoriety throughout the country.

His knowledge of the industrial arts and of history was very extensive. His library was a vast collection of literary curiosities, and it was especially complete in American and English poetry. It contained eighteen thousand bound volumes and pamphlets, some of them of rare excellence, enough for two thousand volumes. His taste for historical investigations led him to devote much of his time, during the latter years of his life, to the interests of the Rhode Island Historical Society. Upon the death of the venerable John Howland, in 1854, Judge Greene was elected president of that society, and he held that position till the time of his decease. He removed to Cleveland, Ohio, in 1867, to reside with his youngest daughter, intending to make that his future home, but sudden death soon terminated all his earthly plans.

Judge Greene wrote several ballads which have obtained some distinction. "Old Grimes," his earliest, has already been mentioned, and this was followed by the "Baron's Last Banquet," and "To the Weathercock on our Steeple." "The Yankee Training," into which it was his purpose to weave every truly Yankee phrase that he could gather, he sometimes read to his more intimate friends, who think it his best production, but he never allowed it to be published.

A slightly fuller memoir of Judge Greene may be found in the REGISTER, vol. xxii, p. 363.

CHARLES COFFIN JEWETT

Charles Coffin Jewett was a son of the Rev. Paul and Eleanor Masury (Punchard) Jewett, and of the seventh generation in descent from Edward Jewett, who died in 1616. The line of descent was as follows — Edward[1] and Mary (Taylor); William[2]; Captain Joseph[3], born in Bradford, County of York, England, settled in Rowley, Massachusetts, in 1639, had wife, Ruth (Wood); Joshua[4] and Mary (Todd); Paul[5] and Jane (Payson); Rev. Paul[6], as above. Charles Coffin Jewett was a graduate of Brown University in 1835. His intention on leaving college was to prepare himself for the Christian ministry, but having a decided taste for oriental research, he formed comprehensive plans for extended travels with a view to the thorough study of Asiatic literatures and religions, especially those of Palestine. He was unexpectedly delayed in the accomplishment of this plan by the misdirection of a letter, and that apparently slight circumstance determined his subsequent course, and gave complexion to all his after life.

While pursuing his theological course at Andover, his taste for bibliographical studies pointed him out as the proper person to arrange the library of the Theological Seminary in that place. He assisted Mr. O. A. Taylor in preparing a catalogue of the library. It was of a highly valuable character, and the success of that effort led to his appointment as the librarian of Brown University. Large additions to that library were soon to be made, and Mr. Jewett went to Europe and was absent about two years and a half, not only to select books for the library, but to study the French, German, and Italian languages and the bibliograph-

ical plans for arranging and cataloguing libraries, which had been carried to the greatest perfection in France and Germany. On his return, he prepared for the press a catalogue of the library of Brown University, which was published in 1843, and it was so original and intrinsically valuable, that it at once placed him at the head of the bibliographers of this country. He held the position of college librarian from 1841 to 1848, and for most of that period he was also Professor of Modern Languages and Literature.

When the munificent donation of Mr. James Smithson, of England, was received in this country, it was at first determined to appropriate it to the creation of a public library at Washington, which should be worthy of the United States, and Mr. Jewett was appointed the librarian of that institution. The regents of the Smithsonian fund, however, afterwards gave it another direction, but Mr. Jewett had the charge of the library long enough to establish a correspondence with all the leading libraries in the United States, and to collect much valuable information upon the subject. At his instance, a convention of librarians was called, from different parts of the country, for the purpose of devising the best method of accomplishing the difficult task of forming, arranging, and cataloguing large public libraries.

Mr. Jewett's release from his duties as librarian of the Smithsonian Institution, in consequence of the change in the policy pursued, was synchronous with the formation of the public library of Boston. The large donation of Mr. Bates, of London, for the creation of that library, made it necessary to employ the best bibliographical skill to select and arrange it for the public use. Mr. Jewett was chosen for this important post, and he entered with great zeal upon the duties of the office. Upon the completion of the library building in Boylston street, in 1858, he was appointed superintendent of the library by the City Council, on the unanimous recommendation of the trustees. Mr. Jewett prepared and published two large volumes, containing catalogues of the books in both the upper and lower halls,

which will long remain remarkable monuments of his industry, scholarship, and executive ability.

Mr. Jewett was also a devoted Christian. For several years he was senior warden of Christ Church in Quincy. His pastor says: "All his learning, wisdom, and strength were devoted to his beloved Saviour. He was a firm believer in the divinity of our Lord, and all the doctrines of grace;" and his pastor asks, "Who has forgotten the noble stand that he took, almost unaided, against the attempt to violate the sanctity of the Sabbath, by opening the public library on the Lord's Day?"

Mr. Jewett married Miss Rebecca Greene Haskins, the only daughter of Ralph Haskins of Roxbury, by whom he had three children, two daughters, and one son. His wife and children survived him. Mr. Jewett was born in Lebanon, Maine, August 12, 1816, and died in Braintree, Massachusetts, January 9, 1868. He was elected a resident member of this Society in 1855.

AMOS DEAN

Amos Dean, of Albany, New York, was born in Barnard, Vermont, January 16, 1803, and died in Albany, January 26, 1868. He was elected a corresponding member of this Society in 1860. He was the eldest of four children, and was the son of Nathaniel and Rhoda (Hammond) Dean. Nathaniel Dean was born in Hardwick, Massachusetts, April 11, 1767, and twenty years afterwards emigrated with his father to Barnard. December, 1801, he married Rhoda Hammond, who was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, April 27, 1770. In 1778 she removed with her parents to Woodstock, Vermont.

The name Dean seems to be of Saxon origin, and was originally spelled Dene or Den. It was afterwards changed to Deane, perhaps through the mingling of the Norman with the Saxon language. It means "Valley." It is first met with in history in the time of Edward the Confessor. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, there are found four men of note bearing this name — Henry Dene, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Lord Chancellor under Henry VII; Sir Richard Deane, Mayor of London in 1629; Admiral and Major General Deane, in 1653; and Sir Anthony Deane, who was Comptroller of the Navy from 1666 to 1668. The first trace of the name in this country occurs in 1621, when Stephen Deane arrived at Plymouth in the "Fortune" (Register, Vol. iii, p. 378). Fifteen or sixteen years later, John and Walter Deane, brothers, emigrated to America from Chard, Somersetshire, England, and settled in Taunton, Massachusetts. Amos was the lineal descendant of Walter Deane.

Professor Dean's advantages for education in his earlier years

were very limited; but in 1825, he entered the senior class in Union College and graduated the next year with the second honor of the class. He went immediately to Albany, and commenced the study of law with his uncle, the Hon. Jabez D. Hammond, author of the "Political History of New York." In May, 1829, he was admitted to practice in the courts. In 1833, he assisted in founding "The Young Men's Association of the City of Albany," the first institution of the kind in the United States, and for the first two years he was its president. In 1838 he was one of the founders of the Albany Medical College, and for twenty years he filled the chair of Medical Jurisprudence. September 14, 1842, he married Miss E. Joanna Davis, of Uxbridge, Massachusetts. In April, 1843, he united with the Presbyterian Church, and always after maintained a consistent Christian character. In 1851, he aided in establishing the Albany Law School, and until his death was one of its active managers. In 1855 he was elected Chancellor of the University of Iowa.

Professor Dean was remarkable for his industry, and was quite distinguished as an author. He published a work on Phrenology, a "Manual of Law," a treatise on the "Philosophy of Human Life," and a work on "Medical Jurisprudence." But the great work of his life, he did not live to see in print. For more than twenty-five years he labored six hours, nearly every week day, on a "History of Civilization," in seven volumes of five hundred pages each. He had recently rewritten the first volume and carefully revised the entire work, so that he left it ready for publication.

Professor Dean left a widow and four children, viz: Amos Hammond, Frederick Augustine, Josephine Davis, and Joanna Armsby.

SAMUEL SEWALL

Samuel Sewall was born in Marblehead, Massachusetts, June 1, 1785, and died at Burlington, Massachusetts, February 18, 1868, in the eighty-third year of his age. Mr. Sewall descended from a very honorable ancestry. He was the eldest son of the Hon. Samuel Sewall, LL.D., who was Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts. Chief Justice Sewall was the grandson of the Rev. Dr. Joseph Sewall. Rev. Dr. Joseph Sewall was the son of Hon. Samuel Sewall, who was born in Bishop Stoke, Hants, England, March 28, 1652, and died in Boston, January 1, 1729–30, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. He also, for several years, was Chief Justice of Massachusetts. This Chief Justice Sewall was the son of Henry Sewall, who was born in England, removed to this country, and was one of the earliest settlers of Newbury, Massachusetts.

The Rev. Samuel Sewall, the subject of the present sketch, graduated at Cambridge in the class of 1804. He studied divinity at Cambridge, was ordained Deacon in the Episcopal Church at New York, and officiated in that church about one year. He finally renounced his connection with that church, and was ordained pastor of the Congregational Church in Burlington, April 13, 1814. Mr. Sewall left the Episcopal Church because he could not adhere to the Thirty-Nine Articles, and when he was ordained at Burlington his theological views were indefinite and undetermined, but during the latter half of his ministry he became decidedly evangelical, and he always had a large share of that charity for others which "hopeth all things."

Mr. Sewall was pastor of the church in Burlington twenty-

eight years. He was dismissed from his pastoral charge in 1842. He afterwards supplied the church in North Woburn six years. He preached his last sermon in Carlisle, August 11, 1867, and performed his last public service December 19, 1867, at the ordination of his successor in Burlington, Rev. Mr. Hudson, when he offered the ordaining prayer. Mrs. Sewall died about eight years before her husband. They had three children, a son, Samuel, and two daughters.

Father Sewall, as he was for many years deferentially called, was a gentleman of the old school, of affable and accomplished manners, and was one of the few remaining links which connected the active habits of the present generation with the quiet habits of the past. He was a man of great conscientiousness, and of remarkably consistent deportment. He was distinguished as a scholar, especially in the ecclesiastical history of New England, and his judgment upon any point in the polity of the Congregational churches was entitled to great respect. He prepared and published in the "American Quarterly Register" for 1839, 1840, and 1841, several articles relating to the ministers and churches in the County of Middlesex, which indicate great breadth of research and accuracy of statement. But the most elaborate literary work of his life is a "History of Woburn," which he lived to complete, but did not live to see published. It will long remain a monument of indefatigable labor, and may be depended upon for its correctness. (See REGISTER, Vol. xxii, p. 483.)

Mr. Sewall was one of the earliest members of this Society, having been elected a corresponding member, June 12, 1845.

A somewhat fuller memoir from which this article is condensed may be found in the REGISTER, vol. xxiii, pp. 214, 215.

ROBERT HOOPER

Robert Hooper was born in Marblehead, Massachusetts, November 16, 1790, and died in Boston, March 5, 1868. He was the son of Captain Robert and Mary (Glover) Hooper, and grandson of Robert and Mary (Ingalls) Hooper, families who resided in Marblehead, affluent, and highly esteemed by their fellow citizens for their public spirit and benevolence. Mary Hooper, the mother of Robert, was the daughter of General John Glover and Hannah Gale, his wife. General Glover was born in Salem in 1732, and died in 1797. He was a distinguished officer in the American Revolution.

Robert Hooper was prepared for college at Atkinson Academy, New Hampshire, at that time under the care of Preceptor Vose, a gentleman of high reputation as a scholar and a teacher. Mr. Hooper entered Harvard University, and was graduated in 1811. His class was eminent for talents, and many of its members in after life reached great distinction. Among them were Edward Everett, Nathaniel L. Frothingham, D.D., Charles P. Curtis, Ebenezer Lane, of Ohio, and Edward Reynolds, M.D., of Boston. After graduation Mr. Hooper commenced the study of the law, under the tuition of the Hon. Ralph H. French, of Salem, and was qualified for admission to the Bar, when he concluded to follow the mercantile profession, which he commenced at Marblehead. Under the patronage and influence of his father, who was largely engaged in commerce, he soon became a prosperous ship-owner. In October, 1816, he married Miss Caroline Latham, an English lady, born in London, who was then residing in Roxbury.

About the year 1820, Mr. Hooper went out to Batavia as master of the ship "Ganges," having previously made two or three voyages to foreign ports as supercargo; in which capacity he qualified himself to take command of a merchantman. He visited several cities in Europe, and established a valuable correspondence with banking-houses abroad while pursuing his travels. On his return he resumed his business, which he carried on in Marblehead for several years, and in 1825 or 1826 was chosen president of the Marblehead Marine Insurance Company. In 1834 he was elected a senator of Massachusetts for the County of Essex.

Mr. Hooper removed with his family from Marblehead to Boston about the year 1835, and in 1840 was chosen one of the representatives of Boston in the Legislature of Massachusetts. He occupied a store on Commercial wharf, until his retirement from commercial business in which he had been fortunate and successful. He was chosen treasurer of the Great Falls Manufacturing Company, New Hampshire, in 1853, and resigned this office in 1857. For twenty years he was president of the Old Boston Bank. In 1832 he was elected one of the trustees of the Massachusetts General Hospital, and in 1853 its president, an office which he held till his retirement from active life in 1863 — a service of thirty years.

Mr. Hooper was much respected by the community for his scrupulous, unbending integrity, and endeared to his friends by his courteous and unassuming address. He was a man of fine personal appearance; tall in stature, dignified in demeanor, of pleasing countenance and in manner sedate and deliberative. There was nothing trifling or thoughtless in his conversation; but he was always cheerful, and the temperament of his mind calm and uniform.

He left three children at his decease: Caroline L. Thacher, widow of Samuel C. Thacher, Esq., of Boston; Mary Glover, wife of Richard Lewis, of England; and Robert Hooper, merchant, of Boston. Two of his sons died at mature age, viz: John, born January 25, 1831, and deceased February 7, 1866,

having been elected a member of this Society in 1863; and Henry Oxnard, born October 20, 1834, and died October 29, 1859.

Mr. Hooper was chosen a member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society, January, 1868, a short time before his decease. In him we lose an honored member, and a man of great public spirit. To the worth of a gentleman so much beloved and esteemed, and a merchant of such high rank, no remarks could be made by the author more appropriate than we find in the vote passed by the Massachusetts General Hospital, on the death of their President. He is there described as a man "of uncommon individuality of character and manner, of singular probity of mind and independence of thought, of large and cultivated capacity; faithful and sagacious in all his trusts, most honorable in the conduct of affairs and affectionate and tender in his social relations."

This memoir is condensed from an article in the REGISTER, vol. xxii, p. 283.

JOEL HARVEY LINSLEY

Joel Harvey Linsley was the son of Joel Linsley. Joel was born at Branford, Connecticut, February, 1756, and Levina Gilbert, his wife, was born in Woodstock, Connecticut, December 28, 1758. Joel Linsley having gone to Vermont to survey lands, settled in Cornwall. In 1794 he was representative in the State Legislature; in 1796 a member of the committee to revise the laws; in 1802 he was appointed presiding Judge of the County Courts, a position which he retained for twelve years. He died in 1819. His wife Levina died May 11, 1843.

Joel Harvey Linsley was born at Cornwall, Vermont, July 16, 1790; prepared for college with Rev. Jedediah Bushnell, pastor of the Congregational Church at Cornwall, and at the academy, Middlebury, Vermont; entered the freshman class of Middlebury College in the autumn of 1807, and graduated in 1811. He entered the law office of David Edmund, Esq., in Vergennes, Vermont, April, 1812. He was tutor in Middlebury College two years and a half. In 1815 he was admitted to the Bar and went into partnership with Peter Starr, Esq., of Middlebury. The law as a profession was not his first choice. He however continued the practice of it until 1822, when the doubts and fears which had hedged up his way had been gradually removed.

Having for some time pursued the study of theology in private, he was in June, 1822, licensed to preach by the Addison County Association of Vermont. He went immediately to Andover and attended lectures at the Seminary until September, the close of the summer term of that year (1822). He received

before leaving Andover, a commission from the South Carolina Domestic Missionary Society. He left Middlebury, in November, 1822, on horseback, and traveled by land to Columbia, South Carolina. On arriving (in December), he accepted temporary agency for the Synod of South Carolina and Georgia, which led him to explore those two States. In the spring of the year 1823, he was for several months a City Missionary in Charleston. In July of the same year he returned to Vermont. February 25, 1824, he was ordained and installed pastor of the South Church, Hartford, Connecticut. He was dismissed from that charge in 1832, and on December 5, of the same year, he was installed pastor of the Park Street Church, Boston.

In March, 1834, his voice failing, he went to St. Augustine, Florida, and returned on horseback from that place to Boston, in the spring of 1835. With only partial relief, and despairing of future recovery, he resigned, and was dismissed September 25, 1835, having previously accepted the presidency of Marietta College, Ohio, then recently incorporated. After spending more than a year at the East in raising funds for the institution, he was inaugurated July 25, 1838. His connection with this institution was dissolved in the winter of 1845. He then spent two years in an agency for the Society in Aid of Western Colleges, making his home in New York City. December 8, 1847, he was installed pastor of the Second Congregational Church in Greenwich, Connecticut.

While at Hartford, Dr. Linsley published, in 1828, a volume of sermons addressed to the Middle Aged. He also published "An Inaugural Address as President of Marietta College" (1828); "A Historical Discourse on Entering the New Church, Greenwich;" a discourse on the 150th anniversary of said church; and in 1859 a sermon in Park Street Church, in connection with two other ex-pastors of that church, published in the "Memorial Volume."

Dr. Linsley's second wife was Mrs. Thompson, the widow of a clergyman, who survived him. He died at Greenwich, March 22, 1868. He was elected a corresponding member of this Society in 1847.

LANGFORD WHIPPLE LORING

Langford Whipple Loring was born in Boston, February 23, 1825, the son of William and Sibyl (Goodrich) Loring. He was a descendant in the ninth generation from Deacon Thomas[1] Loring, who came from England and settled in Dorchester in 1634. The line of descent includes John[2], of Hull, who came from England with his father, Isaac[3], William[4], Isaac[5], William[6], Isaac[7], William[8], Langford Whipple.[9]

The early days of Langford were employed in a mercantile house in Boston. The newspapers of the day record that in 1839 the Massachusetts Humane Society awarded five dollars to Langford Whipple Loring (then a lad of fourteen years), for saving the lives of two boys who had fallen through the ice. "He entered the Lawrence Scientific School, and having a fondness for the practice of medicine he studied the principles of homeopathy and was occupied for several years in that pursuit. His health being in the decline, he was employed as supercargo in a commercial enterprise on the western coast of Africa. He finally stopped at Anamabo, where is a British fort under a governor and a small native garrison, a place abounding in palm oil, ivory, and grain. He resumed there the homeopathic practice, and during the prevalence of a fever peculiar to that climate, he was successful in the recovery of several natives. By frequent exposure he contracted the same disease and died April 2, 1868. By his geniality and kindness of heart he was greatly esteemed."

He was elected a resident member of this Society in 1858.

KILBY PAGE

Kilby Page was born in Boston, February 3, 1797. The court on Hanover street, now known at Wesley Place, was formerly a part of the garden attached to the house where Mr. Page was born. He was the sixth son of Thomas Page and Sarah Cogswell, daughter of John Cogswell, of Ipswich. Thomas Page was the son of Edward Page and Sarah Kilby Page, and Edward was one of three brothers who emigrated from England to this country in 1740.

Kilby Page was married October 30, 1832, to Rebecca, second daughter of the Hon. Samuel Dana, of Groton, Massachusetts. They had four children, namely: Sarah Ann, born May 30, 1834, died May 8, 1861; Kilby, born May 2, 1836; Samuel Dana, born April 30, 1839, died November 18, 1842; and Francis Dana, born February 10, 1844, died June 18, 1849. Kilby Page, Jr., was married, June 18, 1866, to Anna Catharine Hancock, and was a merchant in Boston.

Kilby Page, Sr., resided in Boston until 1842, when he built a house in Jamaica Plain, and removed thither. In the early part of his business life he dealt in paper hangings, but gave up that business soon after his removal to Jamaica Plain. He then engaged in commercial enterprises, especially in the building of ships; but about the beginning of the Civil War, foreseeing the commercial troubles which would grow out of that contest, disposed of his interest in the shipping business. From that time he retired from all active business, beyond the care of his property, and died April 24, 1868, aged seventy-one years. He was elected a residen member of this Society in 1862.

ISRAEL WARBURTON PUTNAM

Israel Warburton Putnam, of Middleborough, Massachusetts, a corresponding member of this Society, died in that town, May 3, 1868. He was born in Danvers, November 24, 1786. He was the son of Eleazar and Sarah (Fuller) Putnam. His father was a descendant of John Putnam, who came early to Salem, and his mother descended from Samuel Fuller of the Mayflower company, thus blending in his veins some of the best blood of the Plymouth and Massachusetts colonies. At the age of fourteen he besought his father to allow him to go to school at Andover, and his father consented on the condition that he would walk over the ten miles to Andover on Monday mornings and back on Saturday nights, and get boarded for one dollar a week — all of which he did. He fitted for college at Franklin Academy, and at North Andover, under Master Knapp, and entered Harvard College in 1805.

In his sophomore year occurred the great "bread and butter rebellion," in which he shared. Commons were so bad that the students could stand it no longer, and so they went into the hall and waited until the "blessing" was asked, and then quietly withdrew, getting their meals elsewhere. This went on some ten days. The government of the college called this rebellion, and required the students to submit and confess, which the students refused to do. The regular exercises were suspended. Finally, at the interposition of Harrison Gray Otis and Samuel Dexter, a truce was patched up, and a sort of confession signed by most of the students, and college went on again to the end of Mr. Putnam's sophomore year. But there were great heart-

burnings, and his class was mainly broken up. He applied with others for dismission, and to be recommended *ad eundem* to Dartmouth. They gave him (and all the recusants) a certificate in a qualified form. On presenting himself to the Dartmouth faculty he was accepted on every other ground, but was informed that he could not be received on that certificate. He wrote to a legal friend in Boston, who brought an action against President Webber on his behalf. The principle applying to the whole was fought out on his, as a test case, and the faculty were worsted, and compelled to give him a dismission in regular and ordinary form, and on this he was received at Hanover, where he graduated with honor in 1809.

He then entered the office of an eminent relative in Salem, Judge Putnam, to study law. Here, under the ministry of Rev. Samuel Worcester, D.D., he was converted and was led by young Poor, afterwards so famous in Ceylon in missionary service, to decide to devote himself to the Christian ministry. He accordingly left Judge Putnam's office for the Seminary at Andover, where he graduated in 1814. After leaving the Seminary he preached at Brookfield, then three Sabbaths at Gloucester, then four Sabbaths at Portsmouth, New Hampshire (November, 1814). At the end of the four Sabbaths he received a call with great unanimity from the church, concurred in by a majority of the legal voters present of the parish.

It was the day of the outbreaking of the Unitarian controversy. Dr. Buckminster, the old pastor, had been orthodox, and the church was so, but a majority of the parish were the other way. It had happened that Mr. Putnam had been led, without any special plan in doing so, to preach all day on his first Sunday on "the goodness of God," and this so pleased many, who otherwise might have opposed him, as to give him the majority vote of concurrence. It was with him a serious question whether it was his duty to accept a call under circumstances of so much delicacy; but after a prayerful consideration of the subject he accepted it, and a council was convened for his ordination, March 15, 1815. Before this council a protest was

filed against their proceeding to ordain the candidate, drawn up with great ability, and signed by more members of the parish than had voted to give the call. The council, however, finally voted to proceed with the ordination services.

The ministry of Mr. Putnam, in Portsmouth, continued twenty years, and was highly successful. During his ministry he received more than three hundred members into the church. He was dismissed in March, 1835, and re-settled in October of the same year in Middleborough, where he officiated as pastor of the Orthodox Congregational Church thirty years, with much success. In 1865 he preached his half-century sermon, covering the twenty years at Portsmouth, and the thirty at Middleborough, and his brethren gathered around him from far and near to do him honor. Retiring soon after from the parsonage to a house which he made his own, he still continued to labor as he was able, until the disease prostrated him which terminated his life, after weeks of suffering, borne with unfailing patience.

MATTHEW NEWKIRK

Matthew Newkirk, a corresponding member elected in 1858, was born in Pittsgrove, Salem County, New Jersey, May 31, 1794. He was of a Huguenot family from the south of Holland, the ancient form of the name being Van Nieukierck. The family came to this country about the middle of the seventeenth century and settled in New Jersey.

Mr. Newkirk received the limited education of a country school and at the age of sixteen came to Philadelphia. Here he was a clerk with J. and C. Cooper, wholesale dry goods merchants. In 1816 he began a small retail dry goods business and finally built up a wholesale trade, from which he retired in 1839. He was the first President of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. About the year 1854 he became interested in the Cambria Iron Works at Johnstown, Pennsylvania.

He took much interest in matters of social and religious improvement. For forty years he gave his earnest support to the temperance reform, and was at one time President of the State Temperance Society. At his elegant entertainments no wines or liquors were served. For years he was President of the Female Medical College of Pennsylvania, and for a long time an active trustee of the college of New Jersey at Princeton. In 1832 he united himself to the Central Presbyterian Church, of which he was for many years a ruling elder, a deacon, and a trustee. He was also trustee of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church and for twelve years its treasurer.

He married in May, 1817, Jane Reese Stroud, who lived but twenty-one months. He married in July, 1821, Margaret,

daughter of George Heberton, by whom he had eight children, only one of whom survived him. His third marriage was in July, 1846, with Hetty M., daughter of Edward Smith of Philadelphia. A firm faith, the memory of a well-spent life, and a conscience at peace with itself sustained him to the last. He died May 31, 1868.

GEORGE RAPPALL NOYES

George Rappall Noyes, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, died in that city June 3, 1868. He was a descendant of William Noyes, who was a clergyman of West Chaldington, Wiltshire, England, in 1602. His son, Nicholas Noyes, was born in 1614, removed to this country, and settled in Newbury, Massachusetts, 1635, and married Mary Cutting, of Newbury, about 1640. Mather's Magnalia, Book iii. ch. 25, contains some notices of his family. Cutting Noyes, son of Nicholas, was born September 23, 1649; married Elizabeth Knight in 1674; and died October 25, 1734. Cutting Noyes, Jr., was born January 2, 1677, and married Elizabeth Toppan, January 8, 1702. Jacob Noyes, son of Cutting, Jr., was born in 1704; married Jane Titcomb, November 2, 1726; and died November 11, 1786. Joseph Noyes, son of Jacob, was born July 4, 1736; and married Hannah Knapp. His son Nathaniel was born August 27, 1763; and died May 15, 1847. He married Mary Rappall. George Rappall Noyes, the son of Nathaniel, was born in Newburyport, Massachusetts, March 6, 1798, and married Eliza Wheeler Buttrick, of Framingham, Massachusetts, May 8, 1828. Their children are Mary Wheeler; George Dana (H. C. 1851), Stephen Buttrick (H. C. 1853); Charles (H. C. 1856); John Buttrick (H. C. 1858); Eliza Lothrop, and Martha Wilson.

Mr. Noyes graduated at Harvard College, in the class of 1818, and at the Theological School at Cambridge in 1822. He was tutor in the University from 1825 to 1827. In October, 1827, he was settled as pastor of the Unitarian Church in Brookfield, Massachusetts, where he remained till 1834, when he was in-

stalled pastor of a church in Petersham, Massachusetts. In 1840 he became Hancock Professor of Hebrew and Dexter Lecturer on Biblical Literature in the Theological Department of Harvard College.

Professor Noyes was distinguished for his literary attainments, more particularly in Biblical Hermeneutics. His publications were numerous, and they show him to have been a man of remarkable assiduity and perseverance. He had the faculty of warmly attaching his pupils to him, and commanded, in an unusual degree, their respect, by the extent of his learning and the firmness of his convictions of what he held to be truth.

The following is a list of his principal publications — "A new Translation of the Book of Job," Boston, 1838. "A new Translation of the Book of Psalms," with an Introduction, Boston, 1831. "A new Translation of the Hebrew Prophets," 3 vols. Boston, 1833–7. "A new Translation of the Proverbs, Ecclesiastes and the Canticles," Boston, 1847. A collection of "Theological Essays," thirty in number, mostly from distinguished scholars of England, with an Introduction by Dr. Noyes, was published by the American Unitarian Asoociation in 1856. Besides these volumes, he was the author of numerous articles in the *Christian Examiner*.

Dr. Noyes was elected an honorary member of this Society in 1861.

WILLIAM ALLEN

William Allen died at Northampton, Massachusetts, July 16, 1868. He was the ninth of twelve children of the Rev. Thomas Allen, the first pastor of the Congregational Church in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and was born in that town, January 2, 1784. Rev. Thomas Allen was a native of Northampton, graduated at Harvard College in 1762, and was pastor of the church in Pittsfield from April 18, 1764, to February 11, 1810, when he died, aged sixty-seven years. He was distinguished for energy of character and patriotism in the Revolutionary War, in which he served at chaplain. William Allen's mother was Elizabeth Lee, who was a descendant, in the fifth generation, of Governor Bradford of Plymouth. Her descent from Governor Bradford was as follows: His son, Major William Bradford.[1] Alice Bradford[2], married in 1674, Rev. William Adams, of Dedham. Abiel Adams[3], married Rev. Joseph Metcalf, of Falmouth. Elizabeth Metcalf[4], married Rev. Jonathan Lee, the father of Elizabeth Lee.

Dr. Allen graduated at Harvard College in the class of 1802. For a year after his graduation he taught a school in Brookline, Massachusetts, and studied theology under the direction of Rev. John Pierce, the distinguished genealogist. He was licensed to preach by the Berkshire Association in 1804. From 1805 to 1810, he was connected with Harvard College as assistant librarian, and as regent. He was the successor, in the latter office, of the Rev. William Ellery Channing, D.D. It was during this period that he prepared and published the first edition of his well-known "Biographical Dictionary."

In October, 1810, he was ordained pastor of the First Church in Pittsfield, as the successor of his father, who had died the same year. In 1812 he married Maria Malleville, the only daughter of President Wheelock, of Dartmouth College. In 1816 when Dartmouth College was changed by the Legislature of New Hampshire, under political influences, into a University, Dr. Allen was appointed to the presidency, as successor to his father-in-law, Dr. Wheelock. This office he held for three years, when the Supreme Court of the United States rendered a decision which annihilated the University itself, and with it, of course, the office of president. In May, 1820, Dr. Allen was chosen president of Bowdoin College, as successor of the eminent Dr. Appleton. His relations to Bowdoin College were not always of the most pleasant character. The Legislature of Maine passed several acts which virtually deprived him of his official connection with the college for about two years; but the Supreme Court restored him to his place, and he continued to discharge the duties of that office, with all fidelity, till, in 1839, he resigned the presidential chair. He then removed to Northampton, and made it the place of his residence till his decease.

Dr. Allen was actively interested in the leading benevolent enterprises of the day, especially in the cause of Foreign Missions. He was a corporate member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and, at the time of his death he was the senior member of that body. He was an earnest advocate of peace, and represented the American Peace Society at the international peace congress which was held at Paris in 1849. He was warmly interested in the cause of human freedom, and devoutly rejoiced at the overthrow of American slavery. He was a careful observer of public affairs and political parties. For the last ten years of his life he had a constant struggle with disease, which was doubtless induced by excessive mental labor. Though living in expectation of sudden death, he was sustained and animated by a serene and stedfast faith in our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

Dr. Allen was a gentleman of the old school; somewhat tall

and massively built, and would be noticed in any company, as a man of unusual dignity of manners. Dr. Allen's first wife died at Brunswick, Maine, in 1828. His second wife was Miss Sarah J. Breed, daughter of John Breed, Esq., of Norwich, Connecticut. She died in 1848. He had eight children, all by his first marriage, namely, two sons, Rev. J. Wheelock Allen, of Brandon, Wisconsin, and William Allen, Esq., of Northampton; also five daughters, one of whom became the wife of Rev. Henry B. Smith, D.D., Professor in the Union Theological Seminary, New York, another the wife of Rev. Erastus Hopkins, of Northampton, and another the wife of Rev. Charles Hammond, Principal of Monson Academy. A discourse, commemorative of the history of Dr. Allen, was delivered in the First Congregational Church in Northampton, July 26, 1868, by the Rev. Dr. Sprague, of Albany, New York, which was published.

Dr. Allen was elected an honorary member of this Society in 1855.

ELI FRENCH

Eli French was born at Dummerston, Vermont, September 8, 1800, and died at Dover, New Hampshire, July 21, 1868, in his sixty-eighth year. He was a son of Samuel and Sally (Gates) French, of Dummerston. He was prepared for college by Rev. Hosea Beckley, author of a history of Vermont. He entered Dartmouth College in 1824, but left at the beginning of his junior year and taught school in Dover, New Hampshire, until 1828, in which year he received his degree upon examination. Afterward he was engaged in the bookselling business in Dover until February, 1832, when he removed to Philadelphia, where he carried on that business until September, 1833. He was subsequently engaged in bookselling in New York City until his decease.

Mr. French married, May 26, 1835, Miss Hannah Rogers Draper, of Dover. They had five children, four of whom survived him, namely three sons, William Rogers, Samuel Gates, and George Rogers, of New York City, and one daughter, Hannah Draper, wife of Dr. James H. Wheeler, of Dover.

He was admitted a corresponding member of this Society in 1857.

SAMUEL DANA BELL

SAMUEL DANA BELL was born in Francestown, New Hampshire, October 9, 1798, and died in Manchester, New Hampshire, July 31, 1868. He was elected a corresponding member of the Society in 1847, and in 1858 was elected a resident member.

A memoir of his life in the REGISTER, vol. xxxiii, pp. 249–253, with a portrait, is reprinted in "Memoirs of Several Deceased Members of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society," Boston, 1878.

CHANDLER EASTMAN POTTER

Chandler Eastman Potter was born in Concord, New Hampshire, March 7, 1807, and died in Flint, Michigan, August 3, 1868. He was a corresponding member of this Society, elected in 1851.

A memoir of Colonel Potter in the Register, vol. xxiii, pp. 61–66, is reprinted in "Memoirs of Several Deceased Members of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society," Boston, 1878.

PAUL WILLARD

Paul Willard died at his residence at Roxbury, Massachusetts, August 15, 1868. He was the second child of Paul and Harriet Whiting Willard, and was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, September 26, 1824. He was educated at the schools in Charlestown, always holding in them a very high rank. He was fitted for college by H. G. O. Blake, Esq., principal of a classical school in Charlestown; was graduated from Harvard College in the class of 1845, with high honors, and was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society. He was two years at the law school, Cambridge, and one year in the law office of his father, Paul Willard, Esq., in Charlestown; was admitted to the bar, 1848, and established his office, first in Charlestown, afterwards in Boston. He devoted himself earnestly and conscientiously to his profession, which he thoroughly loved, until his last months of sickness. On December 17, 1855, on motion of Hon. Caleb Cushing, attorney-general of the United States, he was duly admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States.

When Charlestown was established a city, in 1847, he was chosen clerk of the common council, and afterwards was a member of the council, two years, 1857, and 1858. He was a representative to the General Court in 1857, and solicitor of the city of Roxbury in 1861 and 1862, which office he resigned February, 1863. April 23, 1862, he was appointed by His Excellency John A. Andrew, a justice of the peace and of the quorum, throughout the Commonwealth. He was also commissioner of deeds for the New England states for many years,

and one of the committee for visiting the Dane Law School for ten successive years previous to his death.

Mr. Willard published no works in his own name — though some works and many articles on miscellaneous subjects found their way into print. But I should not be doing him justice, did I not mention his many literary labors on various subjects — manuscripts in clear, finished style and elegant diction; prose and poetry; facts in history; criticisms; lectures and orations, some of these last publicly delivered. It may not be amiss for me to say that I believe those who listened to him would testify to the remarkable magnetism and fascination of his clear, ringing tones and earnest manner, his choice refinement of language, and force, softened by a sweet winsomeness of manner, scarcely definable.

His industry was remarkable, and his energy untiring. Even as a boy, in all sports and boyish work, he was a leader; and, as I am told by those who knew him as a boy, he was "first in work and first in play." He carried that trait through his manhood. He set his standard high and diligently tried to reach it; yet not overlooking or forgetting the sweeter graces and charities; and when at times he laid aside the harder duties of life and his profession, he entered with his whole heart into the pure and gentler atmosphere of social life, gathering and giving happiness, with a grace that won him many warm and devoted friends.

He was a resident member of the Society, elected in 1853.

WILLIAM RUDOLPH SMITH

William Rudolph Smith, of Mineral Point, Wisconsin, was elected a corresponding member of this Society in 1855. He was born at "The Trappe," Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, August 31, 1787, and died at Quincy, Illinois, August 22, 1868, aged very nearly eighty-one years. He descended from a very respectable ancestry. His grandfather was the Rev. William Smith, D.D., who emigrated to this country in 1750. He was born in Scotland in 1726, was educated for the ministry of the Church of England, received the degree of D.D. from the University of Oxford, and came to America under the auspices of the Archbishop of Canterbury, to promote the propagation of the gospel. He settled first in New York, and afterwards in Pennsylvania, where, in 1758, he married Rebecca Moore, one of the daughters of Colonel William Moore, of Moore Hall, Chester County, Pennsylvania. Dr. Smith had several sons and daughters. His oldest son, William Moore Smith, the father of William Rudolph Smith, was born June 1, 1759. He married Anne Rudolph in 1786. She was of Swedish extraction. He was a lawyer by profession. In the latter part of his life he was appointed general agent for claimants under the provisions of the sixth Article of Jay's Treaty of 1794, and visited England in 1803 in the execution of the duties of that office. His eldest son, William Rudolph Smith, accompanied him as his private secretary.

In 1809 William Rudolph Smith married Eliza Anthony, of the Rhode Island family of that name. She died in 1821. He married in 1823, Mary Campbell Vandyke, of the Delaware

Vandyke family, and niece of Thomas Jefferson Campbell, member of Congress from Tennessee, and clerk of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Smith held many offices, civil and military. From 1809 to 1829 he represented his county and district in the House of Representatives and Senate of Pennsylvania, and held military offices, from lieutenant to brigadier-general. In 1830 he removed to Bedford County, Pennsylvania, and in 1836 was an elector for President and Vice-president of the United States. In 1837 he was appointed to make a treaty with the Chippewa Indians associated with Governor Henry Dodge, resulting in the purchase of territory, embracing the larger part of Minnesota. In 1838 he removed to Mineral Point, Wisconsin, where he was adjutant-general and served until 1852. In 1846 he was Clerk of the Legislative Council, and the same year a member of the first Constitutional Convention. In 1849 and 1850 he was Secretary of the Senate; in 1854, elected attorney-general, and served 1855 and 1856. He was president of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1854–60. He was active and prominent in the Masonic organization, and held the most important positions.

General Smith was a gentleman of the old school, always wore his hair in a queue, and was one of those men who everywhere command respect. He often said that he had frequently seen General Washington in Philadelphia. He had eight children living in 1855, but the particulars of their history it has not been practicable to obtain.

DAVID LOWRY SWAIN

DAVID LOWRY SWAIN was born in Buncombe County, North Carolina, January 4, 1801, and died in Chapel Hill, North Carolina, September 3, 1868. He was a corresponding member of this Society, elected in 1860.

A memoir of Governor Swain in the REGISTER, vol. xxiv, pp. 349–353, with a portrait, is reprinted in "Memoirs of Several Deceased Members of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society," Boston, 1878.

ROYAL RALPH HINMAN

Royal Ralph Hinman, son of General Ephraim and Sylvania (French) Hinman, was born in Southbury, Connecticut, June 20, 1785, and died in the city of New York, October 16, 1868, aged eighty-three years. Mr. Hinman prepared for college with the Rev. Azel Backus, of Bethlehem, Connecticut. He was graduated at Yale College in the class of 1804. He taught an academy in Virginia one year after his graduation, and then entered the law office of Hon. Daniel S. Boardman, in New Milford, Connecticut. The next year he attended the celebrated law school at Litchfield, and was admitted to the bar in 1807. Soon after he commenced the practice of law in Roxbury, Connecticut, where he continued about twenty years, when he removed to Southington, Connecticut. In 1835 he was elected Secretary of State, when he removed his residence to Hartford. He was elected to that office seven successive years, and never afterwards resumed the practice of his profession.

In 1842 Mr. Hinman published a history of the part taken by Connecticut in the War of the Revolution, a volume of 643 pages, octavo. In 1836, he published a volume of official letters between the kings and queens of England and the early governors of the Connecticut colony — a volume of 372 pages, duodecimo. He was also the author of a catalogue of the First Puritan Settlers of Connecticut, and a register of Families in Connecticut. Several volumes of the statutes of that State were published under his careful editorial supervision. He was chosen a corresponding member of this Society in 1847, and afterwards gave to the Society his manuscript genealogical collections.

In September, 1844, Mr. Hinman was appointed collector of customs for the port of New Haven, Connecticut, an office which he held only some seven or eight months. His residence during the later years of his life was in the city of New York.

Mr. Hinman married, September 14, 1814, Lydia, youngest daughter of General John Ashley, of Sheffield, Massachusetts. She died in New York City, August 27, 1853, leaving one son and four daughters. Mr. Hinman's first name, "Royal," was singularly acquired. It was given him by way of compliment, by his friend and classmate, John Chester, afterwards the Rev. John Chester, D.D., of Albany. It was so published in the college catalogue of the freshman class, and, accepting the designation, he wore it gracefully through life.

WILLIAM READ STAPLES

William Read Staples, of Providence, Rhode Island, died in that city, October 19, 1868. He was born in Providence, October 10, 1798. In the fifteenth year of his age, he entered Brown University and graduated in 1817. He studied law with the Hon. Nathaniel Searle, and was admitted to the bar in 1819. In November, 1821, he married Rebecca M. Power, eldest daughter of Nicholas and Anna (Marsh) Power, by whom he had two children, both of whom died young. His wife died September 14, 1825. In October, 1826, he married his second cousin, Eveline, the only daughter of Levi and Susan (Howe) Eaton, of Framingham, Massachusetts, by whom he had eleven children. His wife and six children survived him, namely Henry, Rebecca, who married the Rev. Edward L. Drown, of New Haven, Connecticut, William, Samuel, Levi, and Charles.

In June, 1835, Mr. Staples was elected Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, and in November, 1854, he was appointed Chief Justice of that court. On account of ill health he resigned the office March 5, 1856. His objection to capital punishment was so strong that he would not allow himself to be a candidate for the office of Chief Justice till the law, requiring such punishment, was repealed. In January, 1856, he was elected secretary and treasurer of the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry, which position he held at the time of his death. In September, 1862, he received from Brown University the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

Judge Staples was quite distinguished as a lawyer. In 1835

he wrote the second volume and in 1843 the fifth volume of the Collections of the Rhode Island Historical Society. He also prepared in 1845 "Documentary History of the Destruction of the Gaspee," compiled for the Providence *Journal*, and in 1847, "The Proceedings of the First General Assembly for the Incorporation of Providence Plantations, and the code of laws adopted by that Assembly in 1647." In 1859 he published "A Collection of Forms — every man his own conveyancer." For several of the last years of his life, Judge Staples was engaged in writing a history of the State Convention of 1790, and left an unfinished manuscript of nearly four hundred pages. This work was undertaken in response to a resolution of the General Assembly.

As an antiquary, Judge Staples left behind him few if any equals in Rhode Island. His knowledge of the early history of that State was probably greater than that of any living man. He was one of the founders of the Rhode Island Historical Society, and for many years he was its Librarian and Secretary. He was a vice-president of that society at the time of his death. As a jurist, Judge Staples was not, perhaps, so eminent for his legal attainments as for his earnest desire to reach the actual truth of the case. He labored for a righteous result, rather than for a verdict gained by sharp though legal practice. In his religious views, he sympathized with those entertained by the Society of Friends. He professed a firm, unwavering faith in the Redeemer of the world. In his domestic relations, Judge Staples was an example of conjugal tenderness, and of paternal anxiety for the highest welfare of his children.

Judge Staples was elected a corresponding member of this Society in 1846.

DUDLEY HALL

Dudley Hall, who was made an honorary member of this Society in 1847, died suddenly at Medford, Massachusetts, the place of his residence, November 3, 1868. It was the day of the general election. Though eighty-eight years of age, he appeared at the polls, deposited his vote, turned round, and said, "This is the last vote I shall ever throw," went immediately home, and in thirty minutes after expired.

Mr. Hall was born in Medford, October 1, 1780. His mother was Lucy Dudley Tufts, daughter of Dr. Simeon and Lucy (Dudley) Tufts. Lucy (Dudley) Tufts was the daughter of William Dudley, who was the son of Governor Joseph Dudley, who was the son of Governor Thomas Dudley. Through his father, Mr. Hall was a descendant in the sixth generation from John Hall, who bought lands in Medford in 1675. The line of descent was as follows — John[1], John[2], Andrew[3], Benjamin[4], Benjamin[5], Dudley.[6]

Dudley Hall was married to Mary H. Fitch and had two children, namely, Dudley C. Hall, born September 29, 1818; and Benjamin Hall, born March 12, 1820, and died December 21, 1820. Mr. Hall's second wife was Hepsa Jones. They were married March 12, 1821, and their children were Hepsa, Frederick Dudley, Lucy Ellen, George Dudley, Turrell Tufts, Horace, and Lucy.

Mr. Hall was a merchant, though he largely engaged in building cotton and woolen mills. He inherited and accumulated a large estate. He was chosen to represent the town of Medford in the legislature, and served from 1813 to 1815. At one of

those elections he was elected by a unanimous vote. He was a director of the New England Bank in Boston from 1836 to 1860. He remarked on the day of his death that he had voted every year for governor for sixty-eight years, and that he had voted at every Presidential election since 1800. He was favored through his whole life with remarkable health, often saying that for many years he had never had an ache or a pain, and until the last few years of his life he had never had occasion to consult a physician.

He was a man of fine personal appearance, of sound judgment, of genial and benevolent spirit, a good neighbor and a faithful friend. He was a member of the Unitarian Society in Medford. In his sudden departure, Medford lost a highly valued citizen, and this Society a member who had a very decided taste for historical researches.

Mr. Hall inherited from Governor Thomas Dudley's family a large number of valuable pictures, some of which were painted by the first masters; a large quantity of silver bearing the coat of arms of the Dudley family; Governor Dudley's cradle, with the date upon it, and numerous other ancient relics. He owned a farm in Medford of a hundred acres, which had been held by the family for nearly, if not quite, two hundred years.

A somewhat fuller memoir of Mr. Hall may be found in the REGISTER, vol. xxiii, p. 219.

THOMAS PRENTISS ALLEN

Thomas Prentiss Allen was born in Northborough, Massachusetts, July 7, 1822, and had the priceless heritage of an ancestry eminent in New England for high character and public service. He was the second of four sons and third of the seven children of the Rev. Joseph Allen, D.D., Harvard College 1811, for nearly sixty years minister of the church in Northborough, including his old age when he had a colleague and was practically pastor emeritus. The Rev. Joseph Allen was born in Medfield, on the farm purchased of the Indians by his ancestor in 1649, and where his father, a solider of the Revolution, and his grandfather, who served the Crown as an officer in the conquest of Canada, had lived.

The mother of Thomas Prentiss Allen was Lucy Clark Ware, eldest daughter and third of the nineteen children of the Rev. Henry Ware, D.D., Hollis Professor of Divinity in Harvard University. She was a woman of noble character, exercised a wide influence for good, and her children were most fortunate in their home life. From 1834–44 the Allens had in their house a school for ten boys, who lived in the family, and the Rev. Joseph Allen found pleasure in teaching in other years. Mrs. Lucy Clark (Ware) Allen's mother, was Mary, eldest daughter of Rev. Jones and Lucy (Bowes) Clark of Lexington, the latter, daughter of Rev. Nicholas Bowes, granddaughter of Rev. John Hancock, of Lexington, and great-granddaughter of Rev. Thomas Clarke, of Chelmsford. Mary Clark, first wife of Professor Henry Ware, was the mother of ten children, and this branch

of the Ware family has long been represented by able men and women, and connected by marriage with distinguished people.

The subject of this sketch received his early education in his native place, graduated at Harvard College in 1842, and at the Divinity School of the University in 1846. On November 17, 1846, he was married to Miss Sarah A. Lord; his marriage and settlement over the Unitarian Church in Sterling, Massachusetts, taking place on successive days. He lived in Sterling nine years, but after 1852, or 1853, he devoted his entire time to a successful school that he had established there. From the autumn of 1855 to the spring of 1864 he resided in New Bedford, and made teaching his life work. In 1864 he became an instructor in the West Newton English and Classical School, of which noted school his cousins were the principals, and where many boys, in later life distinguished men, were educated. In the fall of 1868 Rev. Thomas Prentiss Allen established a school of his own, but in November he contracted a severe cold, on the occasion of a visit to Medfield to attend the golden wedding of his aunt, and died after a brief illness at West Newton, November 26, 1868, and was buried in Northborough.

Few men have more possessed the ideal qualities for a teacher. Exerting a great and helpful moral influence over his pupils, he imparted to them his own enthusiasm for learning. His temperament was naturally buoyant, and he had a strong will, but self control and the discipline of a life by no means free from affliction had made him gentle, and, with occasional exceptions, when his inherent appreciation of humor and natural playfulness asserted themselves, he impressed others as serious and dignified. His "moral ascendency" was remarkable, and his kindness of heart and good will toward all creatures endeared him to every one who had the privilege of knowing him personally, or by reputation.

He took great interest in the Civil War, and the following anecdote is related by his sole surviving child in 1904, Mrs. Helen Ware (Allen) Myrick. "When the soldiers were making their way home, one stopped at our house, and father, seeing

his ragged shoes, quickly took off his own and gave them to the 'boy in blue'." The Rev. John Weiss said of him that he had "the greatest enthusiasm for good." His widow survived him until March, 1904, but of his two sons and four daughters, only two were living in 1868. Gertrude, the eldest daughter, went south to teach the blacks and died in Charleston in 1865. Otis Everett, his son, was of the class of 1872, Harvard College, and was killed in the west, June 8, of that year, while riding on the front of a locomotive in connection with his duties as a civil engineer. Rev. Mr. Allen's elder brother was the Rev. Joseph Henry Allen, D.D., Harvard 1840, and his youngest brother, William Francis Allen, A.M., was Professor of Latin and History in the University of Wisconsin and died in 1889. He was a classmate, Harvard 1851, of the father of the writer of this sketch. Rev. Thomas Prentiss Allen was a member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society less than eight months, having been elected on the first day of April, 1868.

CHARLES EDWARD LEVERETT

Charles Edward Leverett was born in Boston, Massachusetts, December 3, 1806, the son of Benjamin and Comfort Marshall Leverett. He was a descendant in the eighth generation from Thomas Leverett (about 1585–1650), who was an alderman of Boston, England, and came to Boston, Massachusetts, in the "Griffin," in 1633. His son was Sir John Leverett, born in England, 1616; came to this country with his father in 1633; returned to England and was in the Parliamentary army, 1644–5; was again in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1648; was agent of Massachusetts Colony at the English Court, 1655–62; Governor of Massachusetts, 1673–9; and died 1679. He was knighted by Charles II. Then followed Hudson[3] Leverett, 1640–94; Dr. Thomas[4], 1674–1706; Knight[5], 1703–53; Thomas[6], 1730–88; Benjamin[7], 1768–1825; Rev. Charles Edward.[8]

Charles Edward Leverett was fitted for college at the Boston Latin School with his brother, Frederic Percival Leverett, the author of the well-known Latin Lexicon, and under the instruction of Benjamin Apthorp Gould. He entered Trinity College, Connecticut, when about eighteen years of age and graduated in 1830. He then had charge of the Peabody Institute in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, for a year. His health requiring a change, he sought and received charge of Beaufort College in South Carolina. In May, 1834, he was ordained to the priesthood of the Episcopal Church and soon after became rector of Trinity Church, Edisto Island. Here he also taught, first, a school for boys, the sons of his parishioners and others, and later a select school for young ladies.

In 1846 or 1847 he was called to be rector of Prince William's Parish, McPhersonville, South Carolina. About the time of the beginning of the Civil War he purchased a farm near Columbia, South Carolina, and removed there with his family and slaves, teaching also a school for boys. He wrote at this time several school books, some of which were published. He died November 30, 1868, and was buried in Trinity churchyard in Columbia.

Mr. Leverett married in 1831, Miss Mary Bull Maxey, a lady of lovely character and devout Christian spirit. "Her hopeful, happy disposition, bright intelligence, and geniality made her the joy and light of her household, even to extreme old age." They had twelve children, and adopted and educated also two sons of his brother, Frederic Percival Leverett.

Rev. Charles E. Leverett published in Boston in 1856, "A Memoir of Sir John Leverett, Knt., Governor of Massachusetts, 1673–9; of Hon. John Leverett, F. R. S., and of the Family Generally."

Both in his private and professional career, Mr. Leverett maintained a character worthy of his noble ancestry and in harmony with his sacred calling. "Truth, justice, honor, and honesty were the watchwords of his life, and joined with these there was in him a generous spirit of charity and kindness." He was elected a corresponding member of this Society in 1856.

GEORGE WOLFF FAHNESTOCK

George Wolff Fahnestock was born in Chambersburg, County of Franklin, Pennsylvania, September 23, 1823. The name of the family was originally Vahrenstück. His earliest ancestor, of whom any information has been obtained, was Liborio Vahrenstück. His son, John Diedrick, was born in Halden, near Hagen, in Westphalia, February 17, 1696, and married, June 4, 1723, Anna Maria Writh. They emigrated to America, and landed in New York in 1728. He died in Ephrata, Pennsylvania, October 10, 1775. His son, Benjamin Fahnestock, was born May 2, 1747, and died in Ephrata, July 27, 1820. His son, George Fahnestock, was born September 7, 1772, and died in Thomastown, County of Franklin, Pennsylvania, November 17, 1851. His son and the father of George Wolff was Dr. Benjamin Aughinbaugh Fahnestock, who was born in Berlin, County of Adams, Pennsylvania, July 8, 1799, married in 1822, Anna Maria Wolff, and died in Philadelphia, July 11, 1863.

George W. Fahnestock pursued his college course at Washington College, Washington, Pennsylvania. Owing to an affection of his eyes, he left college in his junior year, and completed the college curriculum several years afterwards, under private tutors at home. He was married in Baltimore, Maryland, September 14, 1846, to Grace Sarah Ensey, daughter of Lot and Elizabeth Ensey, of Baltimore, by whom he had one child, Grace Ensey Fahnestock, who was born in Oakland, Pennsylvania, June 4, 1848, and who perished with her father on the Ohio River. In 1849, Mr. Fahnestock removed with his family and parents to

Philadelphia. His wife died July 25, 1867, at St. Paul, Minnesota, where they resided more than a year for her health.

Mr. Fahnestock wrote and privately printed "A Centennial Memorial of Christian and Anna Maria Wolff," with some records of their descendants, Philadelphia, 1863; "Memoranda of the effects of Carburetted Hydrogen Gas upon a collection of Exotic Plants" (pamphlet), Philadelphia, 1858; and "The Alarm Bell, an Address to Firemen," 1858.

He inherited a large fortune which his father had accumulated in the manufacture of medicines. The son had been carefully educated and had little or no taste for an ostentatious display of wealth. He was a perfect gentleman in his manners, and had an absorbing passion for antiquarian pursuits. If he found an old fossil, a rare pamphlet, or a scarce book, he was quite sure to purchase it, regardless of expense. His collection of pamphlets, mostly on American history, amounted to nearly fifty thousand, in addition to a large collection of bound volumes. He bequeathed his entire collection of pamphlets to the Pennsylvania Historical Society. His donations to the Historical Society of Minnesota, during his brief residence in St. Paul, were princely. He was on his way to New Orleans, at the time of his death, to prosecute his antiquarian researches, and to augment his large historical collections. In his sudden and lamented departure, this Society has lost one of its most intelligent and devoted friends.

Mr. Fahnestock was a humble and sincere Christian. In early life he connected himself with the Presbyterian church in Pittsburg, and on his removal to Philadelphia, he transferred his relation to the Arch Street Church. He was elected a corresponding member of this Society in September, 1868. He died December 3, 1868, perishing with his daughter and more than sixty other persons in a steamboat collision and conflagration on the Ohio River, near Warsaw, Indiana.

A fuller memoir of Mr. Fahnestock may be found in the REGISTER, vol. xxiii, pp. 357–8.

GEORGE JENCKES FISKE

George Jenckes Fiske, of Boston, who became a life member of this Society in 1865, died at Nice, France, December 4, 1868. He was born in Wrentham, Massachusetts, August 4, 1829. He was the youngest son and child of Hon. Josiah J. Fiske, of Wrentham, a native of Sturbridge, and of Jerusha (Norton) Fiske, a native of Wrentham. He came to Boston in 1848, and became a clerk in the store of James M. Beebe and Company, who then did business at the corner of Hanover and Union streets. He continued in that capacity till 1855, and from 1855 to 1865 he was a partner in that house. In consequence, partly no doubt of his close attention to business, his health grew delicate, and bronchial difficulties developed themselves so decidedly that he was obliged to dissolve his connection with the firm.

As a merchant he had some qualifications of great importance. The consequence was that he accumulated property with great rapidity. Soon after the dissolution of his connection with the firm, he went to Europe for the benefit of his health, and remained abroad about a year. He returned to this country in the summer of 1866, and on the 15th of August, the same year, he married Miss Frances Lathrop Beebe, youngest daughter of James M. Beebe, Esq., and in the autumn of that year sailed for Europe again with his wife. Unable to endure the variable climate of New England, he never returned to this country. During his residence in Europe two children, named George Stanley and Esther Lathrop, were born. His wife and children survived him.

Several years before his death Mr. Fiske united with the Bowdoin Street Church in Boston, and more recently his Christian character developed with peculiar serenity and beauty. He had much to attach him to earth, but as he gradually went down to the grave, his peace resembled the quietness of the setting sun. His last words were, "How good God is! I know that God loves me!" His remains repose in the beautiful cemetery at Nice.

USHER PARSONS

Usher Parsons, of Providence, Rhode Island, Vice-president of this Society for that State, died in Providence, December 19, 1868.

Dr. Parsons descended from one of the honored families of New England. His earliest ancestor, of whom any knowledge has been obtained, was Joseph[1] Parsons, who was called "Cornet Parsons." He was one of the founders of Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1636, and died there March 25, 1684. The line of descent includes Joseph[2] of Northampton, born 1647; Rev. Joseph[3], born 1671; Rev. Joseph[4], born 1702; William[5], born 1743; Dr. Usher[6], born Alfred, Maine, August 18, 1788. Dr. Parsons' mother was Abigail Frost Blunt, daughter of Hon. John Blunt, of Newcastle, New Hampshire.

Early in life Dr. Parsons developed a taste for medical and surgical pursuits, and he entered the office of Dr. John Warren of Boston, and pursued his studies for one year. He then commenced practice in Dover, New Hampshire. When the War of 1812 broke out, he received a commission as surgeon's mate, and was soon after attached for service to the squadron commanded by Commodore Perry, on Lake Erie. He was acting surgeon in the battle of Lake Erie, on board the flagship "Lawrence." He was then appointed surgeon of the new forty-four-gun ship "Java." From there he was transferred to the "Guerriere," under Commodore McDonough. He visited, under that officer, Gibraltar, Minorca, Tunis, Sicily, Naples, and St. Petersburg, and, on leave of absence, attended the medical schools and hospitals of Paris, London, and Edinburgh. In

1822 he resigned his commission in the navy, and established himself in his profession at Providence, Rhode Island. The same year he married Mary J., daughter of Rev. Abiel Holmes, D.D., of Cambridge, Massachusetts, by whom he had one son, Charles W. Parsons, who became a physician and succeeded to his father's business. Mrs. Parsons died in 1825.

On establishing himself in Providence, Dr. Usher Parsons soon rose to a very prominent position, both as physician and surgeon. For many years he was called to perform the most difficult surgical operations in that city and vicinity. He was President of the Rhode Island Medical Society from 1837 to 1840. He received the degree of M.D. from Harvard College in 1818, from Dartmouth in 1821, and from Brown University in 1825. In 1853 he was chosen first vice-president of the American Medical Association, and at their meeting the next year at St. Louis, in the absence of the president, he presided and delivered the opening address. He held the office of medical lecturer in several public institutions, and was for a time professor of anatomy in Brown University. In addition to these public services, he has had more than fifty pupils under his private tuition.

Dr. Parsons wrote several medical works, the first of which was "The Physician for Ships," intended for a guide in the management of diseases on shipboard, in the absence of a physician. His most important literary production was a "Life of Sir William Pepperell, Bart," of which three editions were published. He had also a decided taste for historical and genealogical studies, and wrote several genealogical articles of great value. He investigated the history of the Indians in Rhode Island, and printed a list of several hundred Indian names of localities in that State. It was issued in a pamphlet of 32 pages in 1861. Dr. Parsons combined the graces of a Christian gentleman with distinguished eminence in his profession.

He was elected a corresponding member of this Society, in 1845.

A somewhat fuller memoir of Dr. Parsons may be found in the REGISTER, vol. xxiii, pp. 359–60.

JOHN WRIGHT WARREN

John Wright Warren died in the McLean Asylum in Somerville, January 4, 1869. He was a life member of this Society, elected in 1856. He was born in Lincoln, Massachusetts, February 15, 1812. His earliest ancestor in this country was John Warren, who came from England in the "Arbella" with Governor Winthrop, and landed at Salem in 1630. Richard Warren, who came in the "Mayflower," was a younger brother of John. John Warren bought a place in Watertown, near Mt. Auburn, lived there two or three years, and then removed to Weston. John Warren had a son by the same name, who also had a son John, who, in turn, had a son by that name; making four of the name in direct descent. The last named John Warren had two wives and nineteen children, one of whom was Jonathan, the father of John Wright Warren, and grandfather of Dr. John Wright Warren, the subject of the present notice. Jonathan Warren was one of the soldiers in the battle of Bunker Hill.

John Wright Warren, Jr., attended school in Lincoln, then the academy at Concord two years, and afterwards Phillips Academy, in Exeter, New Hampshire. He taught school in Sudbury, Waltham, and Watertown. He also attended the medical school connected with Harvard University, studied medicine with Dr. Kittredge of Watertown, and received his diploma at Cambridge. He then commenced practice in Boston, and was successful in business till ill health compelled him to abandon his profession in February, 1866. He was the inventor and patentee of a new and improved portable bathing tent. He took great interest in the instruction of the blind,

and was for a time a teacher in what is now the Perkins Institution for the Blind. For more than twenty years he was a member of the Board of Overseers of the Poor of Boston, and was for several years the chairman and treasurer of that body. He was also at one time one of the representatives of Boston in the Legislature of Massachusetts.

October 17, 1839, Dr. Warren married Mary Matilda Robinson, daughter of John F. Robinson, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire. He had four children: Horace Winslow, born June 19, 1842; Helen Maria, born December 13, 1844; John Franklin, born September 4, 1852; and Edward Herbert, born June 18, 1856.

In the winter of 1864–65, in consequence of excessive attention to business, Dr. Warren was taken ill, and, with short intervals of relief, his bodily and mental health continued to fail, till on February 9, 1866, he consented to become an inmate of the McLean Asylum, where he remained till his death.

WILLIAM ROGERS

William Rogers was born in Orford, New Hampshire, April 4, 1817, and died at his residence in Hyde Park, Massachusetts, January 15, 1869. He was the son of John Rogers, Esq., who practised law several years in Orford, and afterwards turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. The opportunities of William for acquiring a good education in his boyhood were slender. He attended the schools of his native town six months in a year, and was one year a student in the academy. At the age of sixteen he taught a school, and a little later he engaged in mercantile operations on a small scale. He had a strong thirst for knowledge, and made a degree of progress which was remarkable under the circumstances. The few books which composed his father's library he carefully studied. He read Addison's "Spectator" through twelve times. He was very familiar with the Bible and Shakespeare, and became well acquainted with the structure of the English language.

At the age of twenty-four he came to Boston, quite poor and friendless. As means of subsistence he procured some copying and keeping of accounts, and subsequently obtained a subordinate position in one of the public schools. He was eminently self-reliant and endowed with great perseverence under difficulties which would have entirely disheartened many other men. At last he found an opening in the office of Peleg W. Chandler, Esq., commenced the study of law, and his diligence was so considerable and his services were so valuable that he obtained some compensation while pursuing his studies. He remained in that office several years after he was admitted to the bar.

For some time he was the reporter of legal decisions for the Boston *Daily Advertiser* — a service which gave great satisfaction to those who had occasion to consult that paper on such subjects. He was a well-read lawyer; patient of investigation, thorough, accurate, and sound. He had no special aspirations for eminence as an advocate in jury trials, but he was a safe counsellor and an excellent conveyancer.

Governor Andrew became acquainted with him, and noticed that he had some qualities of mind which fitted him for other positions. He, therefore, requested Mr. Rogers to accept the office of assistant adjutant-general, with a position on his staff. He proved to be a valuable officer, and won the entire confidence of the governor, who was quite enthusiastic in his expressions of esteem and admiration of his subordinate. It was at the earnest recommendation of Governor Andrew that he was appointed by Chief Justice Chase to the important and comparatively lucrative office of register in bankruptcy for the third congressional district, a position which he held at the time of his death.

During his public engagements Major Rogers found time to become quite a proficient in the ancient languages, and he read the French language with considerable facility. He was passionately fond of music, and could perform on several musical instruments. But the violin, of all others, was his special favorite. For several years he discontinued that fascinating employment, because, as he said, his power of execution fell so far below the exactions of his taste.

Major Rogers was unobtrusive in his manners, patient in endurance, firm in his purposes, almost feminine in his delicacy of thought and expression, and won the esteem and confidence of those who knew him by his modest virtues, and not by the glare of his genius or the depth and extent of his erudition. He was thrice married. His first wife was Margaret Mitchell. They were married December 18, 1851. She had one son, Walter Fitz-William Rogers. His second wife was Ellen Mary Gavett, by whom he had one daughter, Mary Ellen Rogers.

His third wife was Nancy Rebecca Holmes, by whom he had four children; namely Edwin Albert, George Ernest, Ida, and Lillian Emily.

Major Rogers was a resident member of this Society, elected in 1867.

ALBIGENCE WALDO PUTNAM

Albigence Waldo Putnam, a corresponding member, admitted 1858, was born March 11, 1799, at "Maple Shade" (the old homestead), opposite Blennerhassett's Island, and near Belpré, Ohio. His father, Aaron Waldo Putnam, was the second son of Col. Israel Putnam, and was born at Pomfret, Connecticut. Col. Israel Putnam was the oldest son and aid-de-camp of Gen. Israel Putnam of the War of Independence, so that Albigence was the great-grandson of Gen. Israel Putnam. The immigrant ancestor was John Putnam, who landed at Salem, in 1637; in England and Wales the lines are said to be traced for a century farther back.

Albigence Waldo Putnam was educated at Ohio University, Athens, Ohio. After his graduation he went to Gallipolis, Ohio, where he was employed for a short time as clerk in a dry-goods store. He soon found that business was not his vocation and began the study of law in the office of Samuel Finley Vinton, Esq., at the same time perfecting himself in French by boarding in a French family. In 1821 he was examined by the judges of the Supreme Court of Ohio, and obtained license to practise as attorney and counsellor. In 1822 his father and mother died within three days of each other of a violent fever then raging in the settlement. His older brother, William Pitt Putnam, administered upon the estate, and retained the homestead.

Albigence then resolved to go out into "the wide, wide world, and gather honey from every opening flower." He reached Port Gibson, Mississippi, the home of his bachelor uncle, Israel Loring, December 24, 1822. He built an office in his uncle's

yard, where he soon collected a valuable law library. The first year he obtained a temporary license to practise, and in due time a permanent license from the Supreme Court. Ere long he had the most profitable collection business in the circuit, perhaps in the State. He became director in the first and best managed bank ever in operation in Mississippi, "The Bank of Mississippi." He had entered upon a busy and profitable professional career; his mind and heart were intent upon its duties, but still he was not greedy of gain. He was not a miser; he was the lawyer for the widow, the friend of the orphan.

In April, 1825, he married Catherine Ann Lerier, eldest daughter of Colonel George W. Lerier. After accumulating a fortune in Mississippi, his health failed, and he moved to Tennessee in 1839, and settled at "Waverly Place," a beautiful home within two miles of Nashville. Here he devoted his leisure to literary pursuits, and was one of the founders, and for several years president of the Tennessee Historical Society. He was also the author of a work entitled, "The History of Middle Tennessee," evincing considerable research among the facts and traditions connected with the early settlement of this region. In this department Colonel Putnam was an enthusiast, and his labors were abundant.

His Christian virtues were of that high order which mark the true disciple of Jesus, while in none of the relations of life did he fall short of his duty. He sustained a heavy loss of property by the war, and died January 20, 1869, mourned as a worthy man, a valuable citizen, a profound scholar, and a stedfast Christian. He was an Elder in the first Presbyterian Church of Nashville for thirty years. He left four children, all daughters.

A fuller memoir of Colonel Putnam may be found in the REGISTER, vol. xxxvi, p. 205.

JOHN ORR

JOHN ORR was born in Topsham, Maine, September 2, 1813. He was the great-grandson of John Orr, who was a teacher by profession, and came to this country from the north of Ireland, and first settled in Londonderry, New Hampshire. He was of the stock called "Scotch-Irish," yet he was a pure Scotchman and a Presbyterian. His youngest son, Hon. John Orr, grandfather of the subject of this notice, settled in Bedford, New Hampshire, and was one of the worthies of that town. He was for many years one of the elders of the church; justice of the peace and of the quorum; Senator of the third district; counsellor for the County of Hillsborough, and many years a representative in the Legislature from Bedford. Hon. Benjamin Orr, the son of John of Bedford, and the father of the Rev. John Orr, was born in Bedford, in 1772, and graduated at Dartmouth College. He became an eminent lawyer and resided in Brunswick, Maine. His wife, the mother of Rev. John Orr, was Elizabeth Tappan, from Newburyport, and daughter of Captain Richard Tappan. She was of the fourth generation in descent from John Robinson, of Leyden memory.

Rev. John Orr, the subject of this memoir graduated at Bowdoin College in 1834; studied theology at Bangor Theological Seminary, and graduated at that institution in 1838. He preached one year in Vermont, two years at Gouverneur, New York, where he received a call to settle, but declined. He commenced supplying the pulpit at Alfred, Maine, in 1844; was ordained and remained there as pastor until 1867. A change of residence becoming necessary for his health, he came to Melrose,

Massachusetts, in November, 1867, for rest. Two months after settling in Melrose, he had a severe attack of paralysis, from which he never fully recovered. He died January 25, 1869.

He married Mary E. Moore, of Gardiner, Maine, in 1842. They had four children — Benjamin, Elizabeth Gay, Annie Moore, and John Hammond, who died in 1858.

Mr. Orr furnished several articles for publication, among which was a tract on intemperance, which his parish published. He possessed more than ordinary mental capacity and culture. He was deeply thoughtful, and studious, and seldom left a subject till he had reached its depths. He was inclined to shrink from a large contact with the world, and chose rather the little world of his own household and self-communings. Yet his intercourse with the people of his charge and with his ministerial brethren was always courteous, agreeable, and profitable. He could not have held his place in that shire-town of considerable culture, if he had not possessed high personal excellence. He was conservative in his theology and opinions; open and zealous in his position; uncompromising in his views of right, and threats fell powerless at his feet. He held no views which he was willing to barter away for personal popularity, or personal position, and he prized above "theologies and questions of government," the truth "as it is in Jesus," which he loved to preach, which he beautifully illustrated in his life, and in the consolations of which he died.

Mr. Orr was elected a resident member of this Society in 1848.

THOMAS McCULLOCH HAYES

Thomas McCulloch Hayes, who was elected a resident member of this Society in 1867, was born in Kennebunkport, Maine, August 18, 1819, and died in Boston, February 1, 1869. He was the son of Joseph M. and Susan (Wilde) Hayes. Joseph, the father, was born in Dover, New Hampshire, and descended from a family long settled in that place. He settled first in Kennebunk, Maine, and afterwards removed to Saco, where he died.

The son, Thomas McCulloch, graduated at Bowdoin College, studied law, and established himself in the practice of his profession at Saco. Such were the qualities of his mind, that he soon rose to eminence at the bar of the county of York. His close and cautious logic; his thorough investigation of all details of the cases which were entrusted to his care; his quickness of apprehension; and a courtesy of demeanor towards his associates at the bar, which rarely failed him in his sharpest forensic contests, soon won for him a large measure of public confidence, and the high respect of the legal profession. The fame of the young advocate extended beyond the limits of the county, and he was called to practise in other counties in that State. His qualities, as a lawyer, developed and expanded with his growing reputation. With a riper experience, he rose to the front rank of the bar of Maine, and was acknowledged to be among the leaders in his profession. In 1854 he was a member of the Maine Senate.

Desirous of a still larger field of usefulness, in 1864 he removed to Boston. He did not come unheralded. His reputation came

before him. With all the disadvantages of an untried position; with a new clientage to form; and with the ablest competitors around him, he was found equal to the task. His energy, close study, quick perception, gentlemanly bearing, uprightness, and honesty soon placed him, in the public estimation, among the marked and able members of the legal fraternity in this metropolis. His career here was short, but long enough to settle the point that if another decade of years had been added to his life, he would have filled out one of those grand old legal reputations which are cherished among the traditions of the bar of Massachusetts as the very acme of legal fame.

A meeting of the Suffolk Bar was called to express their sentiments upon the occasion of his sudden departure, of which the Hon. Henry W. Paine was chairman, and Charles W. Tuttle, Esq., secretary, and in the resolutions they adopted, they speak of his "patient culture," "legal acumen," "readiness of apprehension," "forensic eloquence," his strict "integrity," "polished courtesy," and "the purity of his professional life." Mr. Hayes had little taste indeed for politics. There was nothing in the structure of his mind, or in his moral principles, which allied him to the demagogue or even to the mere politician. He lived and moved upon a higher and nobler plane. In the year 1854 he was elected to the Senate of the State of Maine, and in 1860 he was induced to accept the barren honor of a nomination for Congress in his native district, but there his political career terminated.

Mr. Hayes was twice married. His first wife was Sarah S. Smith, daughter of Benjamin and Dolly Smith, of Kennebunk. Their children were: Frederick L., Lucy W., and Joseph T. His second wife was Mrs. Mary E. Taylor, whose maiden name was Leavitt. There were no children by the last marriage. Mr. Hayes was reared and nurtured in the Calvinistic faith, and the judgment of his mature life affirmed the correctness of the principles in which he was educated. The suddenness of his departure left little opportunity to test the strength of those principles as a support in the final hour.

JOSEPH RICHARDSON

Joseph Richardson was born in Durham, New Hampshire, November 24, 1803, died in Boston, February 24, 1869, and was buried in Mount Auburn cemetery. He was the youngest of eight children. After some experience in a country store he was invited in 1821, at the age of eighteen, to enter a larger business establishment in Philadelphia, where he remained until the partnership was dissolved by the death of the senior partner, who left him, by will, a small legacy in token of his fidelity. In 1822 he came to Boston, and entered the store of the late Thomas West, wholesale grocer on Central wharf. He continued with Mr. West until his majority, when he was taken into partnership under the firm name of Thomas West and Company. After Mr. West retired from business Mr. Richardson formed a business connection, which proved unfortunate. After this he did a small commission business with some South American houses, and latterly found employment in the management of a large trust company. He served in the City Council one year, but removed from the ward he represented before another election.

Mr. Richardson was twice married. His first wife was Caroline King, only daughter of the late Gedney King, of Boston, by whom he had five children, three of whom survived him, namely: Caroline K., Sara F., and Gedney K. His second wife, Caroline Mackay, daughter of the late John Mackay, of Boston, survived him. Mr. Richardson shunned office and notoriety; with friends he was genial and kind to a remarkable degree, and those who knew him best loved him most. His many

generous and obliging acts will long be remembered by the recipients of his favors. He was singularly guileless and confiding; greatly too much so for his pecuniary advantage.

His father, also named Joseph, was born in Boston, December 25, 1756, and after serving in the Revolutionary War six years, settled in New Hampshire, and there spent the residue of his life. He was twice wounded in the left arm and shoulder. His mother was Sarah Hanson, of Dover, New Hampshire, who was born December 22, 1762, the daughter of Humphrey Hanson, who was born August 27, 1738, the son of Joseph Hanson. Mr. Richardson's paternal grandfather, Philip Richardson, was born, lived, and died in Boston. His business was that of a ropemaker. "Richardson's Rope Walk" was well remembered by elderly persons living in the middle of the nineteenth century. He married Esther Webster, daughter of Captain John Webster, of Boston, designated in those days as a "London Captain." She was born March 19, 1724, and died March 17, 1810. She survived her husband many years.

Mr. Richardson, the subject of this notice, was elected a resident member of this Society in 1862.

DAVID THOMAS VALENTINE

David Thomas Valentine of the city of New York, died there February 25, 1869. He was born in East Chester, Westchester County, New York, September 15, 1801. He received a good common school education at the Westchester Academy, at White Plains. At the age of fourteen he went to New York, and for seven years was a grocer's clerk. In 1821 he was appointed clerk of the Marine Court, and in 1837 he was chosen clerk to the Common Council, which position he held, with equal credit to himself and advantage to the city, through all the mutations of New York politics, till 1869, a period of thirty-one years.

Mr. Valentine was a man of marked traits of character. He was often called "the brains" of the Common Council of the city of New York. He was a man of remarkable industry. In 1842 he published the first number of his Manual of the Common Council, and continued it till 1868, having issued twenty-five volumes of that important statistical and historical work. These volumes are a storehouse of amusing and instructive matter pertaining to the city of New York. He also published a "History of New York," which lacks indeed many reminiscences of its earlier career, but which is an agreeable volume.

Upon all matters relating to the history of that city, "Old Uncle David" was an authority, and an authority which the boldest man might well hesitate to call in question. His love of research, his love of truth, and his proverbial accuracy of details, rendered his public services invaluable. His close attention to business created, almost of course, some peculiar habits. Though

residing in New York ever since the year 1814, "it is said he never crossed any of the ferries connecting that city with its surroundings since the boats were first driven by steam power. He never manifested a desire to leave the city, never saw the inside of a theatre, and never attended any place where dramatic representations of any kind were given."

His honesty and urbanity were proverbial, and had their root in deep religious principle. He connected himself with the Baptist denomination about the year 1815, and for nearly twenty-seven years was a deacon of the Baptist Tabernacle church. Mr. Valentine's personal appearance was peculiarly majestic. His features bore a very striking resemblance to those of Washington. He was twice married. His first wife was Miss Karnes, who became the mother of five children. His second wife, who survived him was the daughter of Francis Spicer, Esq.

Mr. Valentine was elected a corresponding member of this Society in 1855.

GEORGE FOLSOM

George Folsom, of New York, died suddenly in Rome, Italy, March 27, 1869. He was born in Kennebunk, Maine, May 23, 1802. His father, Thomas Folsom, was a native of Exeter, New Hampshire, a jeweller by trade, and of the same family as General Nathaniel Folsom, an officer in the old French war, and a member of the Continental Congress. His mother was an Ela, of East Haverhill, Massachusetts. His father kept a tavern in Kennebunk, and moved to Portland in 1809, and followed the same occupation.

George graduated at Harvard College in 1822, and commenced the study of law with Ether Shepley, late chief justice of the Supreme Court of Maine, in Saco; and while engaged in the study, he prepared the history of Saco and Biddeford, published in 1830, in which he preserved many valuable facts taken from original documents relating to the early history of these towns and of the State. He soon after moved to Worcester, Massachusetts, and established himself in the practice of law. His interest in historical studies introduced him at once to the American Antiquarian Society, and he was made its librarian, and in 1835, as chairman of the publishing committee, edited the second volume of its transactions.

A year or two after this he moved to New York, and engaged in the practice of his profession. The same zeal in historical pursuits made his services valuable to the New York Historical Society, which was then in a very languishing condition, but which by his unwearied exertions he revived, and placed on a new career of prosperity. In 1838, he delivered two lectures

before it on the discovery of America by the Northmen; in 1839, he delivered another lecture before it on the life and voyages of Americus Vespucius. In 1839, he was made its librarian. In 1841, he edited the first volume of the new series of its Collections, a volume almost exclusively occupied with the annals of the Dutch colonists. In 1842, he published "Mexico in 1842," 18mo. In 1843, he made his first visit to Europe, and, on his return, published his translation of "Letters or Despatches of Hernando Cortes," in New York and London.

In 1844, he was chosen to the Senate of New York for four years by the American party, and became a prominent member. As a member of the Court of Errors, then the highest legal tribunal of the State, his legal discussions and opinions gave him a high rank. He was dignified in manners, courteous in deportment and eloquent in his addresses. In 1846, he delivered the anniversary discourse before the Maine Historical Society, of which he was an early member. His principal topics were the discovery and colonization of Maine, with notices of Sir Ferdinando Gorges, and the other prominent adventurers in the voyages to our shores. The discourse was very able, and was published in the second volume of the "Maine Historical Collections."

In 1850, he was appointed *chargé d'affaires* to the Netherlands, and there availed himself of the facilities the place and his mission afforded, to pursue his investigations into the Dutch history of New York. His interest in historical studies never ceased while his health enabled him to pursue them, and his pen followed the activity of his mind in spreading their fruits before the public. Among his later performances was a lecture before the New York Historical Society, on the life, character, and services of Colonel Barré, of the British Parliament, in which he showed the important services rendered by him to the cause of America in the Revolution.

Mr. Folsom married a daughter of Benjamin Winthrop, and granddaughter of Petrus Stuyvesant, who united in her person the blood of Governor Stuyvesant of New York, and Governor

Winthrop of Massachusetts, and also of Governor Winthrop of Connecticut. She died three or four years before Mr. Folsom, leaving a son and two daughters, who survived their father, and were with him at Rome, at his death. The son married, in 1867, Miss Fuller, daughter of William H. Fuller, Esq., and niece of Margaret (Fuller) d'Ossoli.

Mr. Folsom received the degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Vermont in 1860. He was elected a corresponding member of this Society in 1845.

HENRY JAMES PRENTISS

Henry James Prentiss, who was elected a resident member of the Society in 1858, was born in Marblehead, Massachusetts, July 17, 1807, and died in Boston, April 22, 1869. His father, Henry Prentiss, merchant, was born in Marblehead, January 17, 1772, and died September 13, 1813. His mother, Mary Colby, was born July 17, 1770, probably in Marblehead, and died February 11, 1821. They were married December 18, 1791.

The subject of this sketch was married May 12, 1833, to Sarah Richards, daughter of Eliphalet Jewett, of Salem. She died January 5, 1849. He married, as a second wife, Martha W., daughter of Obadiah Dickinson, of Northfield, Massachusetts. The children of the first marriage were: Andrew Morgan, born September 1, 1834, a merchant in New York; and Eliphalet Jewett, who was born in 1836, and died in 1842.

Henry James Prentiss left his mother's house (his father being dead) at ten years of age, and went to live with the widow of Dr. Thomas Prentiss, his father's uncle, at Medfield. There he remained four years, at school and at work. At the age of fourteen he was apprenticed, as a printer, to Samuel T. Armstrong, in Boston. This trade was not his own choice, and he never enjoyed it; nevertheless, he learned it thoroughly and became an accomplished printer. At the age of eighteen he left his master and was afterwards in the office of Caleb Foote, publisher of the Salem *Gazette*. He then went to Plymouth, New Hampshire, where he opened an office, and published a paper; but, failing in this enterprise, he came to Boston and worked

as a journeyman printer till he could raise money enough to pay all his debts. During the last thirty years of his life he belonged to several printing firms — first, that of "Andrews, Prentiss and Studley"; then "Prentiss and Sawyer"; and lastly, up to the time of his death, that of "Prentiss and Deland."

Mr. Prentiss was widely known, and had many friends. He was single-minded and upright, through and through. He could not tolerate any double dealing or insincerity. His sense of justice revolted against all wrong-doing. This made him, very early, take part with the abolitionists; and he was no half-way partizan, but put his whole soul into it. No matter how unpopular antislavery was, he never held his tongue about his convictions.

Mr. Prentiss was an affectionate man; he loved his relatives, his friends, his neighbors, his brothers in the church, his companions in business. The sight of his face was a welcome. He made it his business to notice all strangers who came into his church, and stepped forward to receive them with a such cordial good will, that they immediately felt at home. Loving new things, and hospitable to new acquaintances, he loved old things too; old friends, old people, old times. On this account he was interested in the New-England Historic Genealogical Society, and in New England genealogies. He was proud of the old names of New England, around which cluster so many honorable associations.

Connected with this last trait was his simple manly piety, his interest in religion, and reverence for all good and noble men and women. A member of the "Church of the Disciples" during nearly its whole existence of more than a quarter of a century, he was always active, though too modest to seek prominence. His friendly face, his cheerful good-will, and his helpful presence were so essential to the church, that when he went away that body seemed to lose its right hand. These traits of character made his life a happy one. He was not outwardly very successful. Considering his faithful industry and unremitting labor during so many years, one could not but feel that he

deserved a greater outward prosperity. But "God seeth not as man seeth." God gave him a better prosperity than that which comes from money; self-content, troops of friends, universal esteem, an honorable and useful life, and a death which came before his faculties were clouded, or his usefulness impaired.

PLINY HOLTON WHITE

PLINY HOLTON WHITE was a son of John and Bethiah (Holton) White, and was born in Springfield, Vermont, October 6, 1822. By his maternal ancestry he was descended from William Holton, one of the first settlers of Hartford, Connecticut. He was left fatherless and in poverty when a little more than three years old, and his whole school education was obtained at Limerick Academy in Maine, where he was a student from his eighth to his fifteenth year. He was a clerk in a store for a few years, then studied law with Hon. William C. Bradley, of Westminster, Vermont, and was admitted to the bar of the County of Windham, November 24, 1843.

He practised law at West Wardsboro' from April, 1844, till March, 1848; in Londonderry from the latter date till February, 1851; and in Brattleboro', from that time till December, 1852. From February, 1851, till the end of the year, he was editor of the *Brattleboro' Eagle,* and during the next year he was assistant editor. From January, 1853, to August, 1857, he was clerk in a manufacturing establishment. From August, 1857, to May, 1858, he was editor and joint publisher of the *Hampshire and Franklin Express,* at Amherst, Massachusetts. He pursued theological studies privately for a number of years, and was licensed to preach May, 1858, by the Hampshire-East Association. He commenced labors as acting pastor at Coventry, Vermont, in August, 1858, was ordained February 15, 1859, and remained in Coventry till his death.

When about twenty years of age he commenced writing for

the periodical press, and was a copious contributor to the newspapers and magazines during all the rest of his life. To the *Historical Magazine* and to the *Congregational Quarterly* he contributed numerous historical and biographical articles. For the *Vermont Record* he furnished some hundreds of articles, most of them relating to Vermont history and biography. Among them was a series of biographical notices of alumni of Middlebury College, continued nearly every week for several years; a series of biographies of presidents of the University of Vermont, and a series of memoirs of the governors of Vermont.

In 1852–53 he was secretary of civil and military affairs to Governor Erastus Fairbanks. He was the representative of Coventry in the Legislature of Vermont, 1862–63, and chaplain of the Senate in 1864, 1865, and 1866. In November, 1863, he was appointed superintendent of recruiting in the County of Orleans, and held the office till the close of the war. In November, 1862, he was appointed a member of the Board of Education, and, by repeated appointments, held the office for six successive years, and was the author of the annual reports of the board.

Mr. White married, May 11, 1847, Electa B. D. Gates, of Belchertown, Massachusetts. Their children were, Margaret Elizabeth, born 1849; John Alexander, born 1851; and William Holton, born 1855. He died in Coventry, April 24, 1869.

Among his published addresses are the following — "The Life and Services of Matthew Lyon," Burlington, 1858, pp. 26; "A History of Coventry, Orleans County, Vermont," Irasburg, 1859, pp. 70; "History of the Congregational Churches of Orleans County, Vermont," 1868, pp. 62. He left sketches of most of the leading men of Vermont, both clergymen and laymen, all carefully and systematically arranged. At the time of his death, he was president of the Vermont Historical Society. He was deeply interested also in Christian missions, education, and temperance, and as a pastor of the Congregational church in Coventry he was highly successful.

He was a member of the corporation of Middlebury College, and received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Amherst, Middlebury, and the University of Vermont. He was chosen a resident member of this Society in 1868.

A fuller memoir of Mr. White may be found in the REGISTER, vol. xxiv, pp. 330–332.

JOSHUA VICTOR HOPKINS CLARK

Joshua Victor Hopkins Clark was admitted a corresponding member of this Society in 1855. He died in Onondaga, New York, June 18, 1869. He was the son of Thomas and Ruth (Morse) Clark, and was born at Cazenovia, New York, February 6, 1803. He was descended paternally from Thomas Clark, of Plymouth, who came in the "Ann" in 1623; and maternally from Samuel Morse, an early settler of Dedham, Massachusetts. He remained upon the homestead until he was twenty-five years of age, when he removed to Eagle Village, where he resided until 1838. From that time onward his home was in Manlius, Ohio, where he cultivated a large farm with scientific skill and pecuniary success.

After his removal to Manlius, his taste for historical research began to develop itself. There he composed the only two works which he published, namely: "The History of Onondaga," in two large volumes, and "Lights and Lines of Indian and Pioneer Life." The latter work was spoken of by the London *Times*, as containing legends which bear on their face the stamp of genuineness, without revealing the interpolations of the interpreter or the translator. During the last ten or twelve years of his life, Mr. Clark published in the *Syracuse Journal* a number of articles of great historical value. He was elected a corresponding member not only of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society, but of several literary and scientific societies in New York, New England, and the Western States. Geneva College conferred upon him the honorary title of Master of Arts. Residing in the vicinity of the Onondaga tribe of Indians, he took a

deep interest in their social and religious prosperity, and was elected and duly installed an honorary civil chief in January, 1850, with the title of Go-yah-de-Kae-na-has, signifying, the Friend and Defender.

Mr. Clark was a member of the Protestant Episcopal church for forty years, and vestryman and warden at different times. He was a member of the New York Legislature for the year 1855, and was made chairman of the Committee of Indian affairs. His reports upon the condition of the Indians of New York, and the anti-rent question then agitating the public mind, are remarkable for their clearness and erudition. He was for several years the president of the village corporation, and in every way possible gave his aid and influence to make Manlius one of the prettiest villages in central New York.

He was the first president of the Manlius and Pompey Agricultural Society, and the first president of the Onondaga Historical Association. His numerous translations from French authors, concerning the missions of the Jesuits and their occupancy of the country, his biographical sketches of Indian chiefs and other prominent men, and his compilations of facts and figures, which embrace hundreds of proper names and thousands of dates, are so many testimonials to his intense assiduity and great accuracy.

Mr. Clark married February 10, 1830, Phebe A. Sims, by whom he had five children: William Thomas, born 1831; Albert Gallatin, born 1833; Louise Helen, born 1839; Sophia Adaline, born 1841; and Cornelia Sims, born 1847.

THOMAS TOLMAN

THOMAS TOLMAN was born in Stoughton, Massachusetts, February 20, 1791, and died in Boston, June 20, 1869. His ancestor, Thomas Tolman, was born in England in 1608-09, and came to this country with some of the first settlers in Dorchester. A copious genealogy of the family was published in the REGISTER, Vol. xiv, p. 247. The subject of this memoir was the son of Samuel, son of Johnson, son of Samuel, son of Thomas, whose father, Thomas, as just stated, came from England.

Mr. Tolman was graduated at Brown University, in 1811; and the honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by Harvard University in 1822. When he took his degree in 1811 he delivered a "Poem on Social Intercourse." On leaving college he went to Georgetown, then a flourishing seaport in South Carolina, and the shire-town of the county, and entered the office of Mr. Mitchell, under whose tuition he pursued his legal studies until admitted at Charleston to practise in the courts of that State. In the meantime he was engaged as an editor of a newspaper, for the means of defraying his expenses. We are not informed whether he ever practised law in Carolina; but he opened an office in Canton, Massachusetts, near his native town, in 1815, where he was successful, and for some time had a full range of business in that and the neighboring villages. In 1837 he removed to Boston, and there continued his professional pursuit to the last of his days; although for several years he seldom attended courts and principally devoted himself to chamber-counsel and drawing of wills and trust estates, and the like, in the drafting of which he excelled.

Mr. Tolman was married in Boston, April 30, 1846, to Miss Elizabeth Call (born May 30, 1808), daugther of the late Colonel Jacob Stearns. His wife died in 1866, leaving one child, a daughter, Elizabeth S., who was born April 25, 1851. He belonged to the fraternity of Freemasons, which he joined early in life, and sustained many high offices in that society. He was a member of the legislature of Massachusetts ten years. In 1849 and 1850 he was chosen a state councillor for Suffolk, under the administration of Governor George N. Briggs. He was a resident member of this Society, elected in 1863.

Mr. Tolman was a man of great equanimity and gentleness, and a congenial companion. In all his dealings and business he was strictly upright and conscientious; ever ready to do an act of kindness and cautious in speaking of the failings of others. He was a man easy to please, invariably cheerful, and satisfied with the dispensations of Divine Providence. He habitually looked upon the bright side of the world. His faith was firm that our Heavenly Father will order all things, both here and hereafter, for the good of his children who look up to Him. "He was one of the most gentle and amiable of men, universally beloved, and esteemed wherever he was known."

A somewhat fuller memoir of Mr. Tolman may be found in the REGISTER, vol. xxiv, pp. 332–4.

WILLIAM WINTHROP

William Winthrop, for many years United States Consul at Malta, where he died, July 3, 1869, in the sixty-first year of his age, was the son of James Andrews and Sarah Winthrop, of Boston. His father was one of the old-fashioned "solid men" and merchants of that day, and is still remembered by his surviving contemporaries as a model of probity and punctuality. His mother was a direct descendant, in the seventh generation, from Governor John Winthrop, and in the third generation from John Winthrop, LL.D., the eminent professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in Harvard University, the friend and correspondent of Franklin, and one of the few American members, at that day, of the "Royal Society of England." This was the result of the governor's third marriage with Margaret, daughter of Sir John Tyndal, descendant of the translator of the Bible.

William Winthrop Andrews, who subsequently, for family reasons, dropped his paternal name, was entered at Brown University, but graduated at Union College. A few years later he received the appointment of consul at Trieste, where he remained several years. He next occupied the post of consul-general at Tunis, and was subsequently sent to Malta, where he passed the residue of his life, being constantly at his post from the year 1834 to the period of his death, with the exception of two brief visits to his home, and, as the Malta *Gazette* says, "Ably, zealously, and honorably discharging the duties of his office with credit to himself and honor to the government."

Shortly after his arrival in Malta, he married Emma, daughter of the late Sir William Curtis, Bart., by whom he had no issue.

Mr. Winthrop devoted much time to literary pursuits, and was a frequent and valued contributor to magazines and periodicals both in America and England, particularly to *Notes and Queries*, and the publications of the Camden Society. He translated and collected in one large volume a great number of Arabic proverbs, not published. He took great interest in everything relating to the history of Malta and the gallant Knights of St. John, by whom it was so ably held and gallantly defended. He himself was a knight commander of the order of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. Mr. Winthrop was a very prominent Mason, and at the head of one of the most distinguished English lodges, and, in connection with this, widely known among the officers who resided upon or visited the island.

Two brothers, John Winthrop Andrews, of New Orleans, and Robert Shaw Andrews, of Bristol, Rhode Island, survived him, as also two sisters. Mr. Winthrop was chosen a corresponding member of this Society in 1861.

JOHN GOODWIN LOCKE

John Goodwin Locke, who resided in Boston, and died there, July 22, 1869, was born in Ashby, Massachusetts, April 1, 1803. He was elected a resident member of this Society in 1850. His father was the Hon. John Locke, of Ashby, who was an eminent practitioner of law in the courts of New Hampshire. He was also a representative of that town in the State Legislature for four years, a member of the convention which revised the constitution of the State in 1820, and a member of Congress for six consecutive years. In the "Book of the Lockes," prepared by the subject of the present sketch — which cost him seven years of severe labor, and which will ever remain a monument of his patient and accurate research — may be found the long line of his ancestry traced back to Dea. William Locke, who was born in Stepney Parish, London, England, December 13, 1628. William Locke emigrated to this country, settled in Woburn, Massachusetts, and died there June 16, 1720, at the age of ninety-one years and six months, leaving a family of ten children.

John Goodwin Locke was educated for mercantile business, but his health failing, he was obliged, for several years, to abandon all active employments. In 1826, he went to Caracas, Venezuela, as an agent for a commercial house in New York, but the climate proved unpropitious, and he returned the same year. For several years thereafter he took charge of his father's business when he was absent as a member of Congress, but a chronic disease of his eyes seemed to forbid all hope of success in the practice of the law. After residing in Buffalo, New York,

about two years, he took up his residence in Lowell, Massachusetts, and for six years he was clerk in a large manufacturing establishment. In 1839, he was elected a member of the Common Council of the city of Lowell. In 1840, he was chosen auditor of accounts, and in September of the same year, he was made clerk of the council, and to both of these offices he was reëlected nine consecutive years. In 1849, he received an appointment in the Boston custom-house. He was appointed a justice of the peace for the County of Middlesex in 1842, and for the County of Suffolk in 1852.

October 25, 1829, Mr. Locke married Miss Jane Ermina Starkweather, of Worthington, Massachusetts, a daughter of Dea. Charles and Deborah (Brown) Starkweather. Mrs. Locke was considerably distinguished as an author. She was a frequent contributor, both in prose and poetry, to the journals of the day. In 1842 she published a poem entitled "Boston," which passed to a second edition; and afterward a book for children, entitled "Rachel." She died March 8, 1858. By her Mr. Locke had six children. (See "Book of the Lockes," p. 222.) March 1, 1859, Mr. Locke married Harriet Brown Tinkham, daughter of Seth and Mary Ann (Brown) Tinkham, of Nantucket, by whom he had four children: Alice Elizabeth, born 1861; Le Baron, 1863; Helen, 1866; John Goodwin, 1868.

THOMAS SHERWIN

THOMAS SHERWIN was born in Westmoreland, New Hampshire, March 26, 1799, and died July 23, 1869. He was made a resident member of this Society in 1868.

A memoir of Mr. Sherwin in the REGISTER, vol. xxiv, pp. 249–253, with a portrait, is reprinted in "Memoirs of Several Deceased Members of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society," Boston, 1878.

JOSHUA STETSON

Joshua Stetson, of Boston, was a lineal descendant, of the seventh generation, from Cornet Robert Stetson, his earliest American ancestor, who was born in England, in 1613, and settled in Scituate in 1634. In the earlier records the name is spelled Stitson, Sturtson, Studson, Stedson, Stutson, and Stetson. Robert Stetson was called "Cornet Stetson" because he was "Cornet of the First Horse Company," raised in Plymouth Colony in the year 1658–59. He received a large tract of land from the colony court on what was called the "North River."

Robert Stetson was a man of great energy of character. In 1652 he was made a freeman. In 1656 he erected a saw mill on "Third Herring Brook," and it was burned by the Indians in 1676. He was a "deputy" to the "general court" for the period of seventeen years. In King Philip's War, Cornet Stetson rendered very valuable services to the country. He bought of the Indian Sachem, "Chicktawbut," a tract of land in the townships of Abington and Hanover. The direct genealogical connection between "Cornet" Stetson and Joshua Stetson, the subject of the present sketch, may be thus summarized: Robert[1] Stetson, "Cornet," b. 1613; Benjamin[2], b. 1641; Benjamin[3], b. 1668; Abijah[4], b. 1704; John[5], b. 1731; Lebbeus[6], b. 1783; Joshua[7], b. 1812.

Joshua Stetson was born in Boston November 12, 1812, and died July 25, 1869. He was the second son of Lebbeus and Sarah Stetson. He remained with his father, assisting him in his business, until he was twenty-one years of age, when

he entered into the retail dry goods trade on Hanover street, in which he continued for twelve years, with no great pecuniary success. He then formed a connection in business, in the cloth trade, with Arthur Wilkinson, Esq., under the name of Wilkinson, Stetson and Company, which continued nearly a quarter of a century, and which was a prosperous arrangement. When that firm was dissolved, Mr. Stetson intended to retire from business, and go to Paris to educate his children. He was, however, induced to accept the treasurership of the Washington Mills, Lawrence, Massachusetts, and of the Burlington Mills in Burlington, Vermont. But soon his health gave way under his intense business exertions, and he resigned those positions to save himself, if possible, from an early grave.

Mr. Stetson was one of those far-seeing men who planned the opening of Devonshire street to Franklin street, and its extension to Summer street, converting that section into marts of trade, covering it with magnificent warehouses, and adding millions of dollars to the taxable property of the city of Boston. Franklin street with its immediate neighborhood was, in the middle of the nineteenth century, the residence of the Winchesters, the Wigglesworths, the Goddards, and many other of the wealthy families of Boston.

With none of the advantages of an early professional training in mercantile life, Mr. Stetson became a merchant of uncommon business capacity. In the darkest days of the war, when the banks and the merchants had gone to the full extent of their resources, and had exhausted their means of aiding the government, Mr. Stetson was a member of a committee of merchants appointed in Boston to proceed to Washington, and devise some method to extricate the country from its accumulating perils. That committee had interviews with Mr. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury, and with Mr. Fessenden, chairman of the Senate committee on Finance, and suggested to them the expedient of issuing those "certificates of indebtedness," which, as a financial expedient, played such an important part in carrying the country through its dangers to its final triumph.

Failing health at last compelled Mr. Stetson to visit Europe in the hope of restoring it, but the effort was unsuccessful, and he soon returned home to find speedy rest from all earthly toil. He died, it is believed, in the exercise of a firm faith in Jesus Christ, the only Saviour of men. While in Italy he selected a beautiful monument, surmounted by the figure of "Faith," pointing upward, which now marks the place of his repose at Mt. Auburn. When asked why he selected such a monument, he replied, "My faith is in God. In Him I put my trust."

Mr. Stetson was first married February 13, 1836, to Susan G. Shute, daughter of Ebenezer Shute, Esq., of Boston. She died August 9, 1844, leaving no children. He was next married in 1851 to Clara Church, daughter of Rev. Pharcellus Church, by whom he had four children: Catharine, born 1853, Joshua, 1855, Robert, 1857, Clarence, 1859. Mrs. Clara Church Stetson was born in 1829, and died in June, 1861. The third wife of Mr. Stetson was Mrs. Ellen F. Treadwell, of Dorchester, Massachusetts, the daughter of Reuben A. Lamb, and the widow of George Treadwell, of Salem. They were married August 21, 1862. There were no children by this marriage.

Mr. Stetson was admitted a resident member of this Society in 1864.

WILLIAM SHERMAN LELAND

William Sherman Leland was born in Roxbury, Massachusetts, October 12, 1824, and died there after a brief and severe illness, July 26, 1869, at the age of forty-four. He was a son of the Hon. Sherman Leland, of Roxbury — author of the "Leland Genealogy" and for many years judge of probate for the County of Norfolk — and of Elizabeth (Adams) Leland. Sherman Leland was born in Grafton, Massachusetts, March 29, 1783, and his wife Elizabeth Adams was born in the same town, December 29, 1788. William Sherman Leland's grandfather, on the mother's side, was Andrew Adams, who was born in Grafton, October 21, 1751. His grandmother was Lucy Merriam, who was born in Grafton, December 30, 1755. Joseph Merriam, the father of Lucy Merriam, died May 4, 1797, and Hannah Paul, his wife, died August 29, 1794.

William Sherman Leland, after leaving the public schools of Roxbury, where he reached a highly respectable standing, entered upon the study of law in the office of his father. By diligence, quick apprehension, good common sense, and a naturally well-balanced mind, but without the advantages of a collegiate course of study, he early rose to distinction in his calling, and, upon the death of his father, he was appointed his successor as judge of probate of his native county. It was soon discovered that he was "the right man in the right place"; that the structure of his mind, his candor, his firmness, his impartiality, the correctness of his judgment — all eminently fitted him for the delicate and often difficult duty of settling estates. He retained the office of judge of probate, and with

the increasing satisfaction of the public, till the year 1858, when, under the administration of Governor Banks, the status of the Court of Probate and Chancery was changed, and he failed to receive the appointment as judge of the new court.

"His judicial career was without spot or blemish, and he performed its delicate functions with the widow and fatherless to the complete satisfaction of the public. In financial circles he was well known, and for many years was one of the directors of the Peoples' Bank. When the Eliot Five Cent Savings Bank was started, he was one of its projectors, and was chosen its president, which office he continued to hold till his death. In the years 1852, '53, and '58, he was connected with the city government of Roxbury — and served with credit and distinction in its councils. As a citizen, he was held in universal esteem for his manly qualities, for his honest, considerate, high-minded character, for that nice discrimination which scarcely ever allowed the profession to rise superior to the man, and for that patient condescension with which he would listen to the petition of his humblest client for advice. He was kind and genial as a friend and neighbor, and had a rare fund of wit and humor."

In a discriminating notice of Judge Leland, the late Joseph S. Ropes says:

"Few indeed could have been trusted as he was, not only to protect the pecuniary interests of his clients, but to guard their reputation, and to advise them as a confidential friend. In the almost innumerable corporate and charitable trusts which he held, it was sometimes his fortune to represent conflicting and even opposite interests. In such cases, any settlement recommended by him was sure to be adopted, without dispute and almost without discussion. Whether engaged in his proper legal vocations, in the duties of a bank director or president, in the management of charitable funds or on educational or patriotic committees, he brought to the discharge of every duty the same clear head, sound sense, calm self-possession, even temper, wise judgment, and inflexible integrity. And while the labors of his colleagues were rendered easy by his patient industry, skilful analysis, and clearness of statement, the dullest discussions were enlivened by the genial kindliness and the keen sense of humor which so eminently characterized him."

Judge Leland received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Harvard College in 1858. He was admitted a resident member of this Society in 1858. Judge Leland was married, October 10, 1850, to Sarah Elizabeth Hallett, who was born in Boston, May 8, 1832. Her ancestry can be traced back, eight generations, to Andrew Hallet, "Gentleman," the ancestor of the Yarmouth and Barnstable Hallet families, who came from England about the year 1637, and was of Plymouth, July 26, 1638. His son Andrew was one of the first settlers of Sandwich in 1637. Judge Leland left two children: William Sherman, born September 6, 1851, and Elizabeth, born March 17, 1861.

A fuller memoir of Judge Leland may be found in the REGISTER, vol. XXV, pp. 194–6.

JOHN DAVIS SWEET, JR.

John Davis Sweet, Jr., was born in Kingston, Massachusetts, October 16, 1838, and died at North Cambridge, Massachusetts, August 7, 1869, at the age of thirty years. He was the son of the Rev. John Davis Sweet, a Unitarian clergyman, and was carefully educated in the principles of morality and virtue. In his early boyhood he displayed a strong taste for literary pursuits. On the removal of his father to East Boston, he was placed at the Lyman School, under the instruction of H. H. Lincoln, Esq., where he graduated in 1854, as a medal scholar, and was honored with the valedictory address. He afterwards prepared for college at the Middleboro' Academy and the Cambridge High School. He entered the sophomore class in Harvard College in 1857, and prosecuted his studies with exemplary diligence till declining health required him to visit Europe, where he spent some time in general travel.

When he was at Middleboro' he became greatly interested in the subject of personal religion, and found peace for his soul in a firm reliance upon the mercy of God through the merits of the Redeemer. After his conversion he looked forward to the Christian ministry as his life-work, but upon his return from Europe, with partially recruited health, he entered upon a business pursuit. December 19, 1861, he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth W. Martin, of Cambridge, and immediately commenced business in that city. He connected himself with the Baptist church, and without much theological preparation he wrote a sermon and delivered it, by invitation, to the Northern Street Baptist church in Lowell.

From that day the desire to preach the Gospel became with him a master-passion. Abandoning his business, though against the remonstrances of his friends, he entered upon the work of the Christian ministry with all the ardor of a new convert. He soon received an invitation to the pastorate of the Baptist church in Billerica, Massachusetts, where he was ordained in October, 1863, and where he remained about five years, preaching the Gospel with much success. He was dismissed from the pastoral care of that church in April, 1868, and was recognized as the pastor of the Baptist church in Somerville on the fourth day of the next month. He was there a year and a half, and wore himself out by his intense labors.

He had a strong presentiment that he should die early, and that presentiment was verified. But while he lived, "he was a burning and a shining light." His dying scene was triumphant. About a year before his death he obtained a policy of insurance on his life for ten thousand dollars, and assigned it to the Baptist Missionary Union, with the stipulation, that, after his death, if his wife survived him, the Union should pay the proceeds of it to her during her natural life. By this arrangement he said he "made provision for the preaching of the Gospel among the heathen forever."

Mr. Sweet became a resident member of this Society in 1868.

CHARLES DEXTER CLEVELAND

Charles Dexter Cleveland, son of the Rev. Charles and Mehitable (Treadwell) Cleveland, was born in Salem, Massachusetts, December 3, 1802, and died suddenly in Philadelphia, August 18, 1869. The Rev. Charles Cleveland, better known as "Father Cleveland," was for many years an honored and useful missionary in the city of Boston, and even in his one hundredth year was still seen about the city actively engaged in his Master's work. His son, the subject of this notice, after passing a few years in mercantile pursuits, entered Dartmouth College, where he graduated in 1827. He was professor of Greek and Latin two years in Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania; taught at New Haven, Connecticut, about a year; and was appointed professor of the Latin language and literature in the University of the City of New York in 1832.

In 1834 he established a young ladies' school in Philadelphia, which he conducted with marked success for nearly twenty-five years. In 1861 he was appointed by President Lincoln, United States Consul at Cardiff, Wales. Ingham University in 1861, and the University of New York in 1866, conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws. Professor Cleveland was a ripe scholar. He published a series of Latin books; a Compendium of Greek Antiquities; a Compendium of English Literature; and "English Literature of the Nineteenth Century."

He was one of the early abolitionists of the country. In 1844 he wrote the Address of the Liberty Party of Pennsylvania, to the people of that State, which attracted considerable attention. He was honored and beloved wherever he was known, and his

sudden death, so soon after his arrival at home from his official duties in Wales, cast a deep gloom over a wide circle of relatives and friends.

Professor Cleveland married, March 31, 1831, Miss Alison Nisbet, daughter of Samuel Allen McCoskey, of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and granddaughter of Charles Nisbet, D.D. He was elected a resident member of this Society in 1858.

NATHANIEL WHEELER COFFIN

Nathaniel Wheeler Coffin was born in Newburyport, Massachusetts, November 25, 1815, and died in Dorchester, Massachusetts, August 26, 1869. He was the son of Nathaniel Coffin, who died when this son was nine years of age. Soon after his father's death, his mother removed to Andover, Massachusetts, with her three children, for the purpose of giving them the literary advantages of that place. Nathaniel became a member of Phillips Academy where he remained about five years. He there imbibed a love for books, which gave a literary cast to much of his subsequent life. After serving an apprenticeship in the house of Benjamin Jacobs and Company, linen drapers in Boston, he was admitted a partner in that firm. In 1844 he married Rebecca I. Parker, daughter of Isaac H. Parker, Esq., of Boston. Seven children, two sons and five daughters, were the result of that marriage. The youngest son died in infancy. The other children, and their mother, survived Mr. Coffin.

The excited political condition of the country, prior to the election of General Taylor to the Presidency, engaged his earnest attention, and leaving a business which was becoming lucrative he followed his aspirations for a political life. He was an active member of the Mercantile Library Association, and an efficient secretary of the Whig State Central Committee. In 1846 he was a member of the Common Council of Boston. President Taylor appointed him naval store-keeper at this port, when he removed to Charlestown. He supported the Bell and Everett ticket in the election of 1860. He was a member of the State

Legislature for three successive years, namely, for 1847, 1848, and 1849. At the close of his term of service as naval store-keeper he removed to Dorchester, where he resided till his death.

Mr. Coffin was a gentleman of culture and was quite at home in the use of the pen. For several years he was a frequent contributor to the press. He wrote several pieces of poetry, some of which were of more than ordinary merit and were published in a volume in 1843. He also published in 1864 an agreeable volume, entitled "Forest Acadia," detailing his experience on a visit to the Adirondacks, and the mineral, agricultural, and lumber resources of that romantic wilderness of northern New York. Mr. Coffin made several contributions to the columns of the Boston *Journal*, over the signature, "Thanelian" — an anagram of his first name, Nathaniel.

He was elected a resident member of this Society in 1846.

JOSEPH BARLOW FELT

Joseph Barlow Felt was born in Salem, Massachusetts December 22, 1789, and died in Salem, September 8, 1869. He was elected a corresponding member of this Society in 1845.

A memoir of Dr. Felt in the Register, vol. xxiv, pp. 1–5, is reprinted in "Memoirs of Several Deceased Members of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society," Boston, 1878.

LEVI REED

Levi Reed, late of East Abington, Massachusetts, descended from William Reed, of Weymouth, who was the earliest American ancestor of nearly all the Reeds which are so numerous in Abington, Weymouth, Bridgewater, and in Bristol County generally. William Reed was born in England in 1605, sailed from Gravesend, in the County of Kent, in 1735, arrived in this country and settled in Weymouth, Massachusetts, where he was made freeman the same year. Passing over two or three links in the genealogical chain, which we have been unable to supply, we come to the next ancestors of our member, Thomas and Mary Reed. Samuel, their son, was born March 1, 1766, and he married Mary Pool, August 28, 1787, and lived in the house which his son Samuel occupied in East Abington, near the pond known as Reed's Pond. He had nine children, of whom Samuel was the oldest. The second Samuel was born at East Abington, December 18, 1790; married Polly Corthell, April 21, 1810, by whom he had five children, of which Levi, the subject of this article, was the third.

Levi Reed was born in East Abington, December 31, 1814, and was educated at Phillips Academy, Andover. He married Louisa C. Drake, April 20, 1837. Twenty years of his life were spent in teaching in the public schools of this State, three of them in Dedham, and thirteen in the Washington School, Roxbury. In 1860 was elected a State Senator from his district. For five years, from 1861 to 1866, he was the Auditor of the Commonwealth.

He had eight children, four sons and four daughters, viz:

Louise Maria, born January 10, 1838; Samuel Byart, born September 10, 1841; Henrietta Byart, born March 17, 1840, died January 13, 1842; Henrietta Manly, born August 15, 1846, died June 21, 1849; Mary Emily, born July 27, 1850; infant son, born March 21, 1852, died March 23, 1852; George Baxter Hyde, born July 24, 1853, died February 2, 1857; Alfred Levi, born October 9, 1855. Louise Maria married James E. Nash, of Randolph, Massachusetts, June 7, 1864, and had no children.

Mr. Reed became a resident member of this Society in 1867. He died October 18, 1869.

GEORGE PEABODY

George Peabody, an honorary member of this Society, elected in 1852, was born February 18, 1795, in the south parish of Danvers, Massachusetts. He was a descendant of Francis Peabody, of St. Albans, England, who came to New England in 1635. He attended, from 1803 to 1807, the common village school. He was apprenticed as a shop-boy in a grocer's store, at the age of eleven. Wishing a wider field, he left and spent a year in Post Mills Village, Vermont. In 1811 he began as clerk for his brother David in a store at Newburyport. A fire destroyed his brother's store and ruined the business, and so George, at the age of sixteen, was without parents, money, employment, or influence. He sailed, in 1812, for Georgetown, District of Columbia, with his uncle, and the two established themselves there in business. In 1814, at the age of nineteen, he became a partner with Mr. Elisha Riggs. In 1815 the house of Riggs and Peabody was removed to Baltimore, and other houses were established in Philadelphia and New York. The name of the firm was changed to Peabody, Riggs and Company.

Mr. Peabody first visited England in 1827 and made several voyages in the next ten years to make purchases for his firm. In 1837 he established himself permanently in London as a merchant and money-broker. After a twenty years' absence, in 1856 he revisited his native land. For various reasons he declined all invitations except that from his native town. There, on October 9, a reception was given him, with procession, banners, banquet, and addresses. Municipal and State authorities united in the greeting and Edward Everett delivered the chief address.

Peabody had left Danvers a poor boy, with no capital but a good character and his inherent energy. The weighty concerns of a great business in the world's capital did not make him forget, nor did it chill the warmth of his boyish love.

He gave large sums in America, at Danvers, his birthplace, and at Baltimore, before 1862, and in that year attested his gratitude and attachment to the people of London by a similar gift, devoting a hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling to ameliorate the condition of the poor and needy of the great metropolis. In 1866 he added a hundred thousand pounds, in 1868 a hundred thousand, and in 1873 a hundred and fifty thousand, making a total of half a million pounds. He founded libraries, institutes, museums, and boards of trust to stimulate self-help. The homes he founded in London were to offer comfortable and healthy surroundings to those willing to work. For his kindred generous provision was made, but his aims were wider than aiding individuals or a narrow circle of relatives. He gave various large sums to many objects other than his larger gifts. His bounty to the Peabody Institute at Baltimore, beginning with three hundred thousand dollars, amounted later to over one million. It included Library, Lecture, and Music Departments, and a Gallery of Art.

Mr. Peabody never married. A life of saving was transmuted, sublimed, into a life of giving. Acquisitiveness was satisfied and transformed into bounteous munificence. The great gift was that which originated the Peabody Education Fund. It was to be devoted to the educational needs of those portions of the United States, which, in 1867, had lately suffered from the destructive ravages and disastrous consequences of civil war. He gave at that time the sum of one million dollars, to be held in trust, and besides the income thus derived, if needed, the use of a sum from the principal, not exceeding forty per cent, within the first two years. The sum expected to be realized from certain deferred securities was to be added to the trust. In 1869 he added a second million of dollars to the capital of the fund, also certain other deferred securities.

He died at Eaton Square, London, November 4, 1869. His gifts were for the many. He sought the elevation of the people. He was the benefactor of communities, states, posterity. No uncrowned man ever had such funeral honors.

JOSEPH ADDISON COPP

The ancestry of Dr. Copp, for six generations, was as follows: William[1] Copé, born in England in 1609, emigrated to Boston in 1635. He was the first proprietor of "Copp's Hill." He joined the First Church in Boston, June 20, 1640. David[2] Copp, born in 1635; was an elder in the North Church, and died in Boston, November, 1715. Jonathan[3], son of David and Obedience (Topliff) Copp, born in Boston, February 23, 1664, died in Montville, Connecticut, November 9, 1746. Jonathan[4], son of Jonathan and Catharine (Lay) Copp, of Lyme, Connecticut, born June 12, 1694. Joseph[5], son of Jonathan and Margaret (Stanton) Copp, was born in Stonington, Connecticut, in 1732, and died in 1815. Daniel[6], son of Joseph and Rachel (Dennison) Copp, born in New London, Connecticut, August 4, 1769, died January 10, 1822.

Joseph Addison[7] Copp was the third son of Daniel and Sarah (Allyn) Copp, and was born in Groton, Connecticut, now called Ledyard, July 4, 1804. When he was yet a boy, he went to St. Mary's, Georgia, and to St. Augustine, Florida, where he spent several years, and the education he received was conducted by two Roman Catholic priests and wholly in the Spanish language. He was employed by the priests as an altar-boy at the mass in the Roman Catholic Church, and it was their intention to fit him for the priesthood of that church.

At about the age of sixteen his father died, and relinquishing all claims upon the paternal estate, he went to New Orleans to seek his fortune. But, without friends or fortune, he was unconsciously under the protection of his Father in heaven.

On his arrival in New Orleans, he embarked in an English ship for Liverpool. As the ship passed down the Mississippi, it was ascertained by arrivals coming in from Europe, that England was on the eve of war with France, and the danger of impressment into the British service was so imminent, that he left the ship at the Balize and returned to New Orleans. The ship foundered at sea.

An unknown hand still directed his steps. It was now midsummer, and fearing to remain in New Orleans at that season of the year, he took passage up the river, intending to return in the autumn. On his slow passage up the Mississippi, he was taken ill, and after intense suffering, he was put on shore on the banks of the Cumberland River, without earthly friends, in a state of great bodily prostration, and almost entirely without money. He at last found a temporary home among strangers, who took him in, cared for him in his sickness, and provided for his immediate wants. He finally succeeded in obtaining a school, and remained a year in a Christian family who were interested in his case. He was sceptical and irreligious, and by his skilful dialectics often silenced those who endeavored to reclaim him from his infidelity. By and by, however, his heart began to relent, and he at last yielded to the force of truth.

A new plan of life now opened before him. Immediately he commenced study preparatory to college and to the Christian ministry. He soon entered Cumberland College in Princeton, Kentucky, was early licensed to preach, and often walked fifteen or twenty miles on Saturday to supply some neighboring congregation, returning to his studies on Monday. A year after his graduation, he was called to assist the president of the college for a short period in the instruction of the higher classes, and about twenty-five years afterward, and soon after his settlement in Chelsea, he was invited to the presidency of that institution. For three or four years he performed ministerial service in Winchester, Tennessee, where his labors were signally blessed.

The summer of 1835 he spent in New Haven, attending the

theological lectures in Yale College, and in the autumn he was called to the pastorate of the Presbyterian church in Sag Harbor, Long Island. There, for sixteen years his consistent life, his glowing, persuasive eloquence, his urbane manners, and his profound knowledge of human nature contributed largely to his usefulness. In 1851 he was invited to take charge of the newly formed Broadway church, in Chelsea, Massachusetts, where for twelve years he labored with his wonted measure of success. But in November, 1863, he was suddenly smitten down by paralysis, and though he lived six years afterwards, he was never able to resume the active duties of his much-loved profession. He died November 7, 1869.

In 1856 the University of Tennessee conferred upon him the degree of Doctor in Divinity. He was admitted a resident member of this Society in 1858. Dr. Copp was married July 13, 1836, to Miss Fedora Frances Isham, daughter of Ralph and Laura Worthington Isham of Colchester, Connecticut. He had four children, two of whom died in infancy, and two, with their mother, survived their father, namely: Laura Worthington, born March 28, 1847, and Lucretia Burr, born July 25, 1849.

JACOB WHITTEMORE REED

Jacob Whittemore Reed, of Groveland, Massachusetts, a resident member admitted in 1856, died in Groveland, November 10, 1869, aged sixty-four. He was the third son of Abel and Ruth (Lane) Reed, and was born in Andover, New Hampshire, March 20, 1805. He was an attorney-at-law at South Groveland and postmaster of that village from July, 1854, to 1862. He married October 3, 1826, Miss Ruhamah B. Tenney, daughter of William Tenney, of Bradford.

Their children were: Celina Lane, born October 2, 1827, married, 1851, Benjamin Dutton; Sarah Augusta, born June 28, 1829, married, 1850, William J. Brown; Hiram Tenney, born November 7, 1831, died young; Edward Payson, born February 13, 1835, married, 1863, Ellen Parker, died July 15, 1876; Helen Abby, born May 6, 1838, married, 1863, Rev. Albert I. Dutton.

Mr. Reed published in 1861, "History of the Reed Family in Europe and America," 8vo. pp. 588. He possessed an unusual memory, and was a man of great energy of character, together with an indomitable will, which carried him through many difficulties, but which was the means of his physical strength giving way comparatively early in life. The last few years he was laid aside from the active duties of his profession. His wife died July 29, 1875.

NATHANIEL GOOKIN UPHAM

Nathaniel Gookin Upham was a lineal descendant in the seventh generation of John Upham, who was born in England, came to this country in 1635, and settled in Weymouth. Nathaniel, the father of Nathaniel Gookin was the eldest son of the Rev. Timothy Upham (H. C. 1768), who was settled in the ministry in Deerfield, New Hampshire, from 1772 to 1811. Nathaniel Upham was bred a merchant, and carried on business for several years in Deerfield. About 1802 he removed to Portsmouth, and almost immediately, to Rochester, where he resided till his death. While living in Deerfield he married Judith, only daughter of the Hon. Thomas Cogswell, of Gilmanton, and had issue seven sons and four daughters. All the sons became distinguished in public employments, the eldest of whom was Thomas Cogswell Upham, late professor of moral philosophy in Bowdoin College.

Nathaniel Gookin Upham was born in Deerfield, January 8, 1801. He was fitted for college at the Exeter Academy, and entered Dartmouth College in 1816. After a very successful college career, during which he maintained a high rank for general scholarship, he graduated in 1820. On leaving college he entered the law-office of his brother-in-law, the Hon. David Barker, Jr., of Rochester. On finishing his law studies and being admitted to the bar, he settled in the practice of his profession, in Bristol, New Hampshire. He continued in practice here till 1829, when he removed to Concord, New Hampshire. His integrity, legal ability, and general attainments were such, that in 1833, when only thirty-two years of age, he was selected

to fill a vacancy on the bench of the Superior Court, the highest judicial tribunal in the State. This office he held ten years, with a constantly increasing reputation for judicial ability, and for large and comprehensive views of public affairs.

In 1843, he was appointed superintendent of the Concord railroad. He was soon after chosen president of the corporation, and held the office till 1866. During his connection with the road it was eminently successful, and he showed himself to have a large share of executive ability. A still more public recognition of his capacity occurred in 1853, when he was appointed by President Pierce a commissioner on the claims in controversy between the United States and Great Britain. Judge Upham and the English commissioner met in London in the autumn of 1853, and examined and allowed or rejected all the numerous matters of a pecuniary nature, which had arisen between the two governments since the treaty of Ghent in 1814. This commission was entirely successful, and both commissioners were highly praised for their labors by our ministers, Everett and Buchanan.

A further recognition of his ability to deal with questions of a high public character occurred in 1862, when he was chosen umpire of a commission appointed by the United States and New Grenada to adjust claims and counter-claims between these two governments. This duty he discharged to the entire satisfaction of both governments. Judge Upham meddled but little with active politics, although he was cognizant of what was going on in that stormy field. In 1850 he was a member of the constitutional convention. He was in the House of Representatives in 1865 and 1866, and was chairman of the committee for remodelling the State House. He was for many years president of the New Hampshire Colonization Society, in the purposes of which he was much interested.

He had a decided taste for literary pursuits and investigations, and was well acquainted with the whole range of English literature. On a few occasions he publicly showed his interest in these pursuits. In 1835, at the request of the Legislature, he

delivered a eulogy on Lafayette, which was commended for its many excellencies. He also delivered an address before the New Hampshire Historical Society, his subject being one involving the political history of the State. He was for several years president of that society, having become a member in 1833. Dartmouth College conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws in 1862.

Judge Upham was a man of great and persevering industry. His application to a subject was continuous till it was finished. The versatility of his mind enabled him to turn easily from one subject to another. In the multiplicity of affairs in which he was concerned he always maintained a high character. "He was," says Professor Noyes, "a man of uprightness and strict integrity, a man who was true to his engagements, faithful to every contract, expressed or implied, doing what he regarded as right in the sight of God and man. This is the judgment which the entire community, with one consent, has expressed."

He was twice married. Betsey Watts, daughter of Nathaniel Lord, of Kennebunkport, Maine, was his first wife. She died August 17, 1833, leaving two children, Elizabeth L., wife of Joseph B. Walker, of Concord, and the Rev. Nathaniel L. Upham, who survived their father. His second wife, who survived him, was Eliza W., daughter of the Rev. Abraham Burnham, D.D., of Pembroke. They had two children, viz: an infant, and Francis A. Upham.

Judge Upham died December 11, 1869. He was chosen a member of this Society in 1855.

JOHNSON GARDNER

JOHNSON GARDNER was born in Rehoboth, Massachusetts, November 22, 1799. His father was James Gardner, who was a native of Swansea, Massachusetts. His mother was Susan Tripp, a native of Newport, Rhode Island. Dr. Gardner graduated at the Medical Department of Brown University, in the class of 1824, and commenced the practice of medicine and surgery in Pawtucket, Rhode Island. June 8, 1829, he was married to Miss Phebe Lawton Sisson, daughter of Aaron Sisson, of Seekonk, Massachusetts. They were blessed with eight children.

For fourteen years after Dr. Gardner established himself in Pawtucket, he gave his undivided attention to the duties of his profession. In 1840 he removed to Seekonk, Massachusetts, now East Providence, Rhode Island, and devoted much of his time to agricultural pursuits. His enterprise and success in that department ultimately resulted in his election to the presidency of the Bristol County Agricultural Society. In 1841, 1842, and 1843 he was a member of the Senate in the Legislature of Massachusetts. He was a member of the executive council from 1844 to 1853. He served as one of the commissioners to fix the boundary line between Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and wrote a history of the controversy on that subject. In 1854 he returned to Pawtucket and resumed the practice of his profession. Upon the breaking out of the Rebellion he was appointed examining surgeon of the State of Rhode Island, and continued to discharge the duties of that office to the close of the enlistments for the war. In the meantime he established an office in Providence, and acquired considerable practice.

Dr. Gardner was highly respected by his professional brethren and by the public generally to the close of his life. He was a good physician, a man of courteous, polished manners, and widely esteemed in Pawtucket and the vicinity, where he was the most intimately known. Two years before his death, he was compelled by failing health to relinquish the practice of his profession, and subsequently he had several attacks of paralysis, of which he died on Sunday, December 12, 1869, at the age of seventy years. At a special meeting of the Providence Medical Association, held December 14, 1869, resolutions of respect and condolence were unanimously adopted.

Dr. Gardner was elected a resident member of this Society in 1866.

PHINEAS WASHINGTON LELAND

Phineas Washington Leland, son of David Warren and Mary (Rawson) Leland, was born in Grafton, Massachusetts, in the year 1798. His father was of the fifth generation of descent from Henry Leland, who came from England in 1652, and settled at Sherborn, where he died in 1680. His mother was of the fifth generation of descent from Edward Rawson, the well-known secretary of Massachusetts Colony in early times.

Mr. Leland entered Brown University in 1821, but left before completing the curriculum prescribed by that University. He then studied medicine with Dr. George C. Shattuck, and also at the Maine Medical College, where he took his degree of M.D. in 1826. For some years he practised his profession in Medfield. In 1834 he removed to Fall River, and was appointed collector of that port by President Jackson. He held this office during all subsequent administrations. Mr. Leland was strongly attached to the creed of the Democratic party, attending its conventions till near the close of his life. In 1842 he was elected senator in his district, and was chosen president of the Massachusetts Senate in January, 1843. This was the only political office he held in the Commonwealth.

He had a decided taste for literary pursuits, was a good linguist, and particularly fond of the French language and literature. He wrote some pieces of poetry which attracted attention at the time. While a member of the Senate he wrote a series of articles in the Boston *Post*, entitled "Pen and Ink Sketches, from the Gallery of the Senate Chamber," which were widely read. He directed his attention to our early Indian

history, and wrote several articles on the Aborigines. His fondness for letters early led him to journalism. He was the first editor of the Fall River *Patriot*, a journal started in 1836, and continued four years. He was the first editor of the *Weekly News*, begun in 1845; and after his editorial connection with this paper ceased he was an occasional contributor.

Mr. Leland entered heartily into all measures tending to the literary improvement of Fall River. He was one of the founders, and for many years president, of the Fall River Athenaeum. He was one of the trustees of the public library; one of the building committee of the city hall; and on the occasion of its dedication in 1846, delivered a public address. In the domestic circle he was a favorite — lively, witty, and full of anecdote, a kind father and a devoted husband. His extensive reading made his conversation very interesting. He married, in 1826, Pamelia W. Wood, of Mendon, and had five children, two of whom survived him. He died January 22, 1870.

He was elected a corresponding member of this Society in 1848.

ROMEO ELTON

Romeo Elton, an eminent theologian, scholar, and author, was born in that part of Bristol, now Burlington, Connecticut, in the year 1790. He was the fourth son of William and Anne (Morris) Elton, both descended from old Connecticut families. While a mere youth he discovered a taste for reading and a thirst for information on a wide range of subjects. At school he was distinguished for industry, for thoroughness in his studies, for method and orderly arrangement, for quietness and want of interest in common boyish sports. Having mastered the curriculum of the common school he pursued his studies under the parish minister. When only seventeen years of age he was appointed master of the school which he had formerly attended, and taught with success. He soon went to the Wallingford Academy to prepare for college. Here he distinguished himself at the outset, taking front rank for scholarship. He was made tutor at the second term of his attendance. From this he passed to Brown University, entering the sophomore class, and graduated in the year 1813 with distinction. He soon after married Sarah Ormsbee, of Rehoboth, Massachusetts, and took charge of the Academy at Wallingford for a short period. After this he passed some time in Philadelphia and in the Southern States, in the capacity of a teacher, devoting his leisure to the study of theology.

In 1817 he was ordained a minister of the gospel, and settled pastor of the second Baptist Society at Newport, Rhode Island. In 1822 he resigned his connection with this society on account of ill health. His pastorate had been a successful one; and in

this short period he had gained the reputation of an able and effective preacher. He passed two years in travel for the purpose of regaining his health. In 1824 he was settled again, minister of the Baptist Society of Windsor, Vermont, where he remained but a short time, the climate proving too severe.

On quitting Windsor, he was chosen professor of the Greek and Latin languages and literature in Brown University. He went immediately to Europe, where he remained two years, engaged in studies connected with his department, and in the autumn of 1827 he entered upon the duties of his professorship. For a period of sixteen years, Professor Elton faithfully and satisfactorily performed the duties of his charge. His thorough scholarship, his wide range of studies in classical and in general literature, and his occasional publications, made him widely known among the literary men of the country. His lectures on Classical Literature, and Greek and Roman Antiquities, were attractive and well received.

In 1838 he edited and published an edition of Callendar's "Historical Discourse," with copious notes and biographical sketches. In 1844 he published the works of President Maxcy, to which he added a full memoir of that eminent person. The year before he had resigned his professorship and returned to his native State, where he remained two years. During this interim he lost his wife by death. In 1845 he went a second time to England, and resided many years in the ancient city of Exeter, engaged in literary pursuits, writing much for the religious press, and attending to the publication of the *Eclectic Review*, of which he was an editor. For the purpose of making more fully known to the English people our own country and institutions, he organized a series of public meetings at Exeter, at which lectures and addresses on American affairs were given. During the Civil War he was active in presenting to the British public a fair view of the issues between the contending parties.

While at Exeter he married Miss Prothesia S. Goss of that city, a lady of distinguished talents and the author of many literary works of merit. She died in 1867, and two years later

Professor Elton returned to the United States. His arrival coincided with the annual commencement of his *alma mater*, which he attended. He was received by his old associates and former pupils with every mark of respect and esteem. His interest in the university was signalized by his establishment of a scholarship for the benefit of students of ability who may need pecuniary assistance. His liberality in the cause of education was further marked by a bequest of twenty thousand dollars to the university to establish a professorship of Natural Theology, and the like sum to Columbian College at Washington, to establish a professorship of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy. In 1853 he published a life of Roger Williams.

Professor Elton received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Harvard College in 1820, and the degree of S.T.D. from Nashville College in 1842. He was a member of a number of literary societies in England, of the Northern Society of Antiquaries at Copenhagen, and of several historical societies in the United States. He was an active member of the Rhode Island Historical Society during his residence in that State. He was admitted a corresponding member of this Society in 1852. His third wife, who survived him, was Margaret A., daughter of Hon. Frederick Allen, a distinguished lawyer of Maine. Dr. Elton died suddenly in Boston, February 5, 1870.

PETER THACHER WASHBURN

Peter Thacher Washburn, Governor of the State of Vermont, died at his residence in Woodstock, February 7, 1870. He was born in Lynn, Massachusetts, September 7, 1814. He was the son of Reuben Washburn, who was born in Leicester, Massachusetts, December 30, 1781, and a descendant of John Washburn, of Evesham, Worcestershire, England, who came to Duxbury, Massachusetts, as early as 1632.

Peter Thacher Washburn was three years old when his father removed from Lynn to Cavendish, Vermont. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1835, studied law with William Upham, Esq., of Montpelier, and in 1838 commenced practice in Ludlow, Vermont, to which place his father had removed. August 5, 1839, he married Almira E. Ferris, daughter of Jonathan Ferris, of Swanton, Vermont. She died in 1848. July 29, 1849, he married Almira P. Hopkins, daughter of Heman Hopkins, of Glen's Falls, New York. By her he had three children who survived their father: Almira Elizabeth, born May 26, 1852; Mary Hannah, born July 23, 1854; Charles Hopkins, born October 2, 1856.

Mr. Washburn became one of the most marked characters that have figured in the politics of Vermont. For eight years, from 1844 to 1852, he held the office of Reporter of Decisions of the Supreme Court of that State. In 1853 and 1854 he represented the town of Woodstock in the General Assembly of Vermont. When the rebellion broke out, he was one of the first men engaged in raising troops, and went into the field for three months as Lieutenant-Colonel of the First Regiment, Vermont

Volunteers. He was stationed at Fortress Monroe, and at Newport News. He was in the fight at Big Bethel, and was commended in the official report of that battle for his "coolness and bravery." On his return to Vermont in October, 1861, he was appointed Adjutant and Inspector-General of the State, and held that office through the war. He was elected Governor of Vermont in September, 1869, by the almost unanimous voice of the Republican party. At the time of his death he was also one of the trustees on the part of the State, of the University of Vermont, and also of the State Agricultural College.

Governor Washburn was active in the use of the pen. In 1844 he published a "Digest of Vermont Reports," 8vo. pp. 823; in 1847, a volume of "Practical Forms," pp. 110; in 1852, a second volume of the "Digest of Vermont Reports," pp. 630. As Reporter of Decisions he prepared and published eight volumes of Reports of Decisions, being vols. 16 to 23 inclusive. As Adjutant and Inspector-General he published five Annual Reports.

Governor Washburn was a man of unimpeachable integrity in public as well as in private life. He insisted upon absolute correctness in the habits and statements of all his subordinates, and was so punctiliously honest that he would not allow his private secretary to use even a postage stamp of the State's property, except for public purposes. He was also a strict disciplinarian, and introduced almost military formality into his intercourse with his associates in office. This trait in his character did not grow out of any assumption of dignity, but from his strong attachment to order, and to his desire that every man should know his place, and be personally responsible for the duties of his position.

He was elected a resident member of this Society in 1868.

WILLIAM WILLIS

William Willis was born in Haverhill, Massachusetts, August 31, 1794, the son of Benjamin and Mary (McKinstry) Willis. His paternal ancestors were among the early English settlers of Massachusetts; his maternal, were Scotch-Irish. John McKinstry (Edinb. Univ. 1712), his great-grandfather, a clergyman, the first of the name who came to this country, arrived August 4, 1718, and settled near Worcester, Massachusetts. His grandfather, son of the preceding, became a physician in Taunton, Massachusetts, and was appointed surgeon-general of hospitals in Boston by General Gage. Mr. Willis's family moved to Portland in 1803.

He was fitted for college at Phillips Exeter Academy and graduated from Harvard College in 1813. He was then entered as student-at-law in the office of the Hon. Prentiss Mellen (H. C. 1784), in Portland. At the close of the War of 1812, the family removed to Boston, and he entered the office of Judge Peter Oxenbridge Thacher (H. C. 1796). In 1815 he went abroad with a prospect of a commercial life in connection with United States Consul Jarvis in Lisbon, Portugal; but relinquishing that project, he returned, completed his legal studies, was admitted to the Suffolk Bar, 1817, and opened an office in Boston. In 1818 he visited the West Indies, and spent a few months on the islands Martinique and Guadeloupe.

When Mr. Mellen was chosen to the United States Senate from Massachusetts, he invited young Willis to become a partner in the extensive business of his office. In 1820, when Maine became a separate State and Mr. Mellen was appointed Chief

Justice of the Supreme Court, the connection was dissolved, and Mr. Willis continued the practice of his profession by himself until 1835, when he formed a partnership with the late Hon. William Pitt Fessenden (B. C. 1823), which lasted twenty years. In 1854 Mr. Willis's son Henry (B. C. 1851) was associated with him in the office. After the death of this son in 1868, he conducted the business of the office alone.

September 1, 1823, Mr. Willis married Julia, daughter of the late Hon. Ezekiel Whitman (B. U. 1795), Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and afterwards Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Maine. Nine children were the issue of this marriage. The parents survived them all, the mother dying April 2, 1872.

Mr. Willis had a genuine passion for historical and statistical research. He edited seven volumes of the Maine Historical Collections, and six of these have one or more valuable contributions from his industrious pen. His "History of Portland," published 1865, pp. 928, is one of the best town or city histories published in the country. In 1863, appeared his "History of the Law, the Courts, and Lawyers of Maine," 8 vo., pp. 712.

For many years he filled offices involving responsibility and influence, as bank director, mayor of the city, director of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad and president of the board, member of the State Senate, elector for President of the United States in 1860, and president of the electoral college. He was elected corresponding or honorary member of the Historical Societies of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Georgia, New Hampshire, and Vermont, of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, and of the American Antiquarian Society. He was made a corresponding member of this Society in 1845 and an honorary member in 1861, and was its vice-president for Maine from 1855 to 1859. In 1867 he received from Bowdoin College the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. He died in Portland, February 17, 1870.

A fuller memoir of Mr. Willis may be found in the REGISTER, vol. xxvii, pp. 2–8.

GEORGE WASHINGTON MESSINGER

George Washington Messinger was born in Boston, February 5, 1813, and died at the Tremont House, in that city, April 27, 1870, at the age of fifty-seven years. He was admitted a resident member of this Society in 1848. His father, Hon. Daniel Messinger, of Boston, had ten children, of whom George Washington was the youngest. Daniel Messinger was a man of considerable distinction. His memoir may be found in Vol. xvi, of the Register; and in the same volume is the "Genealogy of the Messinger Family," elaborately prepared by George W. Messinger. In that article, the genealogy is traced back to the early part of the seventeenth century.

For several years Mr. Messinger was an iron merchant in this city, being the senior member of the firm of Messinger and Richardson, but in his later years he was not in active business. He first appeared in public life in 1854, as a member of the Common Council of Boston. Later he was a Senator from Suffolk in the Legislature, and a member of the Board of Aldermen six years, for two of which he was chairman of the board. He served as a member of the state central committee of the Republican party, and as president of the ward and city committee. He was also a director in the Merchants', Firemen's, and Hancock Insurance companies. At the time of his death he was president of the Real Estate Company of Hyde Park. He was prominent in business circles, and was genial and respected in all his social relations. He was never married.

ELIAKIM LITTELL

Eliakim Littell, the son of Stephen and Susan (Gardner) Littell, was born in Burlington, New Jersey, January 2, 1797, and died in Brookline, Massachusetts, May 17, 1870. He was a descendant in the fifth generation from Samuel Littell, of New Jersey, born about 1680, through Joseph[2], Capt. Eliakim[3], by wife Hannah Jewell, and Stephen[4], his father, above named, born January 3, 1772. His mother was a direct descendant from Thomas Gardner, who went to Burlington, about 1678. His paternal grandfather, Captain Eliakim Littell, distinguished himself in the defence of Springfield, New Jersey, when attacked by the enemy in the American Revolution; and, in the churchyard of that place, a monument has been erected to the memory of this gallant man.

The subject of this memoir received his education at the grammar school at Haddonfield, New Jersey. Though he did not remain here long, his progress in his studies was rapid. Blessed with friends who were fond of literature and possessed of choice libraries, he obtained the loan of standard works, which formed in him a sound judgment, and cultivated a taste for the English classics. After serving an apprenticeship in a bookstore, he began business as a publisher, and issued Hume's "History of England," and other books of standard reputation.

In January, 1819, he commenced, at Philadelphia, a weekly literary paper, entitled *The National Recorder*, which was enlarged in 1821, and called *The Saturday Magazine*, and the next year was merged in *The Museum of Foreign Literature and Art*. This was a monthly magazine, in which was reproduced the

cream of the English quarterlies, monthlies, and other periodicals. In 1844, he removed to Massachusetts, and began at Boston, May 11, 1844, the publication of *The Living Age*, a weekly magazine, of a similar character to *The Museum of Foreign Literature*. This enterprise proved highly successful and Mr. Littell devoted to it the brightest and best part of a long life.

Mr. Littell was the author of a scheme of revenue reform, known as the "Compromise Tariff," which was adopted and carried through Congress by Mr. Clay, during the administration of General Jackson. He was a man of uncommonly genial disposition, his temperament being naturally cheerful, and his friendship unwavering. His turn for wit and anecdote was remarkable, yet he was tender and considerate of the feelings of others. He was a polished gentleman, affable and courteous in all the relations of life. He lived beyond the term usually allotted to our race, and his mental powers were unimpaired to the end of his life.

Among the virtues of our late associate, one trait of character especially deserves notice, for it ran through the whole path of life, from the morning to the evening of his days. It never palled nor drooped, nor lost its sweet influence over his soul. I refer to his taste for reading, his intense love of books, and thirst for knowledge. If electricity vivifies nature and adorns creation with wealth and beauty, the electric power of reading seems in the same manner to vitalize the mind. It was surely so with him. He had a burning thirst for books — books of the highest and most artistic kinds. From them he derived the exquisite taste in esthetics which so often showed itself in *The Living Age*.

Mr. Littell was a resident member of this Society, elected in 1867.

A fuller memoir of Mr. Littell may be found in the REGISTER, vol. xxix, pp. 204–6.

WINTHROP SARGENT

WINTHROP SARGENT was born in Philadelphia, September 23, 1825, and died in Paris, France, May 18, 1870. He was the son of George Washington and Margaret (Percy) Sargent. His mother was the daughter of Lieutenant Robert Percy of the Royal Navy, and his father was the son of Winthrop Sargent, a distinguished revolutionary officer of the Massachusetts line, adjutant-general of the United States army at the time of St. Clair's defeat, and first governor of Mississippi. (REGISTER xviii, 379; xxv, 210.)

Winthrop Sargent graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1845, and received the degree of Bachelor of Laws at the Harvard Law School in 1847. He practised law for a few years in Philadelphia, and for a brief period in New York, but his health did not permit prolonged attention to the fatiguing duties of his profession. His taste was altogether in the line of literary pursuits, and it was very early developed. He edited the "Journal of the Officers engaged in Braddock's Expedition," from original manuscripts in the British Museum, with an "Original Historical Memoir"; also a "Journal of the General Meeting of the Cincinnati in 1784," from the original manuscripts of his grandfather, Major Winthrop Sargent. These were the productions of an age so youthful that most men at that time only give promise of future excellence, but they occupy places of very considerable distinction among the standard works on American history.

Washington Irving, in his "Life of Washington," says: "In narrating the expedition of Braddock, we have frequently cited

the Journals of Captain Orme and of the Seamen's Detachment; they were procured in England by the Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll, while Minister at the Court of St. James, and recently published by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, ably edited and illustrated by an admirable introductory memoir by Winthrop Sargent, Esq., member of that society." Mr. George Grote, the historian of Greece, also speaks of this work in terms of high commendation.

At a later period, Mr. Sargent published a collection of the "Loyalist Ballads of the Revolution," and the "Loyal Verses of Joseph Stansberry and Dr. Jonathan Odell," relating to the American Revolution. He also edited "The Letters of John Andrews, of Boston, from 1772 to 1776." His "Life and Career of Major John André" is a more elaborate work, and, like all his productions, shows his patient research for materials, and his discriminating and graceful use of them. Between 1853 and 1857 he furnished twelve articles for the "North American Review."

Mr. Sargent's style is distinguished for vivacity and brilliancy. Had he confined himself to the field of literary criticism, he would have reached eminent distinction. His inclinations, however, were strongly in the line of historical investigation. He reverenced the past and loved it. He was fond of its actors, and he delighted to reproduce them in their ordinary garb and modes of thought and daily actions.

Mr. Sargent was married in April, 1851, to Sarah, daughter of Ignatius Sargent, Esq., of Boston. She died in 1852, leaving a son, Ignatius, born in April, 1852. Mr. Sargent's connection with this Society, as a corresponding member, dates from 1855.

SAMUEL HAZARD

Samuel Hazard died in Germantown, Pennsylvania, May 23, 1870. He was born in Philadelphia, May 26, 1784. During his entire life he was occupied in publishing periodical works, devoted to the early history of Pennsylvania, and in compiling the records of the Province. He apparently derived his taste for historical researches from his father, Ebenezer Hazard, who was United States Postmaster-General from 1782 to 1789, and who, from 1792 to 1794, published "Historical Collections," etc.

In 1828 Samuel Hazard commenced the publication of *The Pennsylvania Register*, which was issued until 1836, forming sixteen large volumes. It was devoted to the elucidation of the early history of Pennsylvania and current events, and had among its contributors, John F. Watson, Thomas I. Wharton, Esq., and other prominent writers. It is now regarded as a work of great value and importance to every student, especially of Pennsylvania history. He next published *The United States Commercial and Statistical Register*, forming six octavo volumes, issued from 1839 to 1842. In 1850, Mr. Hazard published "Annals of Pennsylvania from the Discovery of the Delaware," 1609 to 1682, a volume of nearly seven hundred pages.

By appointment of the governor of Pennsylvania under an act of assembly, Mr. Hazard, in 1852, commenced the collection and printing of "The Pennsylvania Archives" from 1682 to 1790, from the original records in the office of the secretary of the commonwealth, forming twelve volumes. He also prepared a copious index to the Archives and "The Colonial Records," forming together a volume of more than six hundred pages.

Mr. Hazard was indefatigable in his labors, and gave himself up to his work, even in advanced life, as if he had been a young man.

He held many posts of honor. From 1862 to 1864, he was librarian of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. He was a corresponding member of the New York Historical Society and also of the American Statistical Association of Boston. While librarian of the Historical Society, his eyesight failed, and he was compelled to resign his post. For some years he was almost entirely blind, but even amid such circumstances he maintained his usual serenity of mind, sustained by a deep religious faith.

He was admitted a corresponding member of this Society in 1855.

JOSEPH GAY EATON LARNED

Joseph Gay Eaton Larned, a resident member, admitted in 1869, died in the city of New York, June 3, 1870, aged fifty-one. He was a son of George and Anna Spalding (Gay) Larned, and was born in Thompson, Connecticut, April 29, 1819. He was a descendant in the eighth generation from William Larned of Charlestown and Woburn, Massachusetts, 1632–46, through Isaac of Woburn and Chelmsford, Isaac of Framingham, Deacon William of Thompson, Connecticut, Lieutenant Samuel, General Daniel, and George, his father above named.

He was educated at Yale College, where he graduated in 1839. The first year after graduating was spent as classical teacher in the Chatham Academy, Savannah, Georgia, and half of the next year as a private teacher in Charleston, South Carolina. In the spring of 1842 he took charge of an academy in Waterloo, New York, but removed to New Haven the following November, having been appointed tutor in Yale College. He served in this capacity till August, 1847. In December of that year, he was admitted to the bar of New Haven. Becoming interested professionally in the law of patents, he was gradually led to devote his time to the development of certain inventions, and in 1852 he withdrew from the practice of his profession.

In 1854 he took up his residence in New York City. He engaged, in 1855, as one of the firm of Lee and Larned in the manufacture of steam fire engines, on plans of which the leading features were his invention. In 1863 he received from the navy department the appointment of assistant inspector of iron-clads, and had charge of work at Brooklyn, New York. About

a year and a half before his death he resumed the practice of the law. He contributed occasionally to *The New Englander* and the New York newspapers.

On May 9, 1859, he was married to Miss Helen Lee, sister of his business partner, and a daughter of Deacon Joel and Mrs. Amanda (Gray) Lee. He left no children.

WILLIAM CHAUNCEY

William Chauncey, of New York City, where he died June 20, 1870, was born in Amherst, Massachusetts, January 31, 1793.

He was the eldest son of Moses and Sarah (Calkin) Chauncey, and a lineal descendant of the Rev. Charles Chauncey, president of Harvard College. He was a prominent and successful merchant of New York City. Though devoting untiring zeal and industry to his mercantile pursuits, he was a man of rare culture and an active and interested promoter of science, literature, and art. He was an honored member of the New York Historical Society, to which he gave much time and assistance, and for many years was its treasurer. He was one of the early corresponding members of our Society, dating from 1847. A devoted member of the Presbyterian church, his piety was not demonstrative, but earnest and consistent. He was an honor to the church, and an ornament to the community.

He married May 3, 1818, Julia Ann, daughter of J. Tice, of New Jersey, by whom he had six children. At his death he left two daughters, Margaret D., wife of George W. Stanton, Jr., of New York, and Mary Frances, wife of General Chauncey McKeever, U. S. A.

For his genealogy, see the "Chauncey Memorials," by William Chauncey Fowler, LL.D.

JEREMIAH PEABODY JEWETT

Jeremiah Peabody Jewett, of Lowell, died in that city, June 23, 1870, at the age of sixty-two. He was a son of Dr. Jeremiah and Mrs. Temperance (Dodge) Jewett, of Barnstead, New Hampshire, and was born in that town, February 24, 1808. His father, a native of Rowley, Massachusetts, after attending Dummer Academy, studied medicine with Drs. Torrey and Spofford, of Rowley, and in 1792 removed to Barnstead, where he began the practice of his profession. For a quarter of a century, he was the only physician in the town. He died there April 22, 1836, aged seventy-nine. Mrs. Temperance Jewett was a sister of Mrs. Judith (Dodge) Peabody, the mother of Mr. George Peabody, the eminent philanthropist. Mrs. Jewett was born April 4, 1772, and died in Barnstead, November 11, 1872, aged one hundred years and seven months. The paternal descent of Dr. Jewett is said to be from Joseph Jewett, an early settler of Rowley.

The subject of this memoir studied medicine with his father, and, for a year or two, with Dr. Jeremiah Spofford, of Groveland, Massachusetts. In the years 1831–32 he was a student in the medical department of Dartmouth College, under the instruction of Drs. Mussey and Oliver. He received the degree of M.D. from that college in 1835. In March, 1833, he settled in Lowell as a physician. For many years he was special coroner of the city of Lowell, and in 1855 was a representative of that city in the Massachusetts legislature. He was a fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and for a considerable time the president of the Medical Society of the "Middlesex District."

Dr. Jewett married Miss Harriet E. Loomis, of Windsor, Connecticut, by whom he had the following children, who survived him: Emma L., Henrietta A., Thomas P., Joseph D., and Alice A. He left at his decease a manuscript history of Barnstead, New Hampshire, which has since been revised and enlarged, and in 1872 was published in a duo-decimo of 264 pages, by his friend, Robert B. Caverly, Esq., of the Middlesex Bar.

Dr. Jewett was admitted a resident member of this Society in 1855.

ASA HOWLAND

Asa Howland was the son of John and Grace (Avery) Howland, of Conway, Massachusetts, where he was born October 25, 1787, and where he died June 24, 1870. He was a descendant in the seventh generation from John Howland and his wife Elizabeth, daughter of John Tilley, all of whom came in the "Mayflower" in 1620. The Plymouth Records, in recording the death of John Howland, the Pilgrim, February 23, 1672, state that he was the "last man that was left of those that came ouer in the shipp called the May Flower, that liued in Plymouth."

The descent of General Howland from John[1] Howland, was through his eldest son John[2], who married Mary Lee, October 26, 1651; John[3], born in Barnstable, December 31, 1674, and second wife Mary Crocker; Job[4], born June 18, 1726; John[5], born March 31, 1757, the father of Asa[6], who married, June 1, 1786, Grace Avery (born in Dedham, August 17, 1755, died February 12, 1841), and who himself died June 17, 1843. His maternal descent was from William[1] Avery, who was of Dedham, 1653, and removed to Boston, where he died March 18, 1686 (see Bridgeman's King's Chapel Epitaphs, p. 301); through William[2], Captain William[3], and Deacon William[4], who married Bethia Metcalf, and had four sons and three daughters, one of whom was Grace[5], the mother of General Howland. He was twice married: first, to Phebe Thompson, of Heath, Massachusetts, October 25, 1813, and second, to Mrs. Nancy Tilton, March 1, 1861. He left no children.

General Howland was a self-made man; his early educational advantages were not of a high order, but he was one of those

men, who find compensation for such defects in their own natural and cultivated taste for reading and study. He was a carpenter by trade, and while he plied his profession with diligence, his brain was actively employed. He early acquired a thirst for knowledge, and he assiduously cultivated it, through his long and useful life. He was a benevolent man. He freely used the pecuniary means at his command in the encouragement of schools and libraries in his native town, and in aiding indigent young men to obtain an education, especially if they intended to devote themselves to the Christian ministry.

General Howland had a decided taste for military affairs. For several years he was the colonel of a regiment, in which capacity he responded to the call of the governor of the commonwealth in 1812, and served in a campaign of three months for the defence of Boston. Subsequently he rose to the rank of brigadier-general, and afterwards to that of major-general. But the brightest gem in the character of General Howland was his consistent piety. Descended from Pilgrim stock, he inherited much of the sound principles which have given the Pilgrim a name above almost every other earthly name. He made a public profession of his faith in Christ, July 7, 1822, and in 1828 was chosen a deacon in the Congregational church in Conway, an office which he held and honored for forty years. Though he was not destitute of deep emotion, the leading characteristic of his piety was principle rather than impulse.

General Howland had very considerable taste for historical pursuits. This Society elected him to a resident membership in 1861.

EPHRAIM ABBOT

Ephraim Abbot was born in Newcastle, Maine, September 28, 1779, and died in Westford, Massachusetts, July 21, 1870. He was the oldest son of Benjamin Abbot (who fought at Bunker Hill), by his wife Sarah, daughter of Daniel and Ruth (Morrill) Brown, of Brunswick, Maine; and a descendant in the fifth generation from George [1] Abbot, of Andover, who married Hannah, daughter of William and Agnes Chandler, through Thomas[2], by wife Hannah Grey, Benjamin[3], by wife Hannah Abbot, and Benjamin[4], above, his father. His parents removed from Newcastle to Alna, Maine, and thence to Concord, New Hampshire. After studying under the Rev. Asa McFarland, and at Exeter Phillips Academy, he entered Harvard College in 1802, and graduated in 1806. He was preceptor of an academy in Charlestown, Massachusetts, from 1806 to 1808, when he entered the Theological Seminary in Andover, and graduated with its first class in 1810. He was a missionary in Eastern Maine, from June, 1811, to May, 1812; preached for a short time in Coventry, Connecticut, and was agent of the Massachusetts Bible Society in Rhode Island and New Hampshire.

On October 27, 1813, he was ordained pastor of the Congregational church in Greenland, New Hampshire. In December, 1825, he became preceptor of the Brackett Academy, newly established in Greenland, still retaining his ministerial relations to the church. In the autumn of 1828, he dissolved his connection with both parish and academy, and removed to Westford. In November he became principal of Westford Academy, and held the position nearly nine years. In May, 1831, he

commenced supplying the pulpit of the First Congregational church (Unitarian) in Westford, and continued to do so till 1835. He again supplied it from 1840 to 1845. In the autumn of 1848, he removed to Harvard, Massachusetts; but in April, 1850, returned to Westford and cultivated a small farm.

He married January 5, 1814, Mary Holyoke Pearson, daughter of Rev. Eliphalet Pearson. Her mother Priscilla Holyoke, was a daughter of Rev. Edward Holyoke, president of Harvard College, and great granddaughter of Rev. John Rogers, another president of that college, who was a grandson of Rev. John Rogers, of Dedham, England. His second marriage was January 21, 1830, with Abigail Whiting Bancroft, daughter of Amos and Abigail (Whiting) Bancroft, of Groton, Massachusetts. His children who survived him were: Lucy M. B., born April 10, 1832; George Edward Henry, born February 15, 1838, graduated Harvard College, 1860; Sarah Bass, born July 13, 1841. In connection with the Rev. Abiel Abbot, D.D., of Peterborough, New Hampshire, he commenced a Genealogical Register of the Abbot Family, which was published in 1847, in Boston, in a volume of about two hundred pages.

Mr. Abbot was a Christian gentleman of the old school. He delighted in the study of the Bible, and was accustomed, even in extreme old age, to read it in the original languages. He was earnest, cheerful, and charitable. For some time he was a justice of the peace, and served on the school committee of Westford. In 1839 he represented that town in the legislature. He was admitted a corresponding member of this Society in 1847.

JOHN CLARK

JOHN CLARK was born in Boston, August 1, 1844, and died in Cambridge, July 22, 1870. He was the son of Luther Clark, M.D., whose father, John Clark, was fifth in descent from Hugh Clark, of Watertown, the immigrant ancestor. His mother was Selina Cranch Minot, daughter of John and Thomasine Elizabeth (Bond) Minot. Mrs. Minot was sister to the late William Cranch Bond, the eminent astronomer, for many years director of the observatory of Harvard College.

Mr. Clark entered Harvard College in 1862, and graduated with more than average rank and scholarship, in 1866. The presentation to him, by his aunt, of a file of old family papers awakened in him an interest in genealogy, and led him to undertake the work of great merit which he published in 1866, the year he graduated, entitled "Records of the Descendants of Hugh Clark," a volume of 260 pages, octavo. To this undertaking he devoted all his spare time, strength, and means for many years. In accuracy, style, and completeness, the work is not surpassed by any now before the public. It is not only a memorial of his great industry, but of his profound interest in the subject, and in historical matters. Another interest attaches to it, that is, that the book is the production of a young man before he reached the twenty-second year of his age. What might have been expected of him had he lived the full measure of years!

Excepting some slight contributions to periodicals this is the only work published by him. For some time before his decease he had been collecting materials for a small volume upon pseu-

donymous American writers. He was a ready and clear writer, and carried on an extensive correspondence. His fondness for the art of printing and of book-making, led him, after graduation, to become a clerk in the well-known establishment of Hurd and Houghton.

Mr. Clark became a resident member of this Society in 1867. After his death his father gave to the Society a hundred volumes from the son's library.

APPLETON HOWE

Appleton Howe was born in Hopkinton, Massachusetts, November 26, 1792, and died in South Weymouth, Massachusetts, October 10, 1870. His earliest American ancestor, on his father's side, was James [1] Howe (son of Robert, of Hatfield, Broad Oak, Essex, England), who emigrated from England and settled in Ipswich, Massachusetts. He was born about 1605, and died May 17, 1702 (see Register, viii., 148). He had a son by the name of Abraham[2], who also had a son, Abraham.[3] Appleton Howe's ancestor, of the fourth generation, was Deacon Abraham[4] Howe, who married Lucy Appleton, of Ipswich, whose grandfather was John Appleton, and who died January 4, 1794. John Appleton was a remote descendant of Samuel Appleton, who was born at Little Waldingfield, England, and emigrated to Ipswich, in 1635–36. This Samuel Appleton was also the ancestor of the Appletons of Boston.

Deacon Abraham Howe was the father of Rev. Nathaniel[5] Howe, of Hopkinton, Massachusetts, who was born in Ipswich, October 6, 1764, and graduated at Harvard College in 1786. Rev. Nathaniel Howe, of Hopkinton, the father of Dr. Appleton[6] Howe, was settled over the Congregational church in that place, November 26, 1791, and retained that position till 1830. Dr. Howe, on his mother's side, descended from Colonel John Jones, who received his military commission from one of the Georges before he left England. Colonel John Jones was the father of Olive Jones, who was the mother of Dr. Howe. She was a native of Ashland, then a part of the town of Hopkinton.

Dr. Appleton Howe graduated at Harvard College in 1815.

He took his medical degree at Harvard in 1819, after pursuing a course of study with Dr. John C. Warren and Dr. John Ware. He soon commenced practice in South Weymouth, Massachusetts, and for many years maintained a distinguished standing in his profession. His mind was highly vigorous, and his love of medical science was enthusiastic. He early acquired great influence in the town, and for many years he was an acknowledged leader in all public improvements and reforms. Military and political honors also clustered upon him. In 1839, he was chosen major-general of the first division of the Massachusetts militia. He was also chosen captain of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company in 1840.

In 1841 and 1842 he was elected senator in the State Legislature from Norfolk County by the Whig party, of which he was a zealous advocate, until the antislavery movement commenced, when he as warmly seconded the efforts for the emancipation of the slaves. He was a decided temperance man, and earnestly advocated the principles of entire abstinence from intoxicating liquors, both by precept and example. For twenty years Dr. Howe was a member of the school committee of South Weymouth, and labored indefatigably for the improvement of the schools, and also of the roads and of the general sanitary and moral interests of the town.

He was a man of sound judgment, unswerving and tenacious in his opinions on all matters where great interests were involved. He was also distinguished for his large-hearted benevolence. Though he never made a public profession of religion, he was a firm and liberal supporter of the parish with which he was connected, and the pastors of the church can attest that they have frequently been sharers in his unostentatious beneficence. In his last days, when the hand of death was evidently upon him, he expressed his trust in the Saviour and his submission to the Divine will.

Dr. Howe was twice married. His first wife was Harriet Loud, daughter of Eliphalet and Hannah (Blanchard) Loud, both of Weymouth. They were married December 12, 1822. Harriet

was born February 28, 1795, and died childless, November 15, 1848. His second wife was Eliza Loud, of Weymouth, daughter of Joseph and Thankful (Bates) Loud, and was born May 9, 1812. They were married August 12, 1851. By his last marriage, Dr. Howe had two children — a daughter, Harriet Appleton, born December 13, 1852, and a son, born in 1854, and died in 1856.

Dr. Howe was admitted a resident member of this Society in 1867.

EZEKIEL BACON

Ezekiel Bacon, who was elected a corresponding member of this Society in 1847, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, September 1, 1776, and died in Utica, New York, October 18, 1870, at the age of ninety-four. He descended from an honorable ancestry. The line can be traced back to William Bacon, of Stratton, in Rutlandshire, England, about the year 1600. William[1] Bacon had two sons, Henry and Nathaniel[2]. The latter emigrated to this country in 1640, and settled in Barnstable, Massachusetts. He was a councilman in the Plymouth colony. From him descended John[3], John[4], and John[5], who was the father of Ezekiel. John[5] Bacon was born in Canterbury, Connecticut, in 1737, graduated at Princeton in 1765, was settled as a Presbyterian minister in Maryland, in 1768, was pastor of the Old South church in Boston, 1772–75, when he removed to Stockbridge, Massachusetts, and established himself there as an agriculturist. He was several times a member of both branches of the Legislature. He was president of the Senate in the year 1803–04, a member of Congress from 1801 to 1803, and a judge of the County Court of Berkshire for more than twenty years. He died at Stockbridge in 1820, at the age of eighty-three.

Rev. John Bacon married Elizabeth Goldthwaite, daughter of Ezekiel Goldthwaite, an eminent citizen of Boston, and widow of Rev. Alexander Cumming, his predecessor in the pastorate of the Old South church. While they were on a visit to Boston, Ezekiel, the subject of the present memoir, was born; and he was taken home to Stockbridge in a chaise, which was the first pleasure carriage that ever crossed the Blandford mountains,

between the Connecticut and the Housatonic rivers. Hence it passed into a proverb in the family, that "Ezekiel went to Boston to be born."

Ezekiel Bacon entered Yale College at the age of fourteen, and was graduated in the class of 1794, read law in Judge Reeves' law school in Litchfield, Connecticut, studied afterwards in the office of the celebrated Nathan Dane, of Beverly, Massachusetts, and practised for several years in Berkshire County. He was a member of the Massachusetts Legislature in 1806 and '07, and was the representative of Berkshire in the Congress of the United States from 1807 to 1813. He was then appointed to the office of chief justice of the Circuit Court of Common Pleas for the western district of Massachusetts, which he held, when he received the appointment from Mr. Madison, of comptroller of the treasury of the United States. Owing to ill health, he was soon after obliged to resign this office, and removing to the State of New York, in the year 1816, he settled in Utica, where he afterwards resided. During this period he represented the County of Oneida one year in the Legislature, held the office of judge of the Common Pleas two years, and was a member of the constitutional convention of 1821.

Mr. Bacon, like his father, was an ardent democrat of the Jeffersonian type. In early life he formed the acquaintance of Miss Abby Smith, daughter of Rev. Reuben Smith, D.D., of Litchfield, who was a prominent federalist. So high did politics run at that period, that Dr. Smith had very decided objections to have "le petit democrat," as Mr. Bacon was called, for a son-in-law. But at last his scruples were overcome, love triumphed over political prejudice, and Mr. Bacon married the daughter, on October 6, 1799. They lived together in the most affectionate manner for sixty-three years, when she died at the age of eighty-three.

Judge Bacon published, principally for private circulation, a small volume of poetic effusions, entitled "Egri Somnia." He also published a lecture, which he had delivered at several places, entitled, "Recollections of Fifty Years Ago." He was a

man of great liberality, and an enthusiastic worker in many branches of humane and Christian labor. His instincts were high, pure, noble. A Puritan by descent and by education, he exhibited many of the best traits of the Puritan character.

Judge Bacon had five children: John Henry, who died in 1834; William Johnson, who was for many years judge of the Supreme Court of New York; Francis, who was a banker in the city of New York; Elizabeth Goldthwaite, the wife of Henry Colt, Esq., of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and Fanny Smith, the wife of Theodore Pomeroy, Esq., of Pittsfield. She died in 1851. Judge William Johnson Bacon, the third in the series of judges in the family, had one son, Adjutant William Kirkland Bacon, a young man of rare promise, who laid down his life upon the altar of patriotism, in the battle of Fredericksburg.

A fuller memoir of Judge Bacon may be found in the REGISTER, vol. xxvi. p. 204.

WILLIAM WHITWELL

William Whitwell, of Boston, the son of William and Nancy Whitwell, died in Boston, November, 2, 1870, aged seventy-eight years and eleven months.

He was a resident member of this Society, elected in 1864.

SAMUEL HALL

Samuel Hall, of East Boston, a resident member, died there November 13, 1870, aged seventy. He was the youngest son of Captain Luke and Mrs. Anna (Tuels) Hall of Marshfield, Massachusetts, where he was born April 23, 1800. His great grandfather, Adam Hall, said to have been from Scotland, settled in Marshfield in the early part of the eighteenth century, where he married, January 6, 1725, Sarah, daughter of William and Mercy (White) Sherman, and granddaughter of Peregrine White, the first white child born in New England. Samuel Hall's grandfather, Captain Adam Hall, married in 1752, Kezia, daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Rogers) Ford, and had seven children, of whom Luke, above named was the fifth.

Samuel Hall's opportunities for education in his youth were very limited, he having been able to attend school only six months in the year. In early life he was engaged in the business of shipbuilding with his two elder brothers, Luke and William, at White's Ferry in Marshfield. Subsequently he removed to Duxbury, where he built ships for the Westons and other leading merchants. Having established the reputation of a first-class shipbuilder, he was induced to remove to East Boston where he launched his first vessel in the autumn of 1839. From that time till his death he continued to build ships, which were among the finest and best that were launched in these waters.

His active business habits, his great energy, his exactness in financial matters and his sound judgment soon brought him into notice. While a member of the Boston Board of Aldermen in

1849 and 1850, he took an active interest in the introduction of Cochituate water into East Boston, and suggested the manner and route by which it was introduced. In 1850 he was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives from Boston, and in 1866 from Marshfield, his native town. For nearly fifteen years he was president of the East Boston Ferry Company, and at the time of his decease he was president of the Maverick National Bank, a position which he had held for about twenty years.

He married, first, Christiana Kent; second, Huldah B. Sherman, both of Marshfield. He had eight children, of whom four survived him, namely: Samuel, Walter Scott, Marcia (Emery) and Harriet G. He was admitted a resident member of this Society in 1855.

BENJAMIN PARKER RICHARDSON

Benjamin Parker Richardson was born in Boston, April 23, 1802, and died in Boston, November 17, 1870. On the paternal side he descended from Jeffrey Richardson, who was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1693, and emigrated to this country and died in Boston, September 29, 1775. On the maternal side he descended from Captain Richard Brackett, who was born in Scotland, in 1610, and removed to America and died in "Braintry" (Braintree), Massachusetts, March 5, 1690–91. For the details of his descent from those venerated ancestors, the reader is referred to a volume entitled "Genealogical and Biographical Sketches of the Name and Family of Brackett and Richardson," by Jeffrey Richardson, Jr. Jeffrey Richardson, the father of Benjamin P., was a witness of the Boston massacre, March 5, 1770. He possessed a large real estate in Boston, and owned the ropewalks, which extended from High street to Milk street, and which were destroyed by the great fire in 1794. In 1796, the town deeded to him "a tract of marsh land and flats at the bottom of the Common."

Benjamin Parker Richardson was bred to business, and in 1826 became a partner in the firm of J. Richardson and Brothers, iron merchants.

He was remarkable for method and accuracy, and his private ledgers and letter books are models of beauty and correctness. In the years 1822 and 1824, he made tours of observation through the Northern, Middle, and Southern States, and with ready pen entered his "Random Sketches" in a volume of more than five hundred pages.

Mr. Richardson collected a library, which was remarkably rich in works upon the early history of this country, in manuscripts, pamphlets, ballads, and newspapers. Genealogy was with him a favorite study, or rather a recuperating pastime. He was a member of the House of Representatives for Boston for five successive years; a member of the Common Council for six successive years; and a member of the school committee for seventeen successive years.

He was a vestryman of Trinity Church, clerk of the Greene Foundation, and a member for many years of the Massachusetts Board of Missions. A distinguishing feature of his life was inflexible honesty. His understanding was strong and accurate, and he had little tendency towards vacillation when he was convinced that any given course was right. His bodily sufferings during his latter years consigned him to a long and weary seclusion from general society, but they set in stronger relief the gentleness, the patience, and the submission which only the grace of God can administer in seasons of calamity. Upon his demise, appropriate resolutions, offered by the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, were adopted by the vestrymen and wardens of Trinity Church, expressive of the great loss they had sustained by the departure of their associate in office.

November 27, 1828, Mr. Richardson was married to Rebecca, daughter of John Bridge, of Littleton, Massachusetts, and they had four children: Rebecca Bridge, Sarah Cordelia, Benjamin Heber, and Edward Cyrenius.

Mr. Richardson was admitted a resident member of this Society, in 1847.

EBENEZER BURGESS

Ebenezer Burgess of Dedham, Massachusetts, departed this life December 5, 1870. He was born in Wareham, Massachusetts, April 1, 1790. He graduated at Brown University, in 1809, and at the Theological Seminary in Andover in 1814. He taught in the high school at Providence, Rhode Island, one year; was tutor in Brown University 1811–13, and professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in the University of Vermont, 1815–17. He accompanied the Rev. Samuel J. Mills, that devoted servant of Christ, to Africa, as an agent of the American Colonization Society, to explore the western coast of that continent, and joined the colony of Liberia. They sailed from Philadelphia, November 1, 1817, and Mr. Burgess arrived home again October 22, 1818. On their homeward voyage, Mr. Mills was taken sick and died, and his associate performed for him the last offices and committed his remains to the ocean.

March 14, 1821, Mr. Burgess was ordained pastor of the First Church of Christ in Dedham, and after a highly judicious and successful ministry of forty years, he resigned the active pastoral duties, March 13, 1861. In 1840, he published "The Dedham Pulpit," a volume of five hundred pages, and in 1865, the "Burgess Genealogy," an octavo of two hundred pages. The latter work is confined to one branch only of the great Burgess family, namely, to that of Thomas Burgess, of Plymouth colony. He was the earliest American ancestor of Dr. Burgess, and came to this country about the year 1630. The "Burgess Genealogy" is a work which shows great research and accuracy of detail.

The subject of this sketch was not a man who did anything

at haphazard. His mind was distinguished for comprehensiveness and order. Whatever he undertook was sure to be executed thoroughly and with good judgment. He was a firm believer in the evangelical system of faith, so called, and he held it and preached it in its broadest and most comprehensive relations. His preaching was distinguished, perhaps, for breadth and comprehensiveness, rather than for pointedness and closeness of application. His labors in the Christian ministry were crowned with the divine benediction, and many at the last day will "rise up and call him blessed." Dr. Burgess was dignified and graceful in his manners, with, perhaps, some appearance of preciseness. His general bearing was decidedly of the "old school" type. He had a great deal of that peculiar and indescribable quality which we term presence.

May 22, 1823, Dr. Burgess was married to Miss Abigail Bromfield Phillips, daughter of the Hon. William Phillips, of Boston. Besides three who died in childhood they had four children: Miriam Mason, Ebenezer Prince, Amh. Coll., 1852, Edward Phillips, Amh. Coll., 1852, and Martha Crowell. Miriam Mason was married to the Rev. Dr. Augustus C. Thompson, Boston Highlands, in 1870. Dr. Burgess became the possessor of considerable wealth; and both he and his estimable wife were distinguished for judicious and large-hearted benevolence. This world has but few worthier men to lose than the subject of this sketch.

He was elected a resident member of this Society in 1862.

JAMES READ

James Read, of Boston, was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, November 19, 1789, and died in Boston, December 24, 1870. His father was Joseph Stacy Read, who was born in Cambridge, October 21, 1754, and his mother was Esther Goodwin, of Plymouth. They were married September 5, 1783. He was the fourth in descent from James Read, who came from the County of Kent, England, and settled in Cambridge, in 1705; through James, born October 9, 1721, married Hannah Stacy; and Joseph Stacy Read, above, his father, who was for many years the postmaster of Cambridge. A portrait of Mr. Read, the subject of this memoir, will be found in the Register, Vol. xiv, p. 176.

James Read married Hannah Palmer, daughter of Captain Joseph and Jerusha Johnson Palmer, December 6, 1815. Their children were: Lucy Richmond; Helen Maria, wife of George Gardner, of Boston; Louisa, wife of Christopher C. Chadwick, of Boston, and Sarah Elizabeth.

Mr. Read was for many years an active and prominent merchant of Boston, in the firms of James Read and Company; Read, Chadwick and Company; and Read, Gardner and Company. He was a cotemporary of the Lawrences, the Appletons, the Paiges — names which are synonyms of mercantile integrity and success.

In 1837, a year remarkable for the failure of many of the long-established commercial houses of this city and country, as president of the Globe Bank he was a member of the committee representing the different banks, which reported in favor

of suspending specie payments. In 1842, when Mr. Read himself was obliged to stop payment, he assured his creditors that, though he could not meet his liabilities at their maturity, if his life and health were spared they should never be dishonored, and he not only kept his word, but, in the days of his subsequent prosperity, he paid every dollar of his indebtedness with interest. His creditors expressed their high sense of his honorable dealing with them by formal resolutions and other tokens of esteem. For many years Mr. Read took an active part in the various enterprises for promoting the prosperity of the city of Boston. He had little taste for office; and the only official position he ever held in political life was membership in the constitutional convention in 1853.

His advanced age was unusually free from infirmity. His elastic step, his cheerful greetings, and his broad charity and open-handed benevolence, marked the evening of his days. He contributed liberally toward the building fund for the purchase and reconstruction of this Society's house. In his last will and testament, after providing for certain relatives and friends, he made bequests amounting to about ten thousand dollars, to charitable institutions of Boston and vicinity.

Mr. Read was admitted a resident member of this Society, in 1863.

ALBERT BARNES

Albert Barnes, a corresponding member, elected in 1860, the eminent Presbyterian minister and religious writer, was a native of Rome, New York. He was born December 1, 1798, and died very suddenly in Philadelphia, December 24, 1870. His early education was of a very limited character, but he read much, and at the age of seventeen he began the study of law. He attended the Fairfield, Connecticut, Academy, and entered Hamilton College, where he was graduated in 1820. Having changed his purpose of becoming a lawyer, he entered Princeton, New Jersey, Theological Seminary, in 1824. When he entered college he was decidedly skeptical, but during his college course his religious views underwent a change.

He was ordained pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Morristown, New Jersey, in 1825. Here he remained five years. In 1830, he became pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia. He was installed at Philadelphia in the face of violent opposition from some members of the presbytery. His divergence from the traditional views of the Presbyterian church had much to do with the development of the new school of Presbyterian Theology (1837) of which he was a leader. Party feeling between the old and new school became very bitter. He sustained a trial for heresy on account of certain expressions in his commentary on the Epistle to the Romans, which he afterwards changed. He was suspended from the ministry, but was restored by the General Assembly. The violence of party feeling increased, until, in 1838, the Presbyterian church became divided.

His annotations on the Scriptures, originally prepared as lectures to his congregation, were published and obtained a wide circulation. As a pastor and preacher he was eminently successful, and during his pastorate of forty years his church maintained its position among the Presbyterian churches of Philadelphia as first in fact, as well as First in name. In time the bitterness of controversy subsided, and at his death his loss was as sincerely lamented by his brethren of the old school division as by his own.

He suffered in the latter part of his life from failing eyesight, and, in 1868, at the age of seventy, he resigned his charge, much against the wishes of his congregation. To the last he preached occasionally in the churches. His fame rests chiefly on his Commentaries, and his name appears without any honorary title, because he was conscientiously opposed to academic degrees. Of the "Notes" more than a million copies were sold before the last revised edition of 1872. He was a man of eminent ability as a preacher, of clear mind and beautiful character. His writings of prominence were several volumes of sermons, a series of question-books, the notes on the New Testament, Isaiah, Job, Psalms, etc.; "The Church and Slavery" (1857); "Life at Threescore and Ten" (1869).

Rev. Daniel March, D.D., a contemporary pastor, latterly of Woburn, Massachusetts, counted it one of the rare privileges of his life that Albert Barnes was his personal friend. He says of him — "He kept even step with the foremost. . . . He took his place in the ranks of toiling men, without wealth, genius, or social distinction to give him a start. . . . The vast results of his lifework sprang from the inspiration of industry. . . . He found the joy of life in work. . . . He could never be made to say he was tired. . . . He never learned the art of amusement; recreation for him must be another sort of work. . . . He never put himself on exhibition." [1]

Mr. Barnes was survived by a widow, two sons, and a daughter.

[1] From a sketch by Rev. Daniel March, D.D.; and Scharf and Westcott's "History of Philadelphia," vol. ii, p. 1295.

BUCKINGHAM SMITH

Buckingham Smith was born on Cumberland Island, Georgia, October 31, 1810, and died in the city of New York, January 5, 1871. His ancestors removed from Taunton, Massachusetts, to Litchfield, Connecticut, and thence to Watertown, Connecticut. He was the son of Josiah and Hannah (Smith) Smith, who were cousins. Josiah Smith, his father, died in 1825, in Xalapa, Mexico, where he was United States Consul. Their only children were: Thomas Buckingham, the subject of this notice, and Hannah, or Anita.

After his father's death, Thomas Buckingham Smith was placed by his uncle, Robert Smith, at Washington, now Trinity College, in Hartford, Connecticut, where he pursued the partial or scientific course, from about November, 1827, to August, 1830. Soon after he left college he dropped the "Thomas" from his name. He was educated to the profession of the law at the Law School in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and in the office of General Samuel Fessenden of Portland, Maine, whose son, the late Hon. William Pitt Fessenden, was his fellow student. He practised law in Maine one year and then opened a law office in St. Augustine, Florida. He was twice elected to the Florida Legislature from St. John's County, and was at one time speaker of the House of Assembly. September 20, 1844, he was married to Julia G. Gardner, only daughter of Reuben G. and Elizabeth (Stinson) Gardner. Mrs. Smith died without issue, December 26, 1861.

In September, 1850, Buckingham Smith was appointed Secretary of Legation to Mexico, and was recalled in February

1852. In 1851 Mr. George W. Riggs, Jr., of Washington, District of Columbia, at his own expense, printed the first literary work of Mr. Smith, the "Narrative of Alvar Nunez Cabeca de Vaca." In June 1855, Mr. Smith was appointed Secretary of Legation to Spain. While there he gained the friendship of the oriental scholar, Pascual de Gayangos, and other scholars, and made extensive researches in the archives at Simancas and Seville. Of the matter collected for his own "History of Florida," he printed at Madrid, a volume entitled "Coleccion de Varios Documentos."

A grammar of the Pima or Nevome language was printed in Spanish under his editorial care in Shea's "American Linguistics," in 1862. He also printed, in 1862, a very quaint and curious account of Sonora from a manuscript, "Rudo Ensayo Tentativa de una Prevencional Descripcion Geografica de la Provincia de Sonora," an anonymous work of some old Spanish Jesuit. In June, 1866, Mr. Smith was appointed tax commissioner for Florida, and in the same year he prepared for the Bradford Club a translation of the "Narratives of the Career of Hernando de Soto in the Conquest of Florida, as told by a Knight of Elvas and in a Relation by Luys Hernandez de Biedma."

Mr. Smith was a man of strict integrity, and of extraordinary fidelity in his researches and writings. He had great sagacity in his judgment of events. He was a kind-hearted man, fond of the society of his friends, a favorite with children, a connoisseur of works of art, and a great admirer of the painters of the old Spanish school. He was eccentric, would enter the house of a friend abruptly, and leave as suddenly. Unexpectedly to his friends he would leave for New York, and as suddenly turn up in Florida, and perhaps in Spain.

He was elected a corresponding member of this Society in 1863.

A fuller memoir of Mr. Smith may be found in the REGISTER, vol. xxvii, pages 89, 90.

BENJAMIN DRAKE

Benjamin Drake, of New York City, was born there February 14, 1805, and died there January 11, 1871. He was the son of John Drake, born June 26, 1772, at East Chester, New York, and Magdalen Guion, of New Rochelle, New York, born August 19, 1774. Mr. John Drake was a respectable and successful merchant of New York City in the early years of the nineteenth century.

In early life Benjamin Drake manifested very decided tastes for literary and scientific pursuits. Circumstances were favorable to the cultivation of his tastes. He attended the best classical schools of New York, and graduated with honor at Columbia College in 1824. He commenced the study of medicine with his cousin, Dr. Charles Drake; attended lectures, and graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1828. After obtaining his degree of M.D., he pursued his studies in the schools and hospitals in Europe. On his return he opened an office on Chambers street, New York, but soon after removed to his father's house in the Bowery, and subsequently to a house in East Broadway where he resided until his death.

Dr. Drake filled many responsible and honorable offices in his profession. Among others, that of president of the Medical Society of the County of New York, 1848 and 1849. He was elected permanent member of the State Medical Society in 1853. He was one of the originators and organizers of the New York Academy of Medicine; and subsequently devoted himself to the reënergizing of the Medical Society of the County of New York. Dr. Drake's attainments, as were his tastes, were varied and

extensive. He had a fund of knowledge on almost every subject and every department of science and art. He was well versed in all matters of professional lore; he was a great botanist and naturalist. To natural history and to comparative anatomy he gave much study and attention.

At one period of his life Dr. Drake was greatly interested in politics. He did not seek office for himself, but was an enthusiastic and devoted admirer of Henry Clay, and in the cause of that great statesman he labored with all the energy of his ardent and persistent spirit. Dr. Drake was of exceedingly nervous temperament, but was possessed of a warm heart, and loved to do good to those who came within the circle of his affections. He was never married, but after the death of his parents kept house liberally as Bachelor's Hall.

He was elected a corresponding member of this Society in 1849.

There is an obituary notice of Dr. Drake in the "Medical Register for New York and Vicinity," 1871-72, pp. 351-353.

DAVID SEARS

David Sears was born in Boston, October 8, 1787, and died at his residence on Beacon street in that city, January 14, 1871. He was a descendant, in the sixth generation, from Richard[1] Sears, "the Pilgrim," who, driven by persecution from his native land, sought refuge among the Pilgrims in Holland, came to this country, landed at Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1630, and died in 1676. His eldest son, Knyvet[2] Sears, was born in Yarmouth, Massachusetts, in 1635, married Elizabeth Dymoke, and died in 1686.

Daniel[3] Sears, of Chatham, Massachusetts, the elder son of Knyvet, was born in 1682, married Sarah Hawes, and died in 1756. Daniel[4] Sears, of Chatham, son of Daniel[3], was born in 1712, married Fear Freeman, and died in 1761. David[5] Sears, of Boston, son of Daniel, was born in 1752, removed to Boston in 1770, married Ann Winthrop, a lineal descendant of John Winthrop, the first governor of Massachusetts, and died in 1816. He left an only son, David[6], the subject of the present sketch.

David[6] Sears inherited from his father the largest estate which had descended to any young man in Boston, amounting to some eight hundred thousand dollars, which his father had accumulated in the China trade. He graduated at Harvard College, in the class of 1807. Subsequently he studied law in the office of the Hon. Harrison Gray Otis, but he never practised his profession. In early life, he took a deep interest in public affairs, and for a while was commander of the Cadets. In politics he was a Whig and wrote many articles for the papers of the day upon topics of national interest. He was a member of the

State Senate in 1851, an overseer for many years of Harvard College, and was president of the Massachusetts Humane Society. At the Presidential election of 1868, he was a member of the electoral college, and was the temporary president of that body.

In business affairs Mr. Sears was enterprising, though he rarely engaged in any undertaking unless he was quite sure that it would be pecuniarily successful. He was one of the corporators who built India wharf in Boston, and the State street block, and was one of the largest proprietors of the Fifty Associates. His mansion house on Beacon street, afterwards purchased for a club house by the Somerset Club, was erected by him about the year 1825, and is said to have been the first dwelling-house of hewn granite erected in Boston, and at the time of its erection was regarded as the finest residence in the city.

Mr. Sears was benevolent. His benefactions for the relief of the destitute and for public purposes were numerous, and bestowed with much discrimination; but considering his vast wealth, which had long been accumulating by his judicious investments, his benevolence has perhaps been exceeded by others of comparatively less pecuniary means. It is understood that most of his large estate was bequeathed to his relatives and friends. His religious views were both outspoken and peculiar. He built and supported a church at Longwood, for the purpose of carrying out his favorite plan for promoting Christian unity.

His wife was a sister of Jonathan Mason, and another sister married Dr. John C. Warren. Four daughters were married, respectively, to Mr. William Amory; Count d'Hauteville, a Swiss nobleman; Mr. Rives, a son of Hon. William C. Rives, of Virginia, and Mr. George C. Crowninshield. Three sons survived him, David, Frederick R., and Knyvet W.

Mr. Sears was elected an honorary member of this Society in 1846.

JAMES WARREN SEVER

James Warren Sever was born in Kingston, Massachusetts, July 1, 1797, the son of James and Jane (Russell) Seaver. He entered Dummer Academy in 1811, and there fitted for college. Two years later he entered Harvard College, and graduated in 1817, his father, grandfather, and great-grandfather having graduated there before him. Among his classmates, afterwards distinguished, were, Caleb Cushing, George Bancroft, and President Woods of Bowdoin College. While in college he gave much attention to military studies and exercise, and was member and commander of the Harvard Washington Company, a military organization composed of students of the senior and junior classes. On the occasion of the visit of President Munroe to Cambridge in 1817, this company performed escort duty under the command of young Sever.

After graduating he entered the law office of Governor Levi Lincoln in Worcester, and there pursued his studies two years. While yet a law student he delivered the Fourth of July oration at Leicester, in 1820, his subject being, "The Era of Good Feeling." In October of this year he left Worcester, and entered the merchant marine service, in the employ of the house of Thomas H. Perkins, of Boston. This he did at the suggestion and urgency of James Perkins of that house. His first voyage was to the North West Coast of America. He continued in the service of this house till 1835, having been part of the time in command of an East Indiaman.

On quitting the sea he settled in Boston, where he was member of the Common Council in 1850 and 1851. In 1853, and

again in 1856, he was member of the House of Representatives, and chairman of the committee of finance on both occasions. His early fondness for military life never left him. He connected himself with the Independent Corps of Cadets, and in 1849, having filled all the intermediate grades of office, he was elected lieutenant-colonel of the Corps. He was elected president of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati in 1866, and in 1869, was chosen vice-president of the General Society.

In 1868 Colonel Sever established a scholarship in Harvard College, directing the income to be given to meritorious undergraduates, with preference for those from his native town, Kingston, or from Plymouth, the birth-place of his mother. Late in life he became inspired with a deep interest in the history of his ancestors. He secured the services of a competent genealogist and proceeded to investigate and prepare for publication the history of the descendants of Robert Seaver, the emigrant, his great ancestor, from whom he was descended in the sixth degree. He married December 7, 1836, Elizabeth Parsons, daughter of James Carter, of Boston, who survived him. They had no children. He died in Boston, January 16, 1871.

Colonel Sever was a gentleman of marked traits of character, moral and intellectual. In his religious and political views he was eminently conservative. His integrity, firmness, and intelligence qualified him for public employment. He had that true elevation of mind which commanded respect, and caused him to be esteemed by a select circle of acquaintances. He was a life member of this Society, elected in 1869.

For additional information respecting Colonel Sever and his ancestry see the REGISTER, vol. xxvi, pp. 303-323.

HENRY HARROD

Henry Harrod was the second son of James Harrod of Aylsham in the County of Norfolk, England, by Frances, daughter of Peter Copeman, Esq., banker, of the same town. His father was the manager of Messrs. Copeman's business, clear headed and shrewd and with as little taste for historic studies or interest in antiquarian research as men of business in England usually exhibit — *i.e.* none at all. There is no reason to believe that Henry Harrod inherited the least inclination from either parent to adopt the line he followed so enthusiastically, nor is there any sign or tradition of his ever having had a friend, guide, or teacher, to whom he was under any special obligation until he had by his own genius and sagacity forced himself unaided into the first rank of English archæologists.

He was born at Aylsham on September 30, 1817, and was early sent to a private school at Norwich. He was articled about 1833 to Mr. Edward Steward, a solicitor at Norwich, and it was while learning his profession in this gentleman's office that the bent of his mind was first turned to those studies which eventually made him famous. By the time he was out of his articles — he was admitted an attorney in Michaelmas Term, 1838 — he had already obtained a reputation as a young antiquarian of great promise, and he soon found the records of one depository too small for his voracious appetite for antiquarian lore. He lived in the past. He soon found it necessary to study heraldry, architecture, numismatics, and whatever he learnt he learnt without effort and never forgot.

Meanwhile it is to be feared that the law business did not

prosper as much as could have been wished. Mammon is a very jealous god and will by no means look with favor upon a divided heart. Mr. Harrod had given his heart to something else. His amazing activity was driving him about all over the County of Norfolk — here he was away on a hunt for coins — there he was at work excavating at great expense the foundation of an old priory — now he was among a collection of charters which had been discovered in an old church and which no one else could read, and now again taking elaborate drawings of some building which was doomed and coming down to make room for a pig stye.

Mr. Harrod soon became acknowledged in East Anglia as an accomplished archivist. His opinion on ancient documents was regarded as final, and he was extensively employed as an expert in calendaring and arranging the extensive collections of manuscripts, in which Norfolk and Suffolk are so rich.

When the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society was established in 1845, Mr. Harrod was just twenty-eight years of age, but he became at once one of the Honorary Secretaries of the society, an office which he continued to hold till his removal from Norwich in 1858. The first really important contribution to the society's Occasional Papers was from his hand — viz: a collection of "Extracts from Early Wills Proved in the Court of the Archdeaconry of Norwich from the Beginning of the 15th Century." These were accompanied by some interesting notes explanatory and illustrative, and were printed in the first volume of the "Norfolk Archæologia" in 1847. From this time till the end of his career not a volume of the Occasional Papers appeared without some important contribution from his pen. On March 10, 1854, he was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London. In 1857 was published by subscription the work which will hand down Mr. Harrod's name to posterity, for it can never be superseded and must continue to be a reference book as long as the taste for antiquarian research survives. — "Gleanings among the Castles and Convents of Norfolk."

Shortly after the publication of the Gleanings, Mr. Harrod

married Mary Jane, eldest daughter of Colonel Charles Franklin Head and Jane Elizabeth his wife. The marriage took place at St. Mary's in the Castle Hastings, September 15, 1857, and in the hope perhaps of increasing his law business and wrenching himself away from the enticements to neglect his duties which Norwich offered, he removed to Aylsham. Here two children were born, a son, Henry Dawes in 1858, and a daughter, Frances Mary, in 1859. The move to Aylsham was not a success, and finding the outlook somewhat cheerless Mr. Harrod at last broke away from the practice of the law altogether, took a house at Clapham in the neighborhood of the metropolis and started as a professional expert in matters historical and genealogical in London in 1861. From this time till his death he was a constant attendant at the meetings of the Antiquarian Society taking part in the discussions and occasionally contributing papers. His communications were always marked by extreme thoroughness and minuteness of detail, and the treatment of his subject had a stamp of originality about it which is the characteristic of true genius.

Mr. Harrod died almost with his pen in his hand, at Clapham, January 25, 1871. The larger portion of his manuscripts were presented by his widow to the Society of Antiquaries and are now in the library of the society. Mrs. Harrod and his two children survived him. Mr. Harrod was a corresponding member of this Society, elected in 1853.

CHARLES HENRY WOODWELL

Charles Henry Woodwell was born in Newburyport, Massachusetts, March 18, 1828. He was the son of David and Joanna (Cook) Woodwell, and was sixth in descent from Matthew Woodwell, the great ancestor of the family, who died in Salem, Massachusetts, in 1691.

Mr. Woodwell learned the art of printing in the office of the Newburyport *Herald*, where he worked as an apprentice four years and a half. At the age of twenty-one he came to Boston, where he worked in the capacity of compositor, proof-reader, and reporter for the *Advertiser* and for the *Post*. He served as private in one of the nine months' regiments in the Civil War. He was war correspondent of the *Post* for some time, writing under the signature of "Prescott." In 1866 he resumed his connection with the *Advertiser* and was its chief reporter till 1869, when he purchased in connection with a partner the Worcester *Evening Gazette*, which he assisted in editing till his death.

Mr. Woodwell joined the Franklin Typographical Society of Boston in 1851, and was its president three successive years, and at the time of his death was its treasurer. He was, also, treasurer of the Massachusetts Editors' and Publishers' Association. He was a worthy member of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the Masonic Fraternity. He was deeply attached to his profession. Whether as compositor, reporter, or editor, he devoted his whole energy to his work, and became master of the art. His supremacy in these departments made him conspicuous among his associates.

Perhaps one of the most striking traits in his character was his zeal for the public welfare of the Boston printers. To him, it is said, is mainly due the procuring of a beautiful printers' burial lot at Mount Hope; the delivery by the Hon. Edward Everett of his great oration on Benjamin Franklin at the Music Hall, by which the treasury of the Typographical Society was enriched several hundred dollars; and the procuring of the Preble Hall in Tremont street for the use of that society. He was prominent in every undertaking which contributed to the welfare of his fellow-printers. By them he was held in the highest estimation.

Mr. Woodwell married, September 15, 1853, Louisa Constant, daughter of Jacob Haskell, of Newburyport. She died April 30, 1856, leaving a daughter Anne Eunice, who died April 21, 1857, aged nearly three years. He died in Worcester, after a brief illness, January 30, 1871. His death was the occasion of the manifestation of a wide-spread grief. His professional brethren united in showing in every possible way their sense of his merits and their feeling of bereavement.

He was a resident member of this Society, elected in 1867.

THOMAS EDWARD CHICKERING

Thomas Edward Chickering was born in Boston, October 22, 1824, the son of Jonas Chickering (1798–1853), a well-known manufacturer of pianos. It was said of Jonas that "he was like his pianos, grand, square, and upright." Jonas was the son of Captain Abner (1766–1831), who was the son of John (born 1715). John's father, grandfather, and great-grandfather were each named Nathaniel.

Thomas Edward Chickering was educated in Boston and at the age of twenty-one was admitted into the manufacturing firm of which his father was the head. On the death of his father in 1853 he became the senior partner. "In 1862 he went to New Orleans in command of the Forty-first Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers. In April, 1863, he was made military commander of Opelousas, Louisiana, and at the close of the war was brevetted brigadier-general for his efficient services." He was held in high esteem by his superior officers in the army and his demeanor towards the men under his command was kindly and generous. "No subordinate ever went to General Chickering in vain for sympathy or relief, either as a fellow-soldier or as a friend, for he never lost his sense of duty to his fellow-men under circumstances however pressing, or whatever position of authority he might occupy over them."

General Chickering was a man of warm and generous impulses, one who enjoyed life and was popular among all classes of men. "He was prominent in aid of almost every public charitable work." Resolutions of respect to his memory were formally adopted after his decease by the Handel and Haydn

Society of which he had been president, by the association of the Forty-first Regiment and Third Cavalry, and at a meeting of the Piano and Organ Manufacturers of Boston.

General Chickering became a life member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society in 1870. He died in Boston, February 14, 1871.

SAMUEL HOLDEN PARSONS

Samuel Holden Parsons was born at Middletown, Connecticut, August 11, 1800, and died in that city February 23, 1871, aged seventy. He was a descendant in the sixth generation from Benjamin[1] Parsons, an early settler of Springfield, Massachusetts, his descent being through Ebenezer[2], Jonathan[3], General Samuel Holden[4], and Enoch[5]. (See Register, Vol. i. pp. 159, 273.) His father, Enoch Parsons, of Middletown, was president of the Connecticut branch of the Bank of the United States, located first at Middletown, and afterward at Hartford. His mother was Mary Wyman Sullivan of Philadelphia, daughter of John Sullivan of London, England.

He graduated at Yale College in 1819, studied law, and having in April, 1822, been appointed to the bar, commenced practice in his native town. In 1824, having been appointed attorney to the Hartford Branch of the United States Bank and United States pension agent for Connecticut, he removed to Hartford and resided there until the expiration of the charter of the parent bank and the winding up of its affairs in 1847. For the remainder of his life his home was in Middletown. In 1851 he was made the first president of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Bank, and held that office for many years.

He made large collections for a genealogy of the Parsons family, and some of his materials were published in the Historical and Genealogical Register for July, 1847. After his retirement from active life, he devoted much time to the study of New England history, in some branches of which he was remarkably well informed. He was unmarried, and the large

property left by him fell by inheritance to his half-brother, Henry E. Parsons, Esq., of Ashtabula, Ohio, the only surviving child of his father.

He was elected a corresponding member of this Society in 1845, and became a life member in 1865.

JOSEPH PALMER

Joseph Palmer was born in Needham, Massachusetts, October 3, 1796. He was the eldest son of Rev. Stephen Palmer (Harv. Coll. 1789), who was settled in the ministry in the East Parish of Needham, dying there October 31, 1821. His grandfather was Rev. Joseph Palmer, son of Stephen and Sarah (Grant) Palmer, born in Cambridge, September, 1729 (Harv. Coll. 1747), minister at Norton from 1753 till his death, April 4, 1791. His mother was Catherine, daughter of Rev. Jason Haven, pastor of the First Church in Dedham, where she was born August 28, 1774. Rev. Mr. Haven (Harv. Coll. 1754) married Catherine, daughter of Rev. Samuel Dexter, of Dedham, whom he succeeded as pastor of the First Church in Dedham, in 1756, and continued in that office till his death, May 17, 1803.

At the age of eighteen, Joseph Palmer left Needham and attended the academy in Framingham, till August, 1818, when he entered college at Cambridge. After leaving college, in 1820, he kept the Eliot School at Jamaica Plain, Roxbury, one year, and then was assistant in the private school of Mr. Charles W. Greene, for a few months. He was usher in the Latin School in Boston from January, 1822, till October, 1824. While thus engaged he began the study of medicine and in February, 1826, he received the degree of M.D. from Harvard College. He immediately entered upon the practice of his profession in Boston, and continued in practice, with but one or two interruptions, till the close of the year 1829.

October 3, 1825, he married Mary Lucy Loretto Charlotte, daughter of James and Charlotte (Kneeland) Gorham, of Boston.

She was born in Havana, Cuba, December 10, 1805, where her father then resided as a merchant. Upon his death in 1814, she returned to Boston with her mother. Her father owned a large coffee plantation, about forty-five miles from Havana, which she inherited. A few months after Mr. Palmer's marriage it became necessary that he should personally look after his wife's interest in this plantation; and he went to Havana in March, 1826, returning to Boston in May. The Cuban plantation failing to yield the expected income, he concluded to go there and reside. He was in Cuba with his wife and child from December, 1829, to May, 1830, when, having sold the plantation, he returned to Boston. In September following, he went into the office of the *Columbian Centinel*, where he remained till October, 1831, when he purchased of Beals and Homer an interest in the *Daily Commercial Gazette*, and formed with them a partnership. This continued, with some changes of partners, until 1839. February 9, 1833, his wife died suddenly; and March 12, 1834, he married Elizabeth Frances Harrington, the niece and adopted daughter of Mr. Edward Renouf, of Boston. She was born in Cambridge, September 7, 1805. In about a year her health began to fail, and it was judged that a warmer climate would be more favorable for her. In March, 1836, he sailed with his family for Havana, but Mrs. Palmer's health showing no improvement, they returned home in May. She gradually declined, and died October 15, 1836.

In 1840 Dr. Palmer was for a few months editor of a paper called the *Whig Republican*. From September, 1840, to August, 1842, he was the editor of the Boston *Transcript*, taking the place of Mr. Walter, the editor, who was ill. December 17, 1843, he married Elizabeth Blanchard Gragg, of Boston. During the sessions of the Legislature of 1844 and 1845 he reported the proceedings for the Boston *Daily Advertiser*. From April, 1844, to the end of the year, he was the editor of the Boston *Traveler*. From 1845 to 1849 he was commercial editor and reporter of local intelligence for the Boston *Atlas*. In July, 1849, he was appointed Inspector in the Custom House, and

held the office till June, 1853. He then became connected with the Boston *Daily Advertiser*, in the same capacity as formerly with the *Atlas*, and continued in this position sixteen years, retiring in 1869.

Dr. Palmer was fond of historical and genealogical researches. In 1851 he began to prepare the necrology of Harvard College (REGISTER, xiv. 375), which was printed in the *Advertiser*, on Commencement mornings, from that time till 1869. These biographical sketches had so much merit that in 1863 they were collected to that date, and published in an octavo volume. He was a member of the Historical Societies of New York, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Maryland, and Massachusetts. He became a resident member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society in 1852, and was its first historiographer, filling the office from 1856 to 1862; and from 1862 till his death, he was of the Board of Directors. Dr. Palmer was marked by a peculiar gentleness of manner and sweetness of temper, which endeared him to all who knew him. He was patient under all circumstances, and charitable towards all. His industry was great, and he labored as long as his strength would allow. He died March 3, 1871. His wife and a daughter survived him.

A fuller memoir of Dr. Palmer may be found in the REGISTER vol. xxvii, pp. 90-92.

OLIVER BLISS MORRIS

Oliver Bliss Morris who was elected a corresponding member of the Society in 1846, was born in South Wilbraham, Massachusetts, September 22, 1782, and died at Springfield, Massachusetts, April 9, 1871. At the time of his death, Judge Morris was the oldest inhabitant of Springfield, and the oldest alumnus of Williams College. His father was Edward Morris, of South Wilbraham, a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and his mother was the daughter of John Bliss, of Wilbraham, who was an officer in the Massachusetts militia, which served at White Plains, and after the war was a county judge and a representative to the general court.

Judge Morris entered Williams College at the age of fifteen, and was graduated with distinction in 1801. Upon his graduation, he commenced the study of law at Springfield, in the office of Hon. George Bliss. During his studies he boarded in the family of Mr. Bliss, and in 1813 he married his daughter, Miss Caroline Bliss. In 1813, also, he was appointed register of probate for the County of Hampden. He held that office until 1829, when he was appointed the judge of that court, and held the position till 1858. From 1820 to 1832, he was prosecuting attorney for the county. During the years 1809, 1810, 1811, and 1813, Judge Morris represented the town of Springfield in the legislature, and he was also a member of the State convention which in 1820 revised the constitution of the Commonwealth.

For more than half a century Judge Morris bore a very prominent share in the public life of Springfield. He was a man of

deep and positive convictions. In the great political gatherings in Hampshire County, he was an influential leader, and few speakers were welcomed more heartily or carried greater weight than he. He was always in earnest, and his earnestness was enforced by a good voice and commanding presence. At the bar, and everywhere else as well, his addresses were reënforced by the conviction that he was a conscientious and Christian man, and that what he said he believed to be the simple, unvarnished truth.

No man in Springfield, of his generation, was so well acquainted with the local history of that place, as Judge Morris. It was a rich treat to meet him in the street, or at the "old corner bookstore" in Springfield, as the writer has often done, and by starting some historical inquiry, to listen to his immense outpouring of anecdote, respecting the original settlers and the principal inhabitants of the town and its vicinity. He was a thesaurus of the most valuable information upon all historical matters in the whole western section of the Commonwealth. For many years Judge Morris was a leading member of the First Congregational church in Springfield. He was not only a successful lawyer, an upright, public-spirited citizen, and an accurate historical scholar, but he was an intelligent and devoted Christian.

His wife died many years before him. His two sons, Judge Henry Morris and George B. Morris, clerk of the courts of Hampden County, survived him.

ELMER TOWNSEND

Elmer Townsend was born in Reading, Vermont, March 3, 1807, and died in Boston, April 13, 1871. His parents were William and Susannah (Smith) Townsend. William Townsend was a son of Joseph Townsend, who fought in the French and Indian War, and in the first portion of the War of the Revolution. Daniel Townsend, a brother of Joseph Townsend, was killed at the battle of Lexington. William Townsend married again after the decease of his wife, Susannah, which occurred when Elmer was quite young. He followed the vocation of farming, and lived to a good old age, being between eighty and ninety when he died.

Elmer Townsend received a good education, having been instructed for a time by Hon. Salmon P. Chase, and at the age of twenty, in the year 1827, arrived in Boston, having in his possession moderate means. He went into a counting house, and afterwards became a partner in the house of J. W. Fairbanks and Company, then a pioneer house in the wholesale manufacture and sale of boots and shoes. After this he carried on the same business alone; and later became a partner with T. P. Rich, with whom he remained till he retired from that business some seven years before his death. During his business career he became interested in a number of letters patent relating to the manufacture of boots and shoes, and it is owing to his indomitable perseverance that manufacturers possess the numerous labor-saving contrivances, which have proved of so much benefit to the manufacturing interests of the country.

He was distinguished for his generosity, and though very un-

ostentatious, few men gave more to the needy poor than he. His love of country was intense, as was his hatred of slavery. He desired that every man should have his rights, no matter what his birth or color. He was a thoroughly upright man, and tenaciously honest. In his own family he was idolized; he was one of the kindest of fathers. In 1834 he married Weltha Ann, daughter of the late Benjamin Beecher, of New Haven, Connecticut, by whom he had five children, three daughters and two sons; one daughter, Helen Cordelia, and two sons, Henry Elmer and Benjamin Beecher, both graduates of Harvard University, survived him.

Elmer Townsend attended divine service at the Church of the Advent. He was a member of the Boston Board of Trade, and was admitted a resident member of this Society in 1868.

SAMUEL TYMMS

Samuel Tymms, son of Thomas and Eliza Tymms, was born at Camberwell, Surrey, England, November 27, 1808. When I made his acquaintance he was on the staff of the *Bury Post*, an old established Suffolk newspaper. I well remember the day, just before my matriculation at the University of Cambridge. I had collected more than a thousand inscriptions from church bells in England, chiefly from the Eastern counties, and a friend of kindred spirit told me to be sure to get some talk with one Tymms, at Bury St. Edmunds. I found him in a state of paste and scissors at the office of the *Post*, but busy as he was, he managed to screw out some time to listen to what I had to say.

Those were the days of great archæological activity, a revival after a period of torpor. The Camden Society was bringing out such works as Bishop Bale's "Kyng Johan" as early as 1838, but it took some ten years to get the interest beyond a select few. Irreparable mischief in the destruction of documents and monuments and the decay of churches had been already done, but the timely movement had the effect of arresting the destroyer and stimulating the antiquary to a dissemination of the results of his researches. Mr. Tymms's knowledge of Court-hand, his extensive local information, his breadth of reading, and his clear judgment were displayed in the production of the "Bury Wills and Inventories," published by the Camden Society in 1850. The title would seem to the multitude unpromising, but the contents of the book were of a high value to those who desired to know something of mediæval life

at first hand, to receive the rays of historic light direct, not refracted through a series of media of later prejudice.

Time passed on, and Mr. Tymms became established as a bookseller and stationer at Lowestoft, a pleasant Suffolk watering-place in 1857. I absorbed my small quantum of mathematics at Cambridge, and resumed school work at Sevenoaks, when I received a circular from my friend, urging the formation of a local Notes and Queries, to be called *The East Anglian*. This was in the summer of 1858, and the idea was soon carried out successfully under his careful management. The late Charles Henry Cooper, coroner and town clerk of Cambridge, his son Thompson Cooper, the late John L'Estrange, author of the "Church Bells of Norfolk," Walter Rye, whose books are or ought to be "known and read of all men," Justin Simpson of Stamford, B. H. Beedham of Kimbolton, not unknown in New England, and many others, sent contributions.

When I returned to the Eastern counties in 1859, I found myself again in contact with Mr. Tymms. Time was dealing gently with him, and his antiquarian fervor so far from cooling down, was at summer heat. He was the life and soul of our archæological excursions, held under the genial presidency of Lord Arthur Hervey.

In 1889 the British Archæological Institute visited Bury St. Edmunds, on which occasion Mr. Tymms's local knowledge proved of the highest value. Unfortunately his voice was unequal to a strain, and when he gave us one of his excellent discourses on the ancient church of St. James, it was almost inaudible. Archæologists are divided by the scientific into four classes — (1) The Archæologist proper. (2) The Harkæologist, who comes to listen. (3) The Larkæologist, who comes for the fun of the thing. (4) The Sharkæologist, who comes for the luncheon. Classes (3) and (4) were largely represented on this occasion, and their restlessness under instruction deprived the others of much useful information. Mr. Tymms's zeal in his favorite studies never flagged. When the *East Anglian* stopped, he edited *Eastern Counties Collectanea*.

He died at Lowestoft, highly valued and deeply regretted by a large circle of friends, April 29, 1871.

He married July 10, 1844, Mary Ann, daughter of Mr. John Jugg of Ely, and left five children: Edmund Robert, Mary Jane, Edith Anna, Mildred Ann, and Samuel.

Mr. Tymms was made a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and a Fellow of the Genealogical and Historical Society (England) about the year 1840. He was elected a corresponding member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society in 1852.

AND EMERSON

And Emerson was born in Pepperell, Massachusetts, February 3, 1803, and died in Boston, May 3, 1871. He was a son of Joseph and Phebe Emerson, and a grandson of Rev. Joseph Emerson, the first pastor of the First Church in Pepperell. His education was obtained at the common schools. He first learned the trade of a cooper; but at the age of twenty engaged in mercantile business in his native town. He also held the office of postmaster there for many years. He was engaged in the manufacture of paper, and it is said that it was at his mill and under his superintendence that the rolls for the finishing of paper, now used in every manufactory, were invented. For the last twenty years of his life he resided in Boston, where he was a dealer in paper stock and cotton waste.

Mr. Emerson left considerable property, accumulated in his later years. His charities during his life and by bequest were large. It is said that, having at some period failed in business, he paid his former obligations in full before his death, startling his old creditors who supposed their debts were hopelessly lost.

He was married May 8, 1860, to Miss Kate P. Thayer, a native of Boston. He left no children. His death occurred after a painful illness of about two years, which he bore with great patience. He was a resident member of this Society, elected in 1857.

HENRY OXFORD PREBLE

Henry Oxnard Preble was born in Portland, Maine, January 4, 1847, and died suddenly, in Charlestown, Massachusetts, May 24, 1871, at the age of twenty-four years. He was the eldest son of our esteemed associate, Captain George Henry Preble, U. S. N., and of Susan Zabiah (Cox) Preble, daughter of John Cox, of Portland, who was, in his day, a distinguished merchant in the African trade.

Henry's early education was largely conducted under the paternal roof, by his faithful and intelligent parents. He also attended the best schools in Portland, Charlestown, and Cambridge. The Sunday school also was an efficient means of forming his intellectual, as well as his moral character. At the early age of thirteen years, he was appointed librarian of the Sunday school of the Rev. Dr. Newell's society in Cambridge. In the War of the Rebellion, he was clerk to his father while commanding the United States man-of-war, "St. Louis," from April, 1863 to December, 1864. His journal of the cruise of the "St. Louis" is a fine specimen of his habits of order and close observation. On his return to the peaceful pursuits of life, he resumed his occupation as librarian of the Sunday school, and continued to fill the position with acceptance until his removal from Cambridge in 1866.

When the Massachusetts Institute of Technology was opened in 1865, he entered it, as a general student; but the next year his taste for chemistry became so decidedly developed, that he entered that department. His attainments soon attracted the attention of Professor Storer, and he appointed him an assistant

in the chemical department of the Institute. In 1870, he was chosen superintendent of the Kidder chemical works in Charlestown. He was also elected superintendent of the Sunday school connected with the ministry at large of the Harvard Church in Charlestown — an office which he filled acceptably till his death. He became a member of the Union Navy Association in 1868, and was elected a resident member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society in 1870. A few months before his death he delivered a lecture in the "People's Course," in Charlestown, upon the results of his observations in his visits to the Azores. But his work was unexpectedly approaching its termination. His singularly fine and matured abilities, his high promise of future usefulness, and all the sanguine hopes of a large circle of admiring friends, could not ward off the shaft of the fell destroyer.

After his decease a pamphlet was printed for circulation among his friends, containing tributes to his memory, both in prose and verse.

WILLIAM REED DEANE

William Reed Deane, of Brookline, Massachusetts, a life member, admitted to the Society, April 7, 1845, was born in Mansfield, Massachusetts, August 21, 1809, and died in the same town, June 16, 1871. The house in which he died was that in which he was born. It had been occupied by his ancestors for nearly a century and a half. He was the oldest child of Jacob Deane, of Mansfield, by his wife Mehitable, daughter of Rev. William Reed, of Easton. He was a descendant in the seventh generation from John Deane, who, with his brother Walter, settled at Cohannet, now Taunton, about the year 1638. (See Register, Vol. iii. p. 379.) The line of descent is John, John, Samuel, Dea. William, John, Jacob, William Reed.

William received the rudiments of his education in the public schools of Mansfield. When he was about fourteen years old, he came to Boston to assist his uncle, the Rev. David Reed, as a clerk in the office of the *Christian Register*. After remaining with his uncle a few years, he felt a desire to obtain instruction in higher branches of learning than had been taught him in the schools of his native town. He therefore entered Lexington Academy, then in high repute. On leaving the academy he became a clerk in the store of Messrs. Cushing, Conant and White, at No. 51 Washington street. In 1833, Mr. Conant retired, and Mr. Deane became a member of the firm, the style of which was changed to Cushing, White and Company. The business was removed to No. 61 Kilby street. From 1841 to 1843 he was the head of a new firm, Deane, Bradstreet and Company, dealing in woolens. Mr. Deane afterwards filled vari-

ous positions of trust, for which his business experience and his ability as an expert accountant well qualified him. About the year 1850, he removed his residence to Brookline, still having his business in Boston.

He married, May 22, 1834, Miss Abby Doggett, daughter of Rev. Simeon Doggett of Raynham, Massachusetts, a woman of singular excellence of character, "deeply imbued with strict Christian principles and with peculiar domestic virtues, which were ever carried out in her most exemplary life." She died May 6, 1861. They had four children: — William Roscoe, Samuel Blair, Abby Weston, and Henry Ware, H. C. 1869.

Mr. Deane possessed "a quick and just appreciation of character. This gift made him very successful as a peacemaker. He saw all sides of a question and was able to show opponents in a contest the different phases of the subject, and so to reconcile their differences. This quality was, however, exercised in such a private way and in matters of so delicate a nature that it could not be known to the world at large. He had a keen sense of humor, but its fullest indulgence was reserved for his own hearthstone. He was very fond of flowers and took great delight in cultivating them."

Mr. Deane was one of the earliest members of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society and took a deep interest in its concerns. He often reported its proceedings for the press. For many years he was chairman of the committee having charge of the papers read at the monthly meetings, and was indefatigable in his efforts to obtain the services of men of ability in this line. He was also a frequent contributor to the Register. Resolutions on his death were passed by the Society, September 6, 1871, and are printed in the Register, Vol. xxvi. p. 90.

A fuller memoir of Mr. Deane may be found in the Register, vol. xlii, pp. 412–415.

WILLIAM PAVER

William Paver, a corresponding member, admitted in 1857, was born November 7, 1801, at the Walmgate, in the city of York, England, and died at Wakefield, England, July 1, 1871. He was known as the Yorkshire genealogist, and during his lifetime accomplished a most incredible amount of labor in the way of historic and genealogical research. He was the son of William Paver (or Pavor, as the name was sometimes written), who was born November 22, 1775, and died January 12, 1854. His mother was Margaret Penty, who was born June 12, 1777, and died July 26, 1843. His wife was Jane Unthank, and there were four children from the marriage, three of whom died before the father.

"Early in life Mr. Paver obtained an appointment in the registry of births, marriages, and deaths for the Micklegate Ward of York, and there continued for some thirty years, until towards 1860. Being in the neighborhood of the great genealogical stores of the Cathedral town, he compiled some hundred volumes of data from these and other sources relating to Yorkshire families, and carried on for many years a correspondence with different people in England and America who sought his aid in Yorkshire research. After his retirement from the government office he continued this correspondence and private inquiry work at his home, No. 4 Rougier street, York, until some four or five years before his death, when he removed to the home of his son in Wakefield." His valuable collection of manuscripts was purchased by the British Museum in 1874, of Mr. Paver's son, Percy Woodroffe Paver. Mr. Paver was a corresponding member

of the Litchfield County Historical Society, Connecticut, and also an honorary and corresponding member of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

A fuller sketch of Mr. Paver may be found in the REGISTER, vol. xxxvii, p. 96.

HENRY LONGUEVILLE MANSEL

Henry Longueville Mansel, was born October 6, 1820, at Cosgrove, Northamptonshire, England, where his father was rector in the Church of England. He was educated at Merchant Taylors' School and at St. John's College, Oxford. He succeeded to a fellowship in 1842, graduated in 1843, and became tutor of his college. He was ordained priest in 1845. In 1855 he was appointed reader in moral and metaphysical philosophy at Magdalen College and became Waynflete professor in 1859. In 1867 he succeeded Dean Stanley as regius professor of ecclesiastical history, and in the following year was made dean of St. Paul's. He died in London, July 31, 1871.

His principal publications were:—"Demons of the Wind and other Poems," (1838); "Prolegomena Logica," (1851); "Limits of Religious Thought," (1858); "Metaphysics," (1860), being a reprint of an article in the Encyclopedia Brittanica; "Philosophy of the Conditioned," (1866); "Letters, Lectures and Reviews," (1873); "The Gnostic Heresies of the First and Second Centuries," (1875).

EDWIN FORSTER ADAMS

Edwin Forster Adams, the son of Henry Adams (1779-1862), and his wife Susan (Forster) Adams, was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, October 7, 1809. He was a descendant in the seventh generation from Henry[1] Adams of Braintree, who "is believed to have arrived in Boston with his wife, eight sons and a daughter, in 1632 or 1633." He probably came from Braintree in Essex County, England. He died at Braintree, Massachusetts, October 6, 1646. The line of descent is as follows: — Joseph[2], born in England, 1626, Joseph[3], born 1654, Captain Ebenezer[4] (1704-1769), Rev. Zabdiel[5] (1739-1800), Henry (1779-1862), Edwin Forster[7].

Edwin Forster Adams married August 18, 1835, Caroline Matilda, daughter of Nathan and Sarah (Leach) Webb, of Boston. Their children were Caroline Matilda, 1836-53, Henry Clarence, 1847-87, and Alice Forster, 1851-52. Mrs. Adams died in Charlestown, July 17, 1886. In his earlier business life Mr. Adams was a member of the firm of Henry Forster and Company of Pernambuco, Brazil, where he resided many years. Later he was a merchant in Boston, having his residence in Charlestown where he was very highly esteemed. The author of the volume "Old Charlestown" says: —

"The noble qualities and genuine excellence of the character of Edwin F. Adams are firmly fixed in the memory of his friends, and the usefulness of his life in Charlestown should be stamped into the pages of its history. It was his birthplace and his pride, and he was always forward to assist in its improvements. He was a strong man who could say yes, or no,

whenever it was necessary in the management of any trust committed to him; and as alderman, member of the school committee, director in the Bunker Hill Bank, trustee of the Warren Institution for Savings, and of the Public Library, his influence was always important and his work well done. While he lived he was among the largest contributors to the funds of the library and of the Winchester Home, of which also he was a trustee, and in his will were bequests of a thousand dollars to the library and six thousand dollars to the Home."

Mr. Adams was a resident member of the Society, elected in 1865. He died in Charlestown, August 16, 1871.

JOHN ALFRED POOR

John Alfred Poor, a resident member, elected in 1870, died in Portland, Maine, September 5, 1871. He was born in Andover, Maine, January 8, 1808, son of Dr. Silvanus Poor. His mother was Mary Merrill, daughter of Ezekiel Merrill, a pioneer settler of Andover. He attended Bangor Academy, but did not enter college. After staying five years at Andover, he studied law at Bangor, and was admitted to the bar. He established himself first at Oldtown, Maine, but shortly returned to Bangor, where he continued in business with his uncle Jacob McGaw, till 1838, when his uncle retired. He next formed a partnership with his brother Henry Varnum Poor, which lasted till 1846, when he removed to Portland. Here for a time he was in a law partnership with John M. Adams, until he became interested in the steam railway business, which occupied the principal part of his time for the remainder of his life.

The promotion of railways in Maine became an object uppermost in his thoughts. He entered upon the execution of a plan to connect Portland and Montreal by an international railway, afterwards known as the Grand Trunk. He explored the territory personally, part of the way on foot. He did what he could to excite an interest by public meetings along the route and by lengthy communications to the press. He set out from Portland, at midnight on February 5, 1845, in the face of the most terrific snowstorm of the winter, and drove through deep snows to Montreal, reaching that place on the fifth day of his journey, the temperature at Montreal being twenty-nine degrees below zero. In return for this experience with the terrors of a Cana-

dian winter, he suffered from fever and sciatica for years, entailed upon an otherwise strong constitution. But for these well-directed efforts in Montreal, the road would have been built to Boston instead of Portland. The road was completed in 1853.

No sooner had he secured this road than he began to labor for another railway connecting Portland, Bangor, St. John, and Halifax. He worked hard to gain this object, and labored ten years to get funds. This enterprise was incorporated under the name of the European and North American Railway Company. He lent his aid in the building of other railroads in Maine, — the York and Cumberland, the Maine Central, and others. He aimed at arresting emigration as well as inviting immigration to rear villages at the waterfalls, to cultivate the rich soils of the river valleys, and to have the state own as well as build and sail its own commercial marine. He planned in view of this undertaking to connect Chicago and other great western centres by railway with the capacious harbor of Portland, and he began by urging a railroad direct from Portland to Rutland, Vermont. This was in 1868 and 1869, and in 1870 the road took the name of the Portland, Rutland, Oswego, and Chicago Railway Company. He was engaged in this enterprise when he died.

He had a talent for public speaking, and declined several high positions offered him by the general government. His interest in historical investigation was acute, and his love for his native state was a marked quality. In 1846 he was chosen a member of the Maine Historical Society, and proved to be a most useful member. He was active in promoting the claims of the Gorges and Popham settlement in Maine. The first result of his historical investigation upon that subject was a paper entitled, "English Colonization in America." He was active in securing for Gorges and Popham all the recognition he could, such as the naming of forts and the like.

He was one of the owners of the *American Railway Journal*, and established a newspaper in Portland, called the *State of Maine*, of which he was editor for several years. In the arena

of politics he was bold in his opinions, particularly as he would not accept public office. In this attitude he was much the same as he was in other things. But he had his reward in seeing Portland, his favorite city, advance in wealth and population beyond his utmost expectations. Among other things he organized the Portland locomotive works, was interested in a new and larger city hall, and in a large number of other city improvements. He was the author of more than fifty pamphlets on various subjects, besides contributions without number to the public press.

He was married, first, to Elizabeth Adams Hill, daughter of Thomas Adams Hill, of Bangor. She died in 1837. Second, to Elizabeth Orr, daughter of Benjamin Orr, of Brunswick. She died in 1844. Third, to Mrs. Margaret Robinson Gwynne, daughter of William Barr, of Cincinnati. He was survived by a widow and a daughter by his first marriage.

The following are the titles of a few of his most important publications: "Remarks at Belfast, Me., July 4, 1867"; "Bangor Centennial Celebration," 1869; "Remarks at Rutland, Vt.," 1869; "Argument before Committee of Legislature," 1865; "Petition to the Legislature of Maine for a Survey of the European and North American Railway"; "Memorial of European and North American Railway Company," and "English Colonization in America."

A much fuller memoir of Mr. Poor may be found in the REGISTER, vol. xxvi, pp. 357–375.

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